

A DIGEST OF INDIAN LAW CASES;

CONTAINING

HIGH COURT REPORTS, 1862-1900,

AND

PRIVY COUNCIL REPORTS OF APPEALS FROM INDIA
1836-1900,

WITH AN INDEX OF CASES.

COMPILED UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

BY

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IN SIX VOLUMES.

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REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT (V OF 1878).

— s. 2.

— s. 8.

— s. 22.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT (VIII OF 1897)

— s. 8.

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— s. 17.

— s. 51.

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— ss. 52, 53.

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— s. 2.

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— s. 3.

— s. 17.

— s. 18.

— s. 20.

— s. 21.

— s. 22.

— s. 23.

— s. 28.

— s. 31.

— s. 34.

— s. 35.

— s. 39.

— s. 47.

— s. 48.

— s. 49.

— s. 50.

— s. 57.

— s. 58.

— s. 60.

— s. 69.

— s. 78.

— s. 74.

— s. 77.

— s. 82.

— s. 83.

— s. 84.

— s. 87.

— s. 90.

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60. PUBLIC OR PRIVATE RIGHTS.
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63. RESUMPTION, SUIT FOR UNLAWFUL.
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Ryot.

A DIGEST
OF
THE HIGH COURT REPORTS,
1862—1900,
AND OF
THE PRIVY COUNCIL REPORTS OF APPEALS FROM INDIA,
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N

NADI BHARATI

See ACCRETION—NEW FORMATION OF ALLUVIAL LAND—RIVERS OR CHANGE IN COURSE OF RIVERS

[3 B L R, Ap, 116

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See PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—AUTHORITY OF AGENTS

1 W R, 56
[2 W. R, 155, 225
3 W. R, Act X, 1
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See CASES UNDER DECLARATORY DECREE, SUIT FOR—REGISTRATION OF NAMES BY COLLECTOR

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—REGISTRATION OF TENURES.

See CASES UNDER RIGHT OF SUIT—REGISTRATION OF NAME

See SALE FOR ARREARS OF RENT—UNDER TENURES, SALE OF

[12 B. L. R, F B, 484
3 C. L R, 231
I L R, 27 Calc, 789

NARVA TENURE.

Grant of narvadarars—E mun—Revenue namdar to re Landlord an

incidents discussed and explained. The namdar of the narva village of Dakor desired that the revenue survey should be introduced into it. The usual measure-

NARVA TENURE—concluded

ments and assessments were made, and the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, following the analogy of the system prevalent in Government villages, held a conference with the narvadarars and drew up a scheme, to which the narvadarars assented, for the future management of the village and for settling the future relations between the narvadarars and the namdars as representing the fiscal interests of the Government. The narvadarars agreed to retain their narva tenure along with an assessment made

tained by the survey. *Held* that the namdar was entitled to recover the one-fourth according to the scheme, which was binding on the whole body of

assessment to a limit which is fair and equitable according to the custom of the country. As between the narvadarars and the Government, there is nothing to prevent the former from consenting to the exclusion of any part of the village lands from the contract. The severance of such part makes it imme-

NATIVE CHRISTIANS.*See* CASES UNDER CONVERTS.*See* DIVORCE ACT, s. 2.

[I. L. R., 14 Mad., 382

- I. L. R., 18 Calc., 252

See SUCCESSION ACT, s. 331 7 Mad., 121

[I. L. R., 2 Mad., 209

I. L. R., 19 Bom., 783

**NATIVE CONVERTS' MARRIAGE DIS-
SOLUTION ACT (XXI OF 1836).***See* DIVORCE ACT, s. 2.

[I. L. R., 18 Calc., 252

NATIVE INDIAN SUBJECTS.*See* JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURT—

NATIVE INDIAN SUBJECTS.

[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 178

NATIVE RULER.

——— Suit against —

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL

COURT—FOREIGN AND NATIVE RULERS.

NATIVE STATE.

——— Decree of Court of —

See EXECUTION OF DECREE—DECREES OF
COURTS OF NATIVE STATES.

[I. L. R., 15 Bom., 216

——— in alliance.

See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, ss. 387,
391 (1859, s. 177).

[2 B. L. R., A. C., 73

10 W. R., 385

——— Magistrate or Police officer in—

See EVIDENCE ACT, s. 26.

[I. L. R., 22 Bom., 235

——— Person domiciled in—

See LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 911

——— Record of Court attested by
Judicial Officer of—*See* CONFESSION—CONFESSIONS TO
MAGISTRATE. I. L. R., 12 All., 595

[I. L. R., 22 Bom., 235

NAVIGABLE RIVER.*See* CASES UNDER ACCRETION—NEW FOR-
MATION OF ALLUVIAL LAND—CHURNS OR
ISLANDS IN NAVIGABLE RIVERS.*See* FISHERY, RIGHT OF.

[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 53

W. R., 1864, 108, 243

15 W. R., 212

11 C. L. R., 11

I. L. R., 8 Mad., 467

I. L. R., 11 Calc., 434

I. L. R., 12 Mad., 43

I. L. R., 17 Calc., 963

I. L. R., 22 Calc., 252

**NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL DEBTS
ACT (XVII OF 1873).***See* SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—
CHARTER ACT, s. 15—CIVIL CASES.

[24 W. R., 311

1. ——— Right of appeal.—Act XVII of 1873 was not intended to deprive the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad of any right of appeal to the High Court which he had before it was passed. *NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL v. AMRAO BEGUM* 21 W. R., 59

2. ——— Submission of decree of Court as a claim to Commissioners—*Power of High Court*.—Certain judgment-creditors were held to have committed an error of judgment in submitting their decree to Commissioners appointed under Act XVII of 1873, as if it were a new and unascertained claim. Where this was done, and the Commissioners expressed their opinion upon the matter involved (although it had already been determined), the High Court held that it had no authority to enquire into their award. *OMRAO BEGUM v. COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED UNDER ACT XVII OF 1873* 24 W. R., 394

s. 11—*Agreement for appropriation of payments—Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 60—Suit for rent*.—So far as the Nawab Nazim's Debts Act is concerned, rent due by the Nawab is on the same footing as any other debt incurred by him, and before his property can be made liable to satisfy such rent debt, the consent of the Governor General in Council must first be obtained to the issue of execution. *ROOKMINY BULLUB ROY v. MULK JAMANIA BEGUM*. I. L. R., 9 Calc., 914; 12 C. L. R., 534

1. ——— s. 12—*Jurisdiction of Commissioners—Parties*.—The Commissioners appointed under the Nawab Nazim's Debts Act (XVII of 1873) (an Act to provide for the liquidation of the debts of the Nawab Nazim, and for his protection from legal process), having ascertained and certified that a certain zamindari was nizamut property (*i.e.*, held by the Government for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the Nawab Nazim for the time being), the fact that this property had, before the passing of the Act, been conveyed by the Nawab Nazim to his son, did not deprive the Commissioners of jurisdiction to deal with the question. The plain language of s. 12 of the Act is not controlled by any words in the preamble. A suit brought by a claimant against the Government and the grantee to recover the property, without the Nawab Nazim having been joined as a party, could not proceed. *OMRAO BEGUM v. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA*

[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 704; 12 C. L. R., 595
L. R., 10 I. A., 39

2. ——— Award of Commissioners conclusive—*Construction of documents not establishing a charge on immovable property*.—Commissioners appointed under Act XVII of 1873, by their award, found that an estate was in the possession of the Government for the purpose of upholding the dignity of the Nawab Nazim for the time being, a finding within their competence to make, of which the effect was that the Government held the property freed and discharged from

NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL DEBTS ACT (XVII OF 1873)—concluded

all claims In a suit against the Government it was alleged that the estate, when in the hands of the Nawab had been charged with payment of an annuity and arrears in favour of the plaintiff's father on his abandoning the title which he had set up to the property *Held* that the above award, under the Act, would have been a sufficient answer to the claim, even if the charge had originally attached to the estate But in equity no charge could be created unless there was an intent to charge Here the documents showed that this payment had not been legally charged upon the property, neither party having contemplated this result and there having been only a mandate by the Nawab for payment of the annuity out of his treasury **OMRAO BEGUM v SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**

[I L R, 19 Calc, 584
L R, 19 I A, 95

3 ——— *Commissioners, Award of—Power of Commissioners notwithstanding alienation of State lands*—In a suit by the son of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad to recover from a person wrongfully in possession land which had been found to be a portion of State lands—*Held* that the Commissioners appointed under the Nawab Nazim's Debts Act had jurisdiction to declare the land claimed in the suit to be State property notwithstanding the fact that an alienation of such land had taken place before the date of the Commissioners' award **Omrao Begum v Government of India, I L R 9 Calc, 704, followed HASSAN ALI v CHUTTERPUT SINGH DUGARH**

[I L R, 19 Calc, 742

NAWAB OF CARNATIC'S ACT (XXX OF 1858)

Claims against Nawab—*Onus of proof*—Act XXX of 1858 of the Legislative Council of India for the administration of the estate and payment of the debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic empowered the Supreme Court at Madras to investigate in a summary manner claims against the Nawab's estate *Held* that the provisions of the Act not only limited the extraordinary remedy which it gave to certain defined classes of debt but threw upon a claimant more than the ordinary burden of proof by compelling the holder of any written acknowledgment or security to prove the actual consideration given for it and upon those claiming the price of the goods delivered proof of the fair and actual value of such goods **GHOOLU MOORTAZAH KHAN v GOVERNMENT**

[9 Moore's I A, 456

NAWAB OF SURAT.

of—Administration of private estate

See APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL—CASES IN WHICH APPEAL LIES OR NOT—APPEALABLE ORDERS 5 Moore's I A, 493

1. ——— Nawab of Surat's Act (XVIII of 1848)—Sanction of Government to bring suit—The permission of Government in 1858 to the

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NAWAB OF SURAT—concluded

Agent for the Governor of Bombay at Surat to pay certain moneys of the widow of the late Nawab of Surat to whomsoever a certificate of heirship to her might be granted by the Civil Court is not a sufficient authority under Act XVIII of 1848 for the institution against her grand daughters of a general civil suit under Regulation IV of 1827 or Act VIII of 1859 Nor does permission given in 1871 to institute a suit authorize the continuation of a suit instituted in 1869 **AMUDDIN KHAN v ZIAUNNISSA BEGAM**

12 Bom, 156

2

"Sue forth."

Meaning of—Sanction obtained after suit filed—The expression "sue forth" in s 1 of Act XVIII of 1848 does not mean to sue for and to obtain so as to make the consent of the Governor a condition precedent to the institution of a suit Accordingly, where the grand daughter of the Nawab of Surat was sued along with her husband without previously obtaining the required consent and it was contended that the suit was irregularly instituted and the proceedings thereunder void—*Held* that the suit was rightly instituted such a consent not being a condition precedent to the filing of the suit **ZIAUNNISSA BEGAM v MOTIRAM**

[I L R, 12 Bom, 493

NAZIR

See GUARDIAN—APPOINTMENT

[I L R, 12 Bom, 553

——— Misappropriation by—

See SURETY—LIABILITY OF SURETY

[9 B L R, Ap, 26

——— of mosque

See MAHOMEDAN LAW—ENDOWMENT

[I L R, 18 Bom, 401

——— Power of—

See PENAL CODE s 180

[I L R, 22 Calo, 533, 759

1 ——— Guardian—*Minor's Act XX of 1864—Bombay Civil Courts Acts (XIV of 1869 and X of 1876)—Officer of Government—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 406*—The Nazir of a Civil Court, who is appointed guardian of the estate of a minor under Act XX of 1864 is not an officer of Government within the meaning of s 32 of Act XIV of 1869 as amended by s 15 of Act X of 1876 An officer of Government in order to come within those enactments must be a party to a suit in his official capacity A Subordinate Judge who under s 456 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X) of 1877 as amended by s 73 of Act VII of 1879 appoints the Nazir or any other officer of his Court to act as guardian of a minor plaintiff or defendant in a suit in his Court has no jurisdiction to hear it and

NEGLIGENCE—*continued.*

with pegs, but the tents were taken down each monsoon. For two or three years previously to the accident, people had been accustomed to cross the land without any hindrance or prohibition. The plaintiff himself had used the path across the land, as a short cut, for a period of eighteen months. This path led across the tenting ground to a gate which was generally open, and which opened upon the high road. No express permission had ever been given to any of the persons who were in the habit of using this path. It was a mere beaten track, and, so far from being a public way, it was from time to time obstructed, in the tenting season, by the ropes and pegs of the tents. The plaintiff had for some time been in occupation of a bungalow belonging to the first defendants, which was situated in that part of the land which was furthest away from the high road. There was a regularly constructed roadway from the bungalow to the high road, which the plaintiff might have used, but, as a short cut, he and others were in the habit of using the beaten track. For this he had merely a tacit permission. On the morning of the 1st September 1885, he left his bungalow and went to his business, as usual, by the short cut across the land. When returning by the same way at about 11 o'clock at night he fell into the hole which had been dug in the afternoon of that day, and sustained the injuries complained of. The hole was several feet deep, and was dug right across the pathway. The plaintiff had no notice of the hole being dug, or of any intention to dig it. The night was very dark, and there was no negligence on the part of the plaintiff, nor any want of ordinary care and caution. There was no watchman and no fence, nor was there any light which might enable persons using the path to avoid the danger. The second defendant, as above stated, had agreed to take the said land from the first defendants on lease for building purposes. On the day of the accident, some months before the execution of the lease, the second defendant through his engineer and contractor *H* applied to the first defendants for permission to make "borings" in the land, which permission was given. *H* thereupon caused the hole in question to be dug. In their written statement the first defendants contended that in using the short cut across their land, the plaintiff was a trespasser, and that he had used it without their knowledge or consent; that the hole was dug without their knowledge, and that the "borings," for which they had given permission, were merely small holes of a diameter of six inches, or thereabouts, which could not have been a source of danger. The second defendant pleaded that at the time of the accident he was not in possession of the land, but had merely entered into an agreement for a lease of it; that he had employed a competent engineer and contractor, *H*, to make borings, in order to ascertain of what the sub-soil consisted, and that *H* contracted to do the work and obtain leave from the first defendants to enter on the land; that the said *H* subsequently entered on the land, and according to his own discretion and without any control or interference from him (the second defendant), took such steps as he thought necessary to ascertain the nature of the said sub-soil; and he (the second defendant) con-

NEGLIGENCE—*continued.*

tended that, if there had been negligence in the performance of the work, he was not liable. *Held* (1) that there was negligence in digging the hole across a path used by several licensees, and in not placing any person or light to warn passengers of the danger arising from the hole and the excavated earth which was heaped up near it. *Held* (2) that the first defendants were not liable to the plaintiff. The permission which they had given to *H* was a permission to make "borings" only; and the hole, which was actually dug by *H*, was dug without their knowledge or permission. *H* was not shown to be in any sense their servant or agent. The plaintiff was a bare licensee, and the first defendants were under no obligation to him to keep the path in a safe state or in good order. *Held* (3) that the second defendant was liable to the plaintiff. *H* was not a contractor, in the legal sense, so as to exempt the second defendant from responsibility, but was the servant of the second defendant *pro hac vice*, and that the digging of the hole was within the course of his employment, or within the scope of his authority. The Court of first instance awarded, as damages, a sum of Rs3,000, which, on appeal, was reduced to Rs17,000. **EVANS v. TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY**

[I. L. R., 11 Bom., 329.]

6. ——— Suit for damages by parents of a child killed by negligence—*Act XIII of 1855—Death by negligence—Contributory negligence—Liability for negligence of servants—Damages, Assessment of—Deduction for maintenance of child—Funeral expenses.*—The plaintiff's unmarried daughter, a child of between five and six years old, fell into an open manhole of a sewer in a lane in Bombay on the 20th August 1880, between 4½ and 5 o'clock P.M., and, when her body was recovered, life was extinct. The sewer was vested in the Municipality of Bombay, and was under the control of the Municipal Commissioner by virtue of ss. 220 and 289 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. When such manholes are opened, it is the duty of the Municipal Commissioner under s. 321 of that Act to have them properly fenced and guarded. On the 27th August 1880 the manhole in question was opened for the purpose of inserting a flushing-door in the sewer. From the time the manhole was opened until the occurrence of the accident the deceased child's mother was seated at the corner of the street selling cucumbers about four yards from the manhole in question. The hole was at first properly fenced with four timber hurdles about 4 feet high set upright round it at a distance of 2 feet from the hole, secured at the corners with ropes. Soon after 4-30 P.M., the superintendent in charge of the work gave orders to cease work and close the manhole for the night. The accident took place almost immediately afterwards. The Judge found on the evidence that the child fell into the open hole in the interval that elapsed between the taking down of the fence and putting the cover on the hole. What she was doing the instant before she fell, there was nothing to show. She was seen running and playing about the street during the afternoon. Her mother, who was sitting close by, did not see the accident, her attention being

NEGLIGENCE—continued

at the moment occupied by some customers. She admitted that before the accident occurred she knew the fence was down and the hole open and she would not have left the child go to it had she been playing beside her. *Held* (1) that the defendants were guilty of negligence and that they were liable for negligence of their servants although the latter acted

excuse them (3) that as it was damages in cases

and carried out their own experience in arriving at their conclusions. Where damages are allowed a reasonable sum should be deducted on account of the maintenance for such period as the child might reasonably have been expected to live with her parents. In an action under Act VIII of 1855 no sum can be awarded in respect of funeral expenses whether for removal or disposal of the body or for outlay—for ceremonial or obsequial purposes. **NARAYAN JETHA v MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS OF BOMBAY**. I L R, 16 Bom, 254

7 Liability of principal for

planned that in January 1831 the defendant by his servants dug a trench 8 feet deep along the whole length of the gully for the purpose of laying a drain

COMMISSIONERS OF BOMBAY

[I L R, 17 Bom, 307

8 ———— **Loss by fire—Sale set aside—Decree in favour of vendor—Possession—Purchaser in possession after decree and pending appeal—Accident—Liability for damage—Maxim, Volenti non fit injuria**—The plaintiff and the second defendant A were brothers and worked a cotton press in partnership. In August 1854 A sold the press for R35 000 to V (the first defendant) who paid A R5 000 earnest money and was put into possession. The plaintiff then brought a suit (No 327 of 1854)

NEGLIGENCE—continued.

against A praying for a dissolution of the partnership. V was also a party defendant to that suit. The plaintiff alleged that R35 000 was much too low a price for the press and he objected to the sale. He prayed that A might be restrained from continuing in possession of the press and working it and that a receiver might be appointed to take possession of it until further order. On the 21st April 1855 on a motion the Court refused to grant an injunction and receiver, but ordered V to pay R30 000 (i.e., the balance of the purchase money) to the solicitors of the parties for investment until the hearing of the suit and directed that if that sum was not paid by the 21st May 1855 a receiver should be appointed to take possession of the press. The suit (i.e., No 327 of 1854) was heard on the 15th February 1857, when it was held by the Court that the sale by A to V was without authority that the defendant V took nothing under it and that the plaintiff was entitled to have it set aside. Certain matters still remained to be decided but on the 28th February 1857 the decree in the suit was made having effect to the findings already arrived at on the 15th February. The decree by consent directed various accounts to be taken and among others an account of the profits realized by the working of the press by the defendant V since his possession thereof credit being given to him for all sums expended by him in the repairs, maintenance and working of the said press and for the management thereof by him. The decree further ordered that the defendant V should be repaid the R30 000 which he had paid under the order of the 21st April 1855 and directed that on such payment the said defendant V do forthwith give over possession of the press to the plaintiff and the defendant A. The defendant V at once gave notice of his intention to appeal. There was a long delay in drawing up the decree. The minutes were spoken to on the 31st March 1857 the decree was sealed on the 13th April 1857. Meantime on the 6th April 1857, and while the defendant V was still in possession a fire broke

1857 the plaintiff filed the present suit claiming to recover R50 000 from the defendant V as the value of the press or such further sum as might be necessary to rebuild and restore it. He alleged that the fire was caused by the working of the press and contended that the working of the press by the defendant V after the decree of the 28th February was an act of trespass by him and that therefore independently of the question whether the fire was caused by the negligence of V and his servants the said V was liable for the loss occasioned by the fire. *Held* that independently of negligence, the defendant V was not liable to the plaintiff for the loss occasioned by the fire. Down to the decree of the 28th February 1857, the defendant in keeping possession of the press and working it was no doubt, a trespasser, but subsequently to that decree he remained in possession and worked the press with the

NEGLIGENCE—concluded.

consent of the plaintiff. The maxim *volenti non fit injuria*, applied to the circumstances of the case. Held also that, no negligence having been proved against the defendant, the suit must be dismissed. **JAMSETJI BURJORJI BAHADURJI v. EBRAHIM VIDINA** . . . I. L. R., 13 Bom., 183

9. ————— Penal Code, s. 289—*Negligence with respect to animals*.—To sustain a charge under s. 289 of the Penal Code, there should be evidence not only of negligence, but also that such negligence would probably lead to danger to human life or of grievous hurt. **ANONYMOUS**

[3 Mad., Ap., 33

10. ————— *Pony negligently tied up in bazar*.—The High Court refused to interfere with an order passed under s. 289 of the Penal Code by a Magistrate fining the owner of a pony which had been tied negligently, which was running about loose in a crowded bazar, and thereby endangering the lives and limbs of persons, that section referring not only to savage animals, but to any animal. **QUEEN v. CHAND MANAL**

[19 W. R., Cr., 1

11. ————— Penal Code, s. 236—*Negligent dealing with explosive—Probable danger to human life—Loaded gun left in open place*.—C, having returned to his house after dawn from watching his crops at night with a loaded gun, and finding his house-door locked, placed the gun, loaded, with the hammer down on the cap, on a cot outside his house and went for a short time to a neighbouring house. A, the child of a neighbour, four years old, was killed by the gun exploding. C was convicted under s. 236 of the Penal Code for negligently omitting to take order with the gun sufficient to guard against probable danger to human life. Held that the conviction was bad in law. **QUEEN-EMPERESS v. CHENCHUGADU**

[I. L. R., 8 Mad., 421

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.**Suit on—**

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION—CAUSES OF JURISDICTION—CAUSE OF ACTION—NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART. 159.

[I. L. R., 23 Calc., 573

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON—

Act V of 1866, the Act mentioned in the following cases, was repealed and its provisions re-enacted in the Civil Procedure Code. See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, ss. 532, 538.

1. ————— Return of summons—*Procedure*.—In a suit under Act V of 1866, the summons should be returned in the usual way; and after the expiration of the required time, an order of the Court or a decree should be obtained. **SCHILLER v. MARKER** . . . 1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 283

2. ————— Time to obtain leave to defend—*Act V of 1866, s. 3*.—Although Act V of

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON—continued.

1866, s. 3, only gives the defendant seven days to get leave to come in and defend on action on a bill, note, etc., the Court must be satisfied before granting a decree that the defendant has had a full opportunity to obtain leave to defend. **GROB v. PALMER**

[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 395

3. ————— *Extension of time for appearance—Jurisdiction*.—Where, in a suit under Act V of 1866, the defendant is at such a distance as would make it impossible for him to put in an appearance within the seven days allowed by the Act, the Court will stay execution for a time long enough to allow him to appear. Suits cannot be brought under this Act against persons resident out of the jurisdiction. **CHANDRAKANT ROY v. POGOSH**

[3 B. L. R., O. C., 83

4. ————— Leave to appear and defend—*Practice—Costs*.—The Court will give leave to a defendant to appear and defend in suits under Act V of 1866, where he shows a defence apparently real; but where there is a doubt as to the *bona fides* of the defence, payment of money into Court will be ordered or security directed to be given. The Court has, in giving leave to defend, a discretion to order security for costs, not only where it doubts the *bona fides* of the defence, but also if it considers the matter of defence raised is unnecessary, though allowable. If the plaintiff has not been heard at first against the defendant's application, the Court will always allow him to come in afterwards and show that the leave ought not to have been granted, or, if granted at all, in more stringent terms. **VONLENITZ v. NARAYAN SING** . . . 6 B. L. R., Ap., 64

5. ————— Leave to defend.—In an action on a promissory note under this Act the defendant was allowed to come in and defend after the plaintiff had obtained a decree; the decree was set aside and written statements ordered. **JOSEPH v. SOLANO**

[9 B. L. R., 441; 18 W. R., 424

6. ————— Notarial protest—*Evidence of dishonour—Hundi—Bill of exchange*.—A notarial protest of any bill of exchange noted at any time after the passing of Act V of 1866 is *prima facie* evidence that the bill has been dishonoured under s. 13 of that Act, although the sections relating to summary procedure on bills of exchange did not come into operation till May 1st, 1866. A hundi, which contains a direction on sufficient consideration to the drawee, and accepted by him, is within the terms of the Act, and such a document is assignable without any regular form of endorsement, if sufficient cause appears in the handwriting of an endorser to indicate an intention to assign it. **EAST INDIA BANK v. KHOJAH VILLIE GOOLWANY**

[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 247

7. ————— Decree—*Right of plaintiff suing under the Act*.—Under the summary procedure on Bills of Exchange Act (V of 1866), the plaintiff is entitled to claim by his summons and obtain by his decree whatever sum, principal and interest, is, on the legal construction of the instrument, demandable. **DESORZA v. RANGAIAN** . . . 6 Mad., 257

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON—concluded.

8. ————— *Promissory note*
—*Consideration—Evidence*—In a suit under the Bills of Exchange Act to recover Rs. 1,200 on a promissory note the Court gave a decree for Rs. 700 only, that being shown to have been the full consideration received for the note *RAMLAL MOOKERJEE v. HARAN CHANDRA DHAR*

[3 B. L. R., O. C., 130; 12 W. R., O. C., 9

9. ————— *Promissory note*
—*Endorsement struck out—Evidence*—A plant was presented under Act V of 1866 by the endorsees of a promissory note endorsed as follows "Received from the Chartered Mercantile Bank—J M Reid, Agent" The note had not been paid when presented, and the endorsement was struck out Admission of the plant was refused, unless evidence was given that the note had been paid, and to explain why the endorsement was struck out. As under Act V of 1866 evidence could not be received, the plant was not admitted. *CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK v. SECORDE*

3 B. L. R., O. C., 148

10. ————— *Suit on promissory note payable by instalments*—Where a promissory note is payable by instalments, and contains a stipulation that, on default in payment of the first instalment, the whole amount is to become due, a suit to recover the whole amount on default made in payment of the first instalment cannot be brought under Act V of 1866 *REMPY v. SHILLINGFORD*

[I. L. R., 1 Calc., 130

11. ————— *Costs—Suit under Rs. 500—Jurisdiction of Small Cause Court*—In an undefended suit brought under Act V of 1866 on a promissory note for Rs. 42, there was nothing in the petition to show that the suit could not have been brought in the Small Cause Court, the High Court gave a decree for amount of note and costs *DUFF v. FISHER*

[8 B. L. R., Ap., 10

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT (XXVI OF 1881).

See CASES UNDER HUNDI

See JURISDICTION—CAUSES OF JURISDICTION—CAUSE OF ACTION.

[I. L. R., 20 Bom., 133

ss 4 and 13

See PROMISSORY NOTE—FORM

[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 389

I. L. R., 21 Mad., 49

ss. 8 and 9

See PROMISSORY NOTE—ASSIGNMENT OF, AND SUITS ON, PROMISSORY NOTES

[I. L. R., 11 Mad., 280

I. L. R., 17 Mad., 461

2 C. W. N., 286

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NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT (XXVI OF 1881)—concluded.

the following terms, viz., "On deposit of title-deeds named herebelow for value received by me, I promise to pay three months after date Rs. 160 to A B or order," then followed the details of the title-deeds Held that the instrument was a negotiable instrument. *RAMA v. SETHA*

[I. L. R., 17 Mad., 85

s 17.

See BILL OF EXCHANGE

[I. L. R., 15 Bom., 287

s 35

See DECREE—FORM OF DECREE—BILL OF EXCHANGE . I. L. R., 18 Calc., 804

ss 35, 43

See MAJORITY, AGE OF.

[I. L. R., 7 All., 460

ss 37, 39

See PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—DISCHARGE OF SURETY . I. L. R., 13 Mad., 172

s 48

See PROMISSORY NOTE—ASSIGNMENT OF, AND SUITS ON, PROMISSORY NOTES.

[I. L. R., 17 Mad., 197

ss 64, 86

See PROMISSORY NOTE—ASSIGNMENT OF, AND SUITS ON, PROMISSORY NOTES

[I. L. R., 21 All., 450

s 88

See PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—DISCHARGE OF SURETY . I. L. R., 13 Mad., 172

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See INTEREST—OMISSION TO STIPULATE FOR, OR STIPULATED TIME HAS EXPIRED—CONTRACTS . I. L. R., 23 Mad., 18

s. 118.

See ONUS OF PROOF—DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LOANS, EXECUTION OF, AND CONSIDERATION FOR, ETC

[I. L. R., 20 Bom., 367

NEPHEW.

See CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—INHERITANCE—SPECIAL HEIRS—MALES—NEPHEW.

NEWSPAPER.

—*Printing Presses and Newspaper Act (XXV of 1867)*, s. 3—Name of printer and publisher—A newspaper was printed and published bearing the following words "Printed and published at Cochim for the Malabar Economic Company at the Company's Goshree Vilasam Press" Held that these words did not satisfy the requirements of Act XXV of 1867, s. 3. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. BARI SHEROY* . I. L. R., 16 Mad., 443

NEW TRIAL.

See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, s. 108.

[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 269

See EVIDENCE ACT, s. 167.

[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 749

See CASES UNDER SMALL CAUSE COURT,
MOFUSSIL—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE
—NEW TRIALS.

See SMALL CAUSE COURT, MOFUSSIL—
PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE—REFERENCE
TO HIGH COURT.

[3 B. L. R., A. C., 135
17 W. R., 518

See SMALL CAUSE COURT, PRESIDENCY
TOWNS—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE—
NEW TRIALS.

See SMALL CAUSE COURT, PRESIDENCY
TOWNS—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE—
REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT.

[7 Bom., O. C., 180
12 B. L. R., 34, 37
I. L. R., 4 Calc., 298
I. L. R., 15 Mad., 179
I. L. R., 20 Mad., 358

Application for—

See PLEADER—APPOINTMENT AND AP-
PEARANCE . I. L. R., 20 Bom., 293

in criminal case.

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES, s. 376
(1872, s. 288) . I. L. R., 1 Bom., 639

See REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES—REVIVAL
OF COMPLAINT AND RE-TRIAL.

[24 W. R., 24
I. L. R., 1 Calc., 282
I. L. R., 2 Calc., 405
3 C. W. N., 332
4 C. W. N., 576

See REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES—SEN-
TENCES . B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 488
[18 W. R., Cr., 8, 23, 38
4 Bom., Cr., 3

See REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES—VER-
DICT OF JURY AND MISDIRECTION.
[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 459

See VERDICT OF JURY—POWER TO INTER-
FERE WITH VERDICTS.

[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 749
I. L. R., 25 Calc., 711

NEXT FRIEND.

See COMPROMISE—COMPROMISE OF SUITS
UNDER CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

[I. L. R., 17 All., 531

See LUNATIC . I. L. R., 13 Bom., 656
[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 135
I. L. R., 23 Bom., 653
I. L. R., 20 All., 2

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See MINOR—REPRESENTATION OF MINOR
IN SUITS . I. L. R., 17 Calc., 488.

[I. L. R., 13 Mad., 197

I. L. R., 21 Calc., 866

I. L. R., 17 Mad., 257

I. L. R., 21 Bom., 88

I. L. R., 23 Calc., 374

Negligence of—

See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, s. 102.

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 8.

Suit by minor without—

See WAIVER . I. L. R., 19 Mad., 127

Suit instituted by—

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[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 270.

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Creditor of—

See CASES UNDER PROBATE—OPPOSITION
TO, AND REVOCATION OF, GRANT.

Liability of share of, for barred
debt.

See ADMINISTRATION.

[I. L. R., 2 Bom., 75.

Purchaser from—

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CATION OF, GRANT.

[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 360.

NON-ACCEPTANCE.

See CASES UNDER CONTRACT—CONSTRUC-
TION OF CONTRACTS.

NON-APPEARANCE.

Effect of—

See CASES UNDER APPEAL—DEFAULT IN
APPEARANCE.

See CASES UNDER APPEAL—EX-PARTE
CASES.

See CASES UNDER CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE,
1882, ss. 98, 99 (1859, s. 110).

See CASES UNDER CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE,
1882, s. 100 (1859, s. 111).

See CASES UNDER CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE
1882, ss. 102, 103.

See CASES UNDER CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE,
1882, s. 108 (1859, s. 119).

See CASES UNDER CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE,
1882, s. 158 (1859, s. 148).

See CASES UNDER CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE,
1882, s. 177.

NON-APPEARANCE—*concluded.*

See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1883, s 249
(1859, s 217) . 5 B. L. R., Ap., 65

See COMPLAINT—DISMISSAL OF COMPLAINT
—EFFECT OF DISMISSAL

[4 Mad., Ap., 8
6 Mad., Ap., 8
I. L. R., 6 Calc., 523
4 C. W. N., 346

See CASES UNDER COMPLAINT—DISMISSAL
OF COMPLAINT—GROUND FOR DISMISSAL

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[8 B. L. R., Ap., 57
7 C. L. R., 378

See RES JUDICATA—JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS . 5 B. L. R., 84
[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 428
I. L. R., 5 Bom., 496
I. L. R., 6 Bom., 477
I. L. R., 16 Calc., 88
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I. L. R., 21 Bom., 91
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[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 252
1 Mad., 162

See CONTRACT ACT, s 51
[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 252

NON-SUIT.

— Power to non-suit a plaintiff.—
Semble—The Courts in India have powers to pass
a judgment of non suit PARSONS GIE & NAR-
BADA GIE . 3 C. W. N., 517
[I. L. R., 22 All., 505

**NORTH-WEST PROVINCES LAND
REVENUE ACT (XIX OF 1873)**

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL
COURT—RENT AND REVENUE SUITS,
N. W. P.

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF RE-
VENUE COURT—N. W. P. RENT AND
REVENUE CASES

See RES JUDICATA—COMPETENT COURT—
REVENUE COURTS I. L. R., 7 All., 224

— s. 3.

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See DEED—CONSTRUCTION
[I. L. R., 18 All., 388

**NORTH-WEST PROVINCES LAND
REVENUE ACT (XIX OF 1873).**

—*continued*

See N. W. P. RENT ACTS, s 94
[I. L. R., 1 All., 512

See SALE FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE—
SETTING ASIDE SALE—IRREGULARITY
[I. L. R., 1 All., 400

— ss 43, 83, and 241—*Tender and
purchaser—Agreement—Jurisdiction of Civil
Court—Cause of action—Assessment of revenue*—
The purchaser of a certain estate paying revenue
to Government agreed with the vendors, shortly after
the sale, that they should retain a certain portion of
such estate free of rent, and that he would pay the
revenue payable in respect of such portion. In 1853
in a suit by the vendors against the purchaser to en-
force this agreement, the Sudder Court held that the
revenue payable in respect of such portion of the
estate was payable by the purchaser. In 1876, on a
fresh settlement of the estate, the representatives in
title of the purchaser applied to the settlement officer
to settle such portion of the estate with the represent-
ative in title of the vendors. The settlement officer
refused this application, but it was subsequently
allowed by the superior revenue authorities. The
representative in title of the vendors then sued the
representatives in title of the purchaser in the Civil
Court, claiming that he might, in accordance with
the agreement between the vendors and the pur-
chaser, be exempted from paying revenue in respect
of such portion, as against the defendants, without
any injury to the Government that the defendants
might be ordered to pay as heretofore such revenue
and that the defendants might be ordered never to
claim or demand from him any revenue they might
be compelled to pay in respect of such portion.”
Held per SPANKIE, J., that, assuming that the agree-
ment between the vendors and the purchaser was

obtain a declaration that, as between him and the
defendants, the latter were bound to pay revenue in
respect of such portion, the suit was not barred by
cl (b), s 241 of Act XIX of 1873. Also that,
although the revenue authorities might regard the
decision of the Sudder Court as binding on the
parties then before the Court, for the currency of the
then settlement, that decision, that settlement having
expired, and s 83 of Act XIX of 1873 having come
into force, could not control the power of the revenue
authorities to settle the land in question with the
plaintiff who was its proprietor *Held per OLD-*

he sought. HIRA LAL & GANESH PRASAD
[I. L. R., 2 All., 415.

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See PRE-EMPTION—CONSTRUCTION OF WAZIB-UL-ARZ . I. L. R., 17 All., 447

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See CO-SHARERS—GENERAL RIGHTS IN JOINT PROPERTY I. L. R., 18 All., 129

ss. 72, 77.

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—CONSTITUTION OF RELATION—ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF TENANCY, ETC.
[I. L. R., 9 All., 185

s. 77.

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—CONSTITUTION OF RELATION—GENERALLY.
[I. L. R., 16 All., 209

s. 79.

See GRANT—POWER TO GRANT.
[I. L. R., 2 All., 545, 732

s. 91.

See CUSTOM . I. L. R., 8 All., 434

ss. 94, 97.

See DURESS . I. L. R., 11 All., 399

s. 107.

See COLLECTOR . I. L. R., 15 All., 410

See PARTITION—MODE OF EFFECTING PARTITION . I. L. R., 20 All., 92
[I. L. R., 22 All., 329

See PRE-EMPTION—RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION . I. L. R., 20 All., 92

s. 108.

See PARTITION—RIGHT TO PARTITION—GENERALLY . I. L. R., 3 All., 400

ss. 111, 112.

See JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—REVENUE COURTS—PARTITION.
[I. L. R., 9 All., 429

See PARTITION—JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT IN SUITS RESPECTING PARTITION . I. L. R., 9 All., 429
[I. L. R., 20 All., 75

s. 113.

See APPEAL—N.-W. P. ACTS.

[I. L. R., 9 All., 445
I. L. R., 11 All., 328
I. L. R., 14 All., 500

Objection filed after time limited by Court but before action taken under s. 113.—Held that the provisions of ss. 214 and 219 of Act XIX of 1873 do not apply to an *ex-parte* decision of a question of title by a Court of Revenue acting under s. 113 of the said Act. Held also that a Court of Revenue acting in partition-proceedings

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES LAND REVENUE ACT (XIX OF 1873)

—continued.

under s. 113 of Act XIX of 1873 was not precluded from dealing with an objection brought before it merely by reason of such objection not having been filed within the time limited by the Court for filing objections, the Court not having up to that time taken any action under s. 113 of the said Act. *Muhammad Abdul Karim v. Mahammad Shadi Khan*, I. L. R., 9 All., 429, distinguished. *TULSI PRASAD v. MATRU MAL* . I. L. R., 18 All., 210

ss. 113, 114.

See APPEAL—N.-W. P. ACTS.

[I. L. R., 2 All., 619
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I. L. R., 18 All., 210

See DECREE—FORM OF DECREE—GENERAL CASES . I. L. R., 5 All., 520
[I. L. R., 14 All., 500

See PARTITION—JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT IN SUITS RESPECTING PARTITION.
[I. L. R., 9 All., 429
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See PARTITION—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.
[I. L. R., 9 All., 429, 445

See RES JUDICATA—COMPETENT COURT—REVENUE COURTS I. L. R., 2 All., 839
[I. L. R., 5 All., 280
I. L. R., 9 All., 383
I. L. R., 18 All., 59

Procedure—Inquiry into objections raising questions of title.—When a Collector or Assistant Collector has determined to enquire into objections raising questions of title preferred under s. 113 of the N.-W. P. Land Revenue Act, 1873, his proceeding thereupon must be conducted as an original suit in a Civil Court. *RANJIT SINGH v. ILAHI BAKSH* . . . I. L. R., 5 All., 520

s. 115.

See PARTITION—JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT IN SUITS RESPECTING PARTITION.
[I. L. R., 9 All., 429

s. 124.

See PARTITION—MODE OF EFFECTING PARTITION . I. L. R., 22 All., 329

s. 125.

See CO-SHARERS—ENJOYMENT OF JOINT PROPERTY—CULTIVATION.
[I. L. R., 3 All., 818
I. L. R., 4 All., 515

Private Partition.—S. 125 of Act XIX of 1873 does not apply to a partition by private agreement. *Gaya Singh v. Udit Singh*, I. L. R., 13 All., 396, referred to. *Ram Prasad v. Dina Kuar*, I. L. R., 4 All., 515, dissented from by *KNOX and BANERJI, JJ.* *KASHI PRASAD v. KEDAR NATH SAHU* . . . I. L. R., 20 All., 219

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See PARTITION—JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT IN SUITS RESPECTING PARTITION
[I L R, 9 All, 429]

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See JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—REVENUE COURTS—PARTITION

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See PARTITION—JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT IN SUITS RESPECTING PARTITION .
I L R, 10 All, 5

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See SALE FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE—SALE PROCEEDS I L R, 9 All, 112

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[I L R, 14 All, 273]

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See MAHOMEDAN LAW—GIFT—VALIDITY
[I L R, 21 All, 195]

ss 180, 187, 188

See PRE EMPTION—RIGHT OF PRE EMPTION .
I L R, 13 All, 224

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I L R, 22 All, 321

s 184

See BENAMI TRANSACTION—CERTIFIED PURCHASES—N W P LAND REVENUE ACT
I L R, 21 All, 29

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See RIGHT OF SUIT—SALE FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE . I L R, 21 All, 187

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I L R, 1 All, 277
[I L R, 13 All, 224]

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See LANDLORD AND TENANT—CONSTITUTION OF RELATION—ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF TENANCY BY RECEIPT OF RENT
[I L R, 6 All, 52]

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See PRE EMPTION—CONSTRUCTION OF WAJID UL-AZIZ I L R, 22 All, 1

ss 194, 105 (Act VIII of 1879,

s 20)

See COURT OF WARDS

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See GUARDIAN DISQUALIFIED PROPRIETORS I L R 5 All, 294, 497
[I L R, 22 All, 394]

ss 214, 219

See APPEAL—N W P ACTS—N W P LAND REVENUE ACT
[I L R, 19 All, 210]

ss 220, 231

See N-W P RENT ACTS s 1
[I L R, 6 All, 170]

s 221

See ARBITRATION—ARBITRATION UNDER SPECIAL ACTS—N W P LAND REVENUE ACT . I L R, 14 All, 347

ss 222 231.

See ARBITRATION—ARBITRATION UNDER SPECIAL ACTS—N W P LAND REVENUE ACT I L R, 19 All, 172

s 241.

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—RENT AND REVENUE SUITS, N W P

See PARTITION—JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT IN SUITS RESPECTING PARTITION
[I L R, 9 All, 429
I L R, 10 All, 6
I L R, 20 All, 75]

s 243

See RULES MADE UNDER ACTS—CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE s 320
[I L R, 12 All, 564]

s 257.

See CONTRACT ACT s 23—ILLEGAL CONTRACTS—AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY
[I L R, 22 All, 230]

See PRE EMPTION—RIGHT OF PRE EMPTION . I L R, 17 All, 228

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES LAND REVENUE ACT (VIII OF 1879)

s 20.

See COURT OF WARDS
[I L R, 7 All, 897]

NORTH WEST PROVINCES MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS ACT (VI OF 1880), s 12

See N-W. P. AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1883, ss 19 71

[I L R, 9 All, 977]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881).

See ARBITRATION—ARBITRATION UNDER SPECIAL ACTS AND REGULATIONS—N.-W. P. RENT ACT. I. L. R., 2 All., 119

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—RENT AND REVENUE SUITS, N.-W. P.

See JURISDICTION OF REVENUE COURT—N.-W. P. RENT AND REVENUE CASES.

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—PAYMENT OF RENT—NON-PAYMENT.

[I. L. R., 18 All., 290

1. ——— s. 1—*Application of the Civil Procedure Code to suits in the Revenue Courts—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, ss. 43, 373—Suit, Withdrawal of—Relinquishment of part of claim.—Held* by the Full Bench (STUART, C.J., dissenting) that the Courts of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces, in those matters of procedure upon which the Rent Act of those Provinces (Act XII of 1881) is silent, are governed by the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. The principle of decision in *Nilmoni Singh Deo v. Taranath Mukerjee*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 295, followed. *Held* therefore that the procedure provided by ss. 43 and 373 of the Civil Procedure Code is applicable to suits tried under the N.-W. P. Rent Act, 1881. MADHO PRAKASH SINGH v. MURLI MANOHAR. HIRA SINGH v. MAKUND SINGH . . . I. L. R., 5 All., 408

2. ——— *Application of the Civil Procedure Code to suits in the Revenue Court—Judgment in accordance with award—Appeal—Act XIX of 1873 (N.-W. P. Land Revenue Act), ss. 220, 231.—The provisions of the Civil Procedure Code relating to awards are not applicable to suits under the N.-W. P. Rent Act, 1881, the matters in dispute in which have been referred to arbitration, as s. 96A of that Act specifically imports into it the procedure of the N.-W. P. Land Revenue Act with regard to arbitrations.* FAHIMUNNISSA v. AJUDHIA PRASAD

[I. L. R., 6 All., 170

1. ——— s. 2—*Procedure—Case begun while Act XVIII of 1873 was in force.—The question whether land held by a person whose proprietary rights in a mehal have been sold in execution of a decree while Act XVIII of 1873 was in force, was held by him as sir at the time of such sale, must be determined by that Act.* HARI DAS v. GHANSHAM NARAIN . . . I. L. R., 6 All., 286

2. ——— and s. 9—*Procedure—Landholder and tenant—Sale of occupancy right in execution of decree.—Held* that a landholder who had attached the occupancy right of an occupancy tenant in certain land in execution of a decree before Act XII of 1881 came into force was not entitled under s. 2 of that Act to bring such right to sale after that Act came into force, that section not saving the right of a landholder to bring such a right to sale in execution of a decree, and s. 9 of that Act expressly prohibiting the sale of such a right in

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—continued.

execution of a decree. NAIK RAM SINGH v. MURLI DHAR . . . I. L. R., 4 All., 371
MURLI RAI v. LEDER . . . I. L. R., 7 All., 851

——— s. 3—*Sir land—Settlement.—Land recorded as sir during the progress of a settlement of the district in which it is situate is not sir land as defined in s. 3 (4) of Act XVIII of 1873. Such land does not become sir land within the meaning of that definition until the settlement is closed and confirmed.* HARI DAS v. GHANSHAM NARAIN

[I. L. R., 6 All., 286

——— ss. 5 and 6.

See ENHANCEMENT OF RENT—EXEMPTION FROM ENHANCEMENT BY UNIFORM PAYMENT OF RENT, ETC.—VARIATION BY CHANGE IN NATURE OF RENT, ETC.

[I. L. R., 1 All., 301

——— s. 7.

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—PROPERTY IN TREES AND WOOD ON LAND.

[I. L. R., 8 All., 467

I. L. R., 9 All., 88

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—TRANSFER BY LANDLORD . I. L. R., 8 All., 189

See CASES UNDER RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—TRANSFER OF RIGHT.

1. ——— *Ex-proprietary tenant—Possession of sir land, Right to.—Since Act XVIII of 1873 came into force, a co-sharer entitled to obtain by pre-emption the proprietary right of another co-sharer is not entitled ordinarily to a decree against the vendor for possession of the sir, but only for the possession of the proprietary right in the sir. He is, however, entitled to possession of the sir land as against the vendee.* BALDEO PANDEY v. JHARI KUAR . . . 7 N. W., 334

2. ——— *Usufructuary mortgage—Ex-proprietary tenant—Sir land.—Held* by the Full Bench (OLDFIELD and BRODHURST, JJ., dissenting) that a person who creates a usufructuary mortgage of zamindari property becomes an ex-proprietary or occupancy-tenant of the sir land under s. 7 of the N.-W. P. Rent Act (XII of 1881). *Per* PETHERAM, C.J.—A usufructuary mortgagee is, for the time being, the proprietor of the property, inasmuch as a proprietor is the person entitled to exclusive possession at the time; and the intention of the Legislature, as expressed in s. 7 of the Rent Act, is that, when a zamindar ceases to be entitled to occupy the sir land as proprietor, he shall have the right to occupy it as an ex-proprietary tenant under s. 5. *Bhagwan Singh v. Murlí Singh*, I. L. R., 1 All., 549, dissented from. *Per* STRAIGHT, J.—The words “lose” and “part with” in s. 7 of the Rent Act were intended to cover all cases in which a proprietor of land has either voluntarily or by operation of law deprived himself permanently or temporarily of the power to exercise full proprietary right over his property. *Per* MAHMOOD, J.—The

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—continued

meaning of the words "proprietary rights" in s 7 of the Rent Act is equivalent to that of the term "full ownership," corresponding to *dominium* in the Roman law and fee-simple estate in English law. The right of a usufructuary mortgagee cannot be called proprietorship, and having regard to s 58 of the Transfer of Property Act the execution of a usufructuary mortgage does not amount to a transfer of the proprietary right. The word "lose" as used in s 7 of the Rent Act means the transfer of proprietary rights otherwise than by the will of the owner in consequence of some incident of law. The term "part with" is a general expression including both absolute and temporary alienation, and a usufructuary mortgage is a "parting with" some of the incidents of ownership, and falls within the purview of s 7, inasmuch as the rights of possession and of the enjoyment of the usufruct are transferred from the mortgagor to the mortgagee, though such a transfer does not amount to a total alienation of proprietorship. *Bhagwan Singh v Murli Singh*, 1 L R, 1 All, 549, dissented from *Gopal Pandey v Parasotam Das*, 1 L R, 5 All, 121, *Ganga Din v Dhurandhar Singh*, 1 L R, 5 All, 495, and *Gulab Ras v Indar Singh*, 1 L R, 6 All, 54, referred to. *Per O'DRISCOLL, J.*—The words "lose or part with his proprietary rights in any mehal" in s 7 of the Rent Act mean a loss or parting which divests absolutely of all proprietary rights leaving no interest of a proprietary kind in the mehal, this does not happen in a usufructuary mortgage, and therefore the latter is not a loss or parting with, proprietary rights with in the meaning of s 7. *Bhagwan Singh v. Murli Singh*, 1 L R, 1 All, 549, approved. *Per BROOKHURST, J.*—The word "lose" in s 7 of the Rent Act means involuntarily lose, as for instance, by auction sale and "part with" means voluntarily and entirely divested of by means, e.g., of gift or private sale. "Proprietary rights" means the whole of the proprietary rights, and a usufructuary mortgagee of zamindari property cannot be said to have lost or parted with his proprietary right therein, and therefore does not, under the provisions of s 7 of the Rent Act, become an expropriatory or occupancy tenant of the said land. *INDAR SEN v NAUBAT SINGH*. 1 L R, 7 All, 553

3. ———— *Usufructuary mortgage of zamindari including air—Losing or parting with proprietary right in mehal—Ex propriatory tenant* y mort- does not so within the meaning of s 7 of the Rent Act as to become an expropriatory tenant of his said land. *Bhagwan Singh v. Murli Singh*, 1 L R, 1 All, 459, and *Indar Sen v Naubat Singh*, 1 L R, 7 All, 553.

[1 L R, 16 All, 337

NORTH WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—continued

4. ———— *Ex-proprietary tenant—Ex-proprietary tenancy arising on sale of part of the zamindar's share*—In order that the provisions of s 7 of Act XII of 1881 may come into operation, it is not necessary that the zamindar should lose or part with his proprietary rights in respect of the whole of his interest in the mehal. *BIJAWANI PRAKASH v GHULAM MUHAMMED*. 1 L R, 18 All, 121

MURLIDHAR v PEMBAJ. 1 L R, 22 All, 205

5. ———— *The words "1881 (N-W mean land b*

possession thereof under a deed of mortgage executed in his favour by the same defendant in 1877. The plaintiff alleged that after the sale he continued in possession of the said land till 1884, when he was dispossessed thereof by the defendants. He sued for recovery of possession of the land. *Held* that the defendants, being ex-proprietary tenants of the land in dispute, were entitled to hold possession thereof, by operation of law, with reference to the terms of s 7 of the N-W P Rent Act, and the plaintiff's contention that because for four or five years the defendants failed to assert their expropriatory tenant rights they were debarred from doing so, could only be well founded if there had been any provision either in the Limitation Act or the Rent Act creating such a disability. *Held* also that, notwithstanding the fact that the plaintiff was in possession of the land in dispute as mortgagee at the time of the sale, and continued in possession afterwards, his vendor must be taken to have "held" the land as his at the time of the sale of his proprietary interest, within the meaning of s 7 of the Rent Act. *HARJAS v RADHA KISHAN*

[1 L R, 8 All, 256

6. ———— *Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), ss 41, 48 Transfer by ostensible owner—Meaning of "held"—Statute, Construction of—Retrospective effect—Mortgage of air land before passing of Act XVIII of 1873—Sale of mortgagor's rights while that Act was in force—Right of mortgagor*—In 1894 and J, two co

payment of the mortgage-money and to receive profits in lieu of interest, and he obtained possession accordingly. In 1873 F. W. and A gave to other persons a usufructuary mortgage of their 5 biswas share together with a moiety of the 87 biswas of air land,

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—continued.

and it was stated in the deed that half the mortgage-money due to *K* on the mortgage of 1869 was due by the executors, and that they accordingly left the same with the mortgagees in order that the latter might redeem. In November 1876 *H*'s 5 biswas share, together with its sir land, was sold in execution of a decree. Subsequently, *K*, alleging that the mortgagees under the deed of 1872 and the purchasers under the execution-sale of 1876 had dispossessed him, and that his mortgage-debt had not been paid, sued to recover possession of the 87 bighas of sir land, by virtue of his mortgage-deed of 1869. The Court of first instance held that the plaintiff was not entitled to enforce his mortgage in respect of *F*'s and *W*'s share in the 87 bighas, because they were not parties to the deed of 1869. The lower Appellate Court further held that from the date of the execution-sale of November 1876 *H* became an ex-proprietary tenant of his sir land, and that to give the plaintiff possession thereof would be contrary to the provisions of s. 7 of Act XVIII of 1873 (N.-W. P. Rent Act). Held that, inasmuch as it was clear that at the time when the mortgage-deed of 1869 was executed *F* and *W* were aware of the transaction which made *K*, the mortgagee, under the deed, of the whole property, and that, knowing this, they allowed the possession of *A*, *J*, and *H* to appear as if covering the entire zamindari rights in the 10 biswas share of the sir land, and inasmuch as the statements contained in the mortgage-deed of 1872 were an admission on the part of *F* and *W* that the mortgage of 1869 was executed with their consent, the equitable doctrine contained in s. 41 of the Transfer of Property Act applied to the case and *F* and *W* had no defence, either in law or in equity, to the plaintiff's suit, with reference to their shares, and for the purpose of obviating the lien of 1869. *Ramcoomar Koondoo v. McQueen*, 11 B. L. R., 46, referred to. *Per* MAHMOOD, *J.*, with reference to the effect of the execution-sale of November 1876, in regard to the provisions of s. 7 of Act XVIII of 1873, that the general rule that statutory provisions have no retrospective operation did not apply to the case; that, by reason of the sale, *H*, who had proprietary rights in the mehal, and held the 5 biswas share of the sir as such (the word "*held*" as used in s. 7 of the Rent Act not being confined to manual or physical holding), lost his proprietary rights, and so became an ex-proprietary tenant of the land belonging to him at that time; that although the mortgage of 1869 must not be so affected as to deprive the mortgagee of all his rights, yet by the terms of s. 7 of Act XVIII of 1873 and by virtue of the sale his means of benefiting by the mortgage were necessarily changed; that neither the preamble nor s. 1 of the Act contained any saving clause which would justify the interpretation that all the conditions included in a usufructuary mortgage are to be exempted from the operation of the Act, or of s. 7 in particular, merely because the mortgage was a subsisting one: that under these circumstances possession must be given to the plaintiff of such rights as *H* had at the time of the mortgage, subject only to *H*'s rights as an ex-proprietary tenant;

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XI OF 1881)—continued.

that the rights of the purchaser of *H*'s share under the sale were subject to the mortgage of 1869; and that by virtue of the rule enunciated in s. 48 of the Transfer of Property Act, the rights of the mortgagees under the deed of 1872 must give way to the incidents of the prior deed of 1869, both mortgages being usufructuary. *Tulshi v. Radha Kishan*, *Weekly Notes, Ali.*, 1886, p. 74, referred to. *Per* TYRRELL, *J.*, that in 1876, by reason of the execution sale, the sir rights and interests of *H* mortgaged by him in 1869, as such, went out of existence, and assumed a different character; that over that tenure in its altered character the plaintiff, though he still had his mortgage charge, had not, in the existing state of the law, a right to physical possession of the actual land; and that, subject to this new right of *H*'s, the plaintiff retained his mortgage charge of 1869 over the zamindari interest in the portion of the land acquired by *H*'s vendees. *KARAMAT KHAN v. SAMUD-DIN* . . . I. L. R., 8 All., 409

7. ——— and s. 14—*Suit for profits—Ex-proprietary tenant—Sir land held equally.*—A certain mehal, of which the plaintiff in this suit claimed a one-third share of the profits for a certain year, belonged in equal shares to the defendant (lambardar), and *S* and *R*, his two brothers, who had certain sir land in partnership. The plaintiff had acquired the share of *S* by auction-purchase, *S* thus becoming an ex-proprietary tenant. The sir land was not included in the rent-roll of the mehal, but was admitted by the defendant to be assessable with rent at a certain rate per bigha. Held that, whatever might be the course proper to be taken for the purpose of assessing such sir land or *S*'s share of it with rent, and notwithstanding that such course had not been taken, the plaintiff was entitled in this suit to claim and obtain his share in the profits of the sir land. *MUHAMMAD ALI v. KALIAN SINGH*
[I. L. R., 1 All., 659.]

——— s. 8.

See RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—ACQUISITION
OF RIGHT—MODE OF ACQUISITION.

[7 N. W., 318]

I. L. R., 4 All., 157

See RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—ACQUISITION
OF RIGHT—SUBJECT OF ACQUISITION.

[I. L. R., 7 All., 586]

——— ss. 8 and 9.

See RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—TRANSFER OF
RIGHT . . . I. L. R., 7 All., 866

——— s. 9.

See EXECUTION OF DECREE—APPLICA-
TION FOR EXECUTION AND POWER OF
COURT.

[I. L. R., 10 All., 130, 132 note]

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—ABANDON-
MENT, RELINQUISHMENT, OR SURRENDER
OF TENURE . . . I. L. R., 7 All., 847

[I. L. R., 13 All., 396.]

NORTH WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—continued

See LANDLORD AND TENANT — EJECTMENT—GENERALLY

[I L R 10 All, 815

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—PROPERTY IN TREES AND WOOD ON LAND

[I L R, 8 All, 19

I L R, 9 All, 88

I L R, 10 All, 159

I L R, 21 All, 297

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—TRANSFER BY TENANT

I L R 12 All, 419

[I L R, 15 All, 219, 231

I L R, 16 All, 398

See RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—MODE OF ACQUISITION

[I L R, 17 All, 33

See CASES UNDER RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—TRANSFER OF RIGHT

— s 10

See RIGHT OF SUIT—ACCRUAL OF RIGHT

[I L R, 15 All 399

— s 14—*Determination of rent*

—*Landlord and tenant—May apply*—The words “may apply” in s 14 of Act XII of 1881 mean “shall apply” if the landholder wants to procure such a determination of his tenant’s rent as would

— ss 18, 31, 34

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—ACCRETION TO TENURE

I L R 5 All, 260

— s 21

See ENHANCEMENT OF RENT—LIABILITY TO ENHANCEMENT—CONSTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AS TO LIABILITY TO ENHANCEMENT

I L R, 3 All, 365

— s 29

See PLAINT—RETURN OF PLAINT

[I L R, 3 All, 766

— s 30

See GRANT—POWER TO GRANT

[I L R, 2 All, 545, 732

— s 31

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—ABANDON

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—TRANSFER BY TENANT

I L R, 18 All, 354

NORTH WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—continued

— s 34

See INTEREST—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—ARREARS OF RENT

[I L R 18 All, 240

— s 36

See ESTOPPEL—ESTOPPEL BY CONDUCT

[I L R, 15 All, 189

I L R, 22 All, 83, 93

— ss 36 39

See RES JUDICATA—COMPETENT COURT—REVENUE COURTS

[I L R, 3 All, 63, 61

I L R, 4 All, 11

I L R, 6 All, 295

I L R, 16 All, 270

— ss 33, 39, and 40

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—EJECTMENT—NOTICE TO QUIT

I L R, 10 All, 13

— s 39

See RES JUDICATA—COMPETENT COURT—REVENUE COURTS

I L R, 2 All, 428

[I L R, 3 All, 81, 521

I L R, 18 All, 270

— s 42—*Assessment of price of crops belonging to one ejected tenant—Effect of such assessment—Held that where a landholder having ejected a tenant upon whose holding there are growing crops applies under s 42 cl (c) of Act XII of 1881, for assessment of the price he is bound by the assessment which the Revenue Court may make and cannot afterwards refuse to pay the price fixed* SHAM LAL v CHOKHE

I L R, 19 All, 68

Affirmed on appeal under the Letters Patent SHAM LAL v CHOKHE

I L R, 19 All, 464

— s 44

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—ALTERATION OF CONDITION OF TENANCY—DIGGING WELLS OR TANKS

[I L R, 21 All, 388

— s 56

See VENDOR AND PURCHASER—LIEN

[I L R, 3 All, 433

— *Landholder and tenant—Landholder’s lien for rent—Rent payable—Arrear of rent due*—The first paragraph of s 56 of Act No XII of 1881 applies not only where there is rent in arrear due from the cultivator to his landlord but also where rent is accruing due in respect of the period during which the produce was being grown. Hence, where anyone except the landlord, wishes to bring to sale the produce of a cultivator, he must, in order to avoid the prohibition contained in s 56 of Act XII of 1881, tender to the immediate landlord of the cultivator the amount if any, for which the landlord might on the next ensuing sale day, distrain

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—continued.

the produce for arrears of rent. **JAGAN NATH PRASAD v. BHIKA RAM** . I. L. R., 15 All., 375

s. 84.

See **RES JUDICATA—COMPETENT COURT—REVENUE COURTS.**

[I. L. R., 10 All., 347]

s. 93.

See **CO-SHARERS—GENERAL RIGHTS IN JOINT PROPERTY.**

[I. L. R., 14 All., 273]

See **CO-SHARERS—SUITS BY CO-SHARERS WITH RESPECT TO JOINT PROPERTY—MISCELLANEOUS SUITS.**

[I. L. R., 16 All., 28, 333]

I. L. R., 20 All., 73

I. L. R., 17 All., 423

I. L. R., 22 All., 334

See **INTEREST—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—MESNE PROFITS.**

[I. L. R., 1 All., 261]

See **CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—RENT AND REVENUE SUITS N.-W. P.**

See **CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF REVENUE COURT—N.-W. P. RENT AND REVENUE CASES.**

See **LANDLORD AND TENANT—TRANSFER BY TENANT** . I. L. R., 12 All., 419

See **ONUS OF PROOF—PROFITS, SUITS FOR.**

[I. L. R., 12 All., 301]

See **RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—TRANSFER OF RIGHT** . I. L. R., 7 All., 691

[I. L. R., 9 All., 244]

See **SUBORDINATE JUDGE, JURISDICTION OF** . I. L. R., 16 All., 363

See **VALUATION OF SUIT—APPEALS.**

[I. L. R., 15 All., 363]

1. s. 93 (h)—“Recorded co-sharer.”

—Held that a co-sharer of a mehal whose share was recorded in “shamilat” with all the other pattidars, but was not specifically defined in the khewat in a fractional or separate form, was a “recorded co-sharer” within the meaning of s. 93 (h) of the N.-W. P. Rent Act (XII of 1881). **SHIB SHANKAR LAL v. BANARSI DAS** . I. L. R., 7 All., 891

2. Village expenses—Expenses

of cultivating sir land held in partnership by plaintiff and defendant.—A recorded co-sharer of a mehal sued the lambardar for his share of the profits of the mehal for the year 1286 Fasli. At the time of the institution of the suit, the profits for 1287 and 1288 also were due, but no claim was then made in respect of them. The suit was struck off on account of the non-appearance of the parties under s. 140 of Act XII of 1881 (N.-W. P. Rent Act), with leave to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit. Subsequently the plaintiff brought a suit against the same defendant

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—continued.

for his share of the profits of the mehal for 1287 and 1288 Fasli. Held that the Courts below had properly refused to deduct from the plaintiff's claim as “village expenses” within the meaning of s. 93 (h) of the Rent Act certain charges on account of the expenses of cultivation of sir land held in partnership by the plaintiff and the defendant. **MULCHAND v. BHIKARI DAS** . I. L. R., 7 All., 624

s. 94.

See **CO-SHARERS—SUITS BY CO-SHARERS WITH RESPECT TO JOINT PROPERTY—MISCELLANEOUS SUITS.**

[I. L. R., 16 All., 28, 333]

I. L. R., 22 All., 334

Act XIX of 1873, s. 3, cl. 8—Limitation—Expiration of agricultural year—Suit by co-sharer for profits—Date of taking account and dividing profits.—Held by the majority of the Full Bench that the share of a co-sharer in an undivided mehal of the profits of the mehal for any agricultural year are due to him from the lambardar as soon as, after the payment of Government revenue and village expenses, there is a divisible surplus in the hands of the lambardar, unless by agreement or custom a date is fixed for taking the accounts and dividing the profits, in which case any divisible surplus which may have accrued prior to that date is due on that date, and the divisible profits in respect of any arrears which may be collected after that date are due when they reach the hands of the lambardar or his agent. Held per **STUART, C.J.**; and **SPANKIE, J.**—That where by agreement or custom there is no date fixed for dividing such profits, the share of a co-sharer becomes due on the last day of the agricultural year as fixed by Acts XVIII and XIX of 1873. **BHIKHAN KHAN v. RATAN KUAR**

[I. L. R., 1 All., 512]

s. 95.

See **GRANT—POWER TO GRANT.**

[I. L. R., 2 All., 545, 732]

See **JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—REVENUE COURTS—ORDERS OF REVENUE COURTS** . I. L. R., 19 All., 101

See **LANDLORD AND TENANT—EJECTMENT—GENERALLY.**

[I. L. R., 10 All., 615]

See **LANDLORD AND TENANT—TRANSFER BY LANDLORD** . I. L. R., 8 All., 189

See **RES JUDICATA—COMPETENT COURT—REVENUE COURTS.**

[I. L. R., 2 All., 200]

I. L. R., 3 All., 51

I. L. R., 6 All., 295, 403

I. L. R., 18 All., 270

s. 106.

See **CO-SHARERS—SUITS BY CO-SHARERS WITH RESPECT TO THE JOINT PROPERTY—RENT** . I. L. R., 2 All., 264

[I. L. R., 6 All., 576]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—continued

s 118.

See PARTIES—PARTIES TO SUITS—RENT,
SUITS FOR, AND INTERVENORS IN SUCH
SUITS . . . I. L. R., 9 All, 394

ss 128 (a), 140—*Judgment by default—Appeal*—S 128 (a), Act XII of 1881 (N-W P Rent Act), refers to the procedure described in ss 124, 125 126 when no appearance has been put in on the day fixed by the summons or proclamation for the appearance of the defendant or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned prior to the recording of an issue for trial and not to subsequent non appearance of parties on a day fixed for trial of issues to which s. 140 relates. MUHAMMAD ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN v MUHAMMAD QUTAB UD DIN

[I. L. R., 6 All, 448]

s 148

See APPEAL—N-W P ACT

[I. L. R., 3 All, 83

I. L. R., 4 All, 237

I. L. R., 13 All, 384

See RES JUDICATA—COMPETENT COURT
—REVENUE COURTS

[I. L. R., 10 All, 347

s 149.

See RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—TRANSFER OF
RIGHT . . . I. L. R., 7 All, 891

ss 171, 177, and s 93 (i)—*Government revenue Assignee of—Mehal not charged where the revenue is assigned—Act XIX of 1873, s 167*—Muzfardars or assignees of Government revenue are not in precisely the same position as Government itself would have been, and possessed of identical rights and powers, in respect of the recovery of arrears of revenue due to them. An arrear of assigned revenue is not a prior charge on the property in respect of which it is payable, against all the world. BITHAL DASS v HARPHUL . . . 171, and 177 is to show that was to place

upon the same footing as rent, that therefore in order to recover an arrear of revenue, a muzfardar must bring a suit in the Revenue Court, that, upon obtaining a decree, he may apply for execution against the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, that where such property is a mehal the Collector may make certain arrangements for discharge of the debt, and that failing such arrangements such immoveable property may be sold subject to any incumbrances there may be upon it. BITHAL DASS v HARPHUL . . . I. L. R., 8 All, 503

s 177

See PRE-EMPTION—RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION . . . I. L. R., 1 All, 277

[I. L. R., 13 All, 224

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—continued

ss 177, 178, 181.

See CO SHARERS—GENERAL RIGHTS IN
JOINT PROPERTY

[I. L. R., 14 All, 273

s 181 and s 179—*Objection dismissed for want of prosecution—Suit set aside sale—Limitation*—The limitation provided by s 181, cl (b), of Act XII of 1881 is more operative because the order under a 179 of the Act is consequence of which a suit has been brought in a Civil Court may be an order made not on the merits but in default of prosecution of his objection by the objector. Sardhari Lal v Ambika Pershad, I. L. R., 15 Cal, 521 I. R., 15 I. A., 132 Khub Lal v Ram Lochun Koor, I. L. R. 17 Cal, 260, Kamins Debia v Isur Chunder Roy Chowdhry, 22 W. R., 39, and Sadut Ali v Ram Dhone Misser 12 C. L. R., 43, referred to Kallu Mal v Brown, I. L. R., 3 All, 504, discussed. LUCHMI NARAIN v MARTIN DELL . . . I. L. R., 19 All, 253

s 183

See APPEAL—N-W P ACTS—N-W P
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See SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—
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[I. L. R., 12 All, 198

s 185

See REVIEW—GROUND FOR REVIEW

[I. L. R., 19 All, 522

s 189

See CASES UNDER APPEAL—N-W P
ACTS—N-W P RENT ACT*

s 190.

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[I. L. R., 13 All, 875

s 191

See APPEAL—N-W P ACTS—N-W P
RENT ACT . . . I. L. R., 5 All, 309

s 199

See SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—
CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE s 622

[I. L. R., 12 All, 198

s 203—*Suit for profits—Limitation Act (XV of 1877) s 5—General Clauses Act (I of 1857), s 7—Held that a suit for profits under*

but, so far as that portion was concerned was barred by limitation. MUHAMMAD HUSEN v MUZAFFER HUSEN . . . I. L. R., 21 All, 22

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—continued.

the produce for arrears of rent. *JAGAN NATH PRASAD v. BHIKA RAM* . I. L. R., 15 All., 375

s. 84.

See RES JUDICATA—COMPETENT COURT—REVENUE COURTS.

[I. L. R., 10 All., 347]

s. 93.

See CO-SHARERS—GENERAL RIGHTS IN JOINT PROPERTY.

[I. L. R., 14 All., 273]

See CO-SHARERS—SUITS BY CO-SHARERS WITH RESPECT TO JOINT PROPERTY—MISCELLANEOUS SUITS.

[I. L. R., 16 All., 28, 333]

I. L. R., 20 All., 73

I. L. R., 17 All., 423

I. L. R., 22 All., 334

See INTEREST—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—MESNE PROFITS.

[I. L. R., 1 All., 261]

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—RENT AND REVENUE SUITS N.-W. P.

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF REVENUE COURT—N.-W. P. RENT AND REVENUE CASES.

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—TRANSFER BY TENANT . I. L. R., 12 All., 419

See ONUS OF PROOF—PROFITS, SUITS FOR. [I. L. R., 12 All., 301]

See RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—TRANSFER OF RIGHT . I. L. R., 7 All., 691 [I. L. R., 9 All., 244]

See SUBORDINATE JUDGE, JURISDICTION OF . I. L. R., 16 All., 363

See VALUATION OF SUIT—APPEALS. [I. L. R., 15 All., 363]

1. s. 93 (h)—“Recorded co-sharer.”

—Held that a co-sharer of a mehal whose share was recorded in “shamilat” with all the other pattidars, but was not specifically defined in the khewat in a fractional or separate form, was a “recorded co-sharer” within the meaning of s. 93 (h) of the N.-W. P. Rent Act (XII of 1881). *SHIB SHANKAR LAL v. BANARSI DAS* . I. L. R., 7 All., 891

2. Village expenses—Expenses

of cultivating sir land held in partnership by plaintiff and defendant.—A recorded co-sharer of a mehal sued the lambardar for his share of the profits of the mehal for the year 1286 Fasli. At the time of the institution of the suit, the profits for 1287 and 1288 also were due, but no claim was then made in respect of them. The suit was struck off on account of the non-appearance of the parties under s. 140 of Act XII of 1881 (N.-W. P. Rent Act), with leave to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit. Subsequently the plaintiff brought a suit against the same defendant

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—continued.

for his share of the profits of the mehal for 1287 and 1288 Fasli. Held that the Courts below had properly refused to deduct from the plaintiff's claim as “village expenses” within the meaning of s. 93 (h) of the Rent Act certain charges on account of the expenses of cultivation of sir land held in partnership by the plaintiff and the defendant. *MULCHAND v. BHIKARI DAS* . I. L. R., 7 All., 624

s. 94.

See CO-SHARERS—SUITS BY CO-SHARERS WITH RESPECT TO JOINT PROPERTY—MISCELLANEOUS SUITS.

[I. L. R., 16 All., 28, 333]

I. L. R., 22 All., 334

Act XIX of 1873, s. 3, cl. 8—Limitation—Expiration of agricultural year—Suit by co-sharer for profits—Date of taking account and dividing profits.—Held by the majority of the Full Bench that the share of a co-sharer in an undivided mehal of the profits of the mehal for any agricultural year are due to him from the lambardar as soon as, after the payment of Government revenue and village expenses, there is a divisible surplus in the hands of the lambardar, unless by agreement or custom a date is fixed for taking the accounts and dividing the profits, in which case any divisible surplus which may have accrued prior to that date is due on that date, and the divisible profits in respect of any arrears which may be collected after that date are due when they reach the hands of the lambardar or his agent. Held per *STUART, C.J.*, and *SPANKIE, J.*—That where by agreement or custom there is no date fixed for dividing such profits, the share of a co-sharer becomes due on the last day of the agricultural year as fixed by Acts XVIII and XIX of 1873. *BHIKHAN KHAN v. RATAN KUAR* [I. L. R., 1 All., 512]

s. 95.

See GRANT—POWER TO GRANT.

[I. L. R., 2 All., 545, 732]

See JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—REVENUE COURTS—ORDERS OF REVENUE COURTS . I. L. R., 19 All., 101

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—EJECTMENT—GENERALLY.

[I. L. R., 10 All., 615]

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—TRANSFER BY LANDLORD . I. L. R., 8 All., 189

See RES JUDICATA—COMPETENT COURT—REVENUE COURTS.

[I. L. R., 2 All., 200]

I. L. R., 3 All., 51

I. L. R., 6 All., 295, 403

I. L. R., 18 All., 270

s. 106.

See CO-SHARERS—SUITS BY CO-SHARERS WITH RESPECT TO THE JOINT PROPERTY—RENT . I. L. R., 2 All., 284

[I. L. R., 6 All., 576]

NORTH WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—continued

s 118

See PARTIES—PARTIES TO SUITS—RENT, SUITS FOR AND INTERVENORS IN SUCH SUITS . . . I L R, 9 All, 394

ss 128 (a), 140—*Judgment by default—Appeal*—S 128 (a) Act XII of 1881 (N W P Rent Act) refers to the procedure described in ss 124 125 126 when no appearance has been put in on the day fixed by the summons or proclamation for the appearance of the defendant or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned prior to the recording of an issue for trial and not to subsequent no appearance of parties on a day fixed for trial of issues to which s 140 relates. MUHAMMAD ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN v MUHAMMAD QUTAB UD DIN

[I L R, 6 All, 448]

s 148

See APPEAL—N W P ACT

[I L R, 3 All, 63]

I L R, 4 All, 237

I L R, 13 All, 364

See RES JUDICATA—COMPETENT COURT—REVENUE COURTS

[I L R, 10 All, 347]

s 149

See RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—TRANSFER OF RIGHT . . . I L R, 7 All, 691

ss 171, 177, and s 93 (i)—*Government revenue Assignees of—Mehal not charged where the revenue is assigned Act XIX of 1873 s 167*—Munsifars or assignees of Government revenue are not in precisely the same position as Government itself would have been and possessed of identical rights and powers in respect of the recovery of arrears of revenue due to them. An arrear

was to place the revenue assigned to a munsifdar upon the same footing as rent that therefore in order to recover an arrear of revenue a munsifdar must bring a suit in the Revenue Court that upon obtaining a decree he may apply for execution against the immoveable property of the judgment debtor that where such property is a mehal the Collector may make certain arrangements for discharge of the debt and that failing such arrangements such immoveable property may be sold subject to any incumbrances there may be upon it. BITHAL DASS v HARPHUL I L R, 8 All, 503

s 177

See PRE-EMPTION—RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION . . . I L R, 1 All, 277

[I L R, 13 All, 224]

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ss 177 178, 181.

See CO SHARERS—GENERAL RIGHTS IN JOINT PROPERTY

[I L R, 14 All, 273]

s 161 and s 179—*Objection dismissed for want of prosecution—Suit set aside—Limitation*—The limitation provided by s 181, cl (b) of Act XII of 1881 is none the less operative because the order under s 179 of the Act a consequence of which a suit has been brought in a Civil Court may be an order made not on the merits but in default of prosecution of his objection by the objector. *Sardhars Lal v Ambika Pershad I L R 15 Calc 521 I L R 15 I A 132 Khub Lal v Ram Lochun Koor I L R 17 Calc 260 Kaminis Debta v Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry, 22 W R, 39 and Sadut Ali v Ram Dhone Master 12 C L R 43 referred to Kallu Mal v Brown I L R, 3 All 504 discussed LUCHMY NARAIN, MARTIN DELL . . . I L R, 19 All, 253*

s 163

See APPEAL—N W P ACTS—N W P RENT ACT . . . I L R, 4 All, 237

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[I L R, 12 All, 198]

s 185

See REVIEW—GROUND FOR REVIEW

[I L R, 19 All, 529]

s 189

See CASES UNDER APPEAL—N W P ACTS—N W P RENT ACT

s 190

See APPEAL—ORDERS

[I L R, 18 All, 376]

s 191

See APPEAL—N W P ACTS—N W P RENT ACT . . . I L R, 5 All, 309

s 199

See SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE s 622

[I L R, 12 All, 198]

s 203—*Suit for profits—Limitation Act (XV of 1877) s 6—General Clauses Act (I of 1887) s 7—Held that a suit for profits under*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—continued.

s. 206.

See APPELLATE COURT—OBJECTIONS TAKEN FOR FIRST TIME ON APPEAL—SPECIAL CASES—JURISDICTION.

[7 N. W., 49
I. L. R., 12 All., 419

ss. 206, 207, 208.

See SUBORDINATE JUDGE, JURISDICTION OF . . . I. L. R., 6 All., 36, 295
[I. L. R., 16 All., 363

s. 207.

See APPELLATE COURT—EVIDENCE AND ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE ON APPEAL.
[I. L. R., 6 All., 440

s. 208.

See REMAND—GROUND FOR REMAND.
[I. L. R., 5 All., 438
I. L. R., 6 All., 378, 440
I. L. R., 10 All., 31

Remand—Suit not tried on the merits in the Court of first instance—Jurisdiction of Civil or Revenue Court.—Held that the application by an Appellate Court of the provisions of s. 208 of Act XII of 1881 is not precluded by the fact that the Court of first instance has dismissed the suit on a preliminary point without any trial of it on its merits. BHOLAI KHAN v. ABU JAFAR

[I. L. R., 21 All., 267

s. 209.

See ONUS OF PROOF—PROFITS, SUIT FOR.
[I. L. R., 12 All., 301

1. ——— Land in mehal held by the lambardar as "khud-kasht" at a nominal rental—Liability of lambardar to co-sharer for profits.—The land in a certain mehal was recorded as held by M, the lambardar as "khud-kasht" at a certain nominal rental. For two years in succession M sublet such land in part or in whole for a less amount than such nominal rental; the third year such land lay fallow. Certain persons sued as co-sharers in the mehal to recover from M their share of the profits on account of such years. M set up as a defence to the suit that there were no profits—on the contrary, a small loss. The lower Courts held M answerable for the rental recorded. *Held* that it was doubtful whether the provisions of s. 209 of Act XVIII of 1873 were applicable in the present case, and that, even if such provisions were applicable, the lower Courts having neither found that more was realized from the land than had been accounted for by M, nor that the failure to realize more was owing to gross negligence or misconduct on his part, the decree of the lower Courts could not be sustained. MANGAL KHAN v. MUMTAZ ALI

[I. L. R., 2 All., 239

2. ——— Suit by co-sharer for profits—Burden of proof.—When a co-sharer claims a

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES RENT ACTS (XVIII OF 1873 AND XII OF 1881)—concluded.

dividend on the full rental of the mehal, and the lambardar pleads in reply that the actual collection short of that rental, the burden of proof lies on co-sharer to show that the deficient collection attributable to the conduct of the lambardar, in sense of s. 209 of the N.-W. Provinces Rent Act (XII of 1881), before he can succeed in getting a decree for a sum in excess of the actual collection. DHANAK SINGH v. CHAIN SINGH

[I. L. R., 8 All.,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT AMENDMENT ACT (XIV OF 1886).

s. 5.

See APPEAL—N.-W. P. ACTS—N.-W. P. RENT ACT . . . I. L. R., 13 All.,
[I. L. R., 14 All.,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT AMENDMENT ACT (XIV OF 1886).

s. 42.

See HIGH COURT, JURISDICTION OF N.-W. P.—CIVIL.
[I. L. R., 18 All.,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT AMENDMENT ACT (XIV OF 1886).

s. 5, sub-s. 2—Lodging-house—Held that "pragwal" used for accommodation of pilgrims—Liability to take out license.—Held that "pragwal" who according to custom affords accommodation to his clients when they come to Allahabad for religious purposes, is bound, under the N.-W. P. and Oudh Lodging-house Act, 1892, to take out a license in respect of such houses as he may use for accommodation of his clients. QUEEN-EMPERESS v. BEHARI LAL . . . I. L. R., 20 All., 5

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT ACT AMENDMENT ACT (XIV OF 1886).

ss. 27, 32, 38.

See RIGHT OF SUIT—OBSTRUCTION TO PUBLIC HIGHWAY.
[I. L. R., 1 All., 5

ss. 28, 43.

See APPELLATE COURT—OBJECTIONS TAKEN FOR FIRST TIME ON APPEAL—SPECIAL CASES—NOTICE OF SUIT.
[I. L. R., 1 All., 2

Suit against Local Government—Notice of suit.—Where in a suit against the Municipal Committee, the Magistrate of the District was impleaded as representing the Local Government, the Court refused to allow the plea that t

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH MUNICIPALITIES ACT (XV OF 1873)—continued

Local Government had not been made a party to the suit in accordance with the provisions of s 28 of Act XV of 1873. The notice previous to suing a Municipal Committee for a thing done by them under that Act required by s 43 of the Act is only necessary where compensation is claimed for the thing done. **MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE OF MORADABAD v CHATRI SINGH** I L R, 1 All, 269

ss 29, 42—N W P and Odh Municipalities Act (XV of 1873) s 15—Municipal Board—Powers of taxation—Procedure—Consideration of objections to proposed tax—Final imposition of tax—Special meeting—The N W P and Odh Municipalities Act 1883 not conferring the powers given by Act XV of 1873 to 'cancel or vary' a tax imposed the procedure to be adopted for the enhancement of an existing tax must be the same as that prescribed for the imposition of a new tax. In

City of the City of Poona v Mohan Lal, I L R 9 Bom 51 approved. **STRACHEY v MUNICIPAL BOARD OF CAWNPORE**

[I L R, 21 All, 343]

s 38

See PUBLIC ROAD I L R, 7 All, 362

s 43

See LIMITATION ACT 1877 s 2

[I L R, 2 All, 296]

1 *Suit against Committee for declaration of right—Right of suit—Semble—* S 43 of Act XV of 1873 contemplates suits in which relief of a pecuniary character is claimed for some act done under that Act by a Committee or any of their officers or any other person acting under their direction and for which damages can be recovered.

for such demolition **MANNI KASAUUDHAN v CROOKE** I L R, 2 All, 296

2 *Suit against Municipal Committee—Claim for a declaration of right—Limitation Act (XV of 1877) art 120—Cause of action—* The lessee of certain land belonging to the plaintiffs a state within the limits of a municipality applied to the Municipal Committee for permission to establish a market on such land and such permission was refused by the Committee on the 26th November 1878. Meanwhile the plaintiffs on behalf of the lessee and on their own behalf as proprietors of such land applied to the Committee for such permission, sending such application by post. No

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH MUNICIPALITIES ACT (XV OF 1873)—concluded

orders were passed by the Committee on such application because it had come by post. On the 18th April 1879 the plaintiffs sued the Committee for a declaration of their right to establish a market on such land and for a perpetual injunction restraining the Collector as President of the Committee from interfering with their so doing. The cause of action alleged was the refusal of the Committee of the 26th November 1878. *Held by STUART C J* on the question whether such suit was barred by the provisions of s 43 of Act XV of 1873 not having been brought within three months next after the date of the alleged cause of action that it was not so barred inasmuch as the provisions of that section were only applicable to suits brought against a Committee for something done under that Act in

XV of 1877. Also that the rejection of the lessee's application gave the plaintiffs a cause of action, as there was privity between them and the lessee and that as there was nothing in the Municipal rules prohibiting the presentation of an application by post the application of the plaintiffs should not have been rejected. *Held by DUTHOIT J* that the suit of the plaintiffs was governed by the provisions of s 43 of Act XV of 1873 and was therefore beyond time. *Municipal Committee of Moradabad v*

SINGH v COLLECTOR OF ALLAHABAD

[I L R, 4 All, 102]

to those in which compensation was not claimed. *Held also by the Full Bench* (confirming the decision of *STUART C J*) that the refusal of the Municipal Committee to allow the plaintiffs lessee to establish the market gave them a cause of action. **BIRJ MOHON SINGH v COLLECTOR OF ALLAHABAD**

[I L R, 4 All, 339]

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH MUNICIPALITIES ACT (XV OF 1883)

s. 46

See MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION OF—SPECIAL ACTS—NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1883 I L R, 22 All, 111

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH MUNICIPALITIES ACT (XV OF 1883)—continued.

1. ——— s. 55—*Municipal Board—Power of Municipal Boards to frame bye-laws—N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act (XV of 1873), s. 22—Nuisance.*—Cl. (c) of s. 55 of Act XV of 1883 was not intended to empower a Municipal Board to make rules which would enable it to confiscate private rights without making any compensation, or to treat as nuisances acts which are not in law or with regard to public health or convenience capable of being considered nuisances. The clause was meant to give to Municipal Boards power to make rules for prohibiting the establishment of markets, that is, to prevent new markets being established, and to give them power to control the maintenance of existing markets or of markets which might be established with their sanction. By "maintenance" is meant the keeping up of a market in such a manner as would make it a fit place for the carrying on of a market having regard to public health and public convenience. *GANGA NARAIN v. MUNICIPAL BOARD OF CAWNPORE* . . . I. L. R., 19 All., 313

2. ——— *Municipal bye-law, Presumption as to validity of.*—Where a person was tried for and convicted of a breach of certain bye-laws purporting to have been duly passed by a Municipal Board, it was held that the presumption was that such bye-laws had been passed with due regard to the necessary procedure and were not illegal, and that it lay upon the accused to object to their validity, and was no part of the duty of a Court exercising appellate or revisional jurisdiction to enter of its own motion into the question whether such rules had been properly framed in accordance with the provisions of the law on that subject. *Municipality of Sholapur v. Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., I. L. R., 20 Bom., 732*, referred to. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. RAM CHANDAR* . . . I. L. R., 19 All., 493

1. ——— s. 69—*Complaint of offence against Municipal bye-law—Power of Municipal Board to give a general authority to institute complaints on its behalf.*—Held that s. 69 of the N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883, confers upon Municipal Boards in the N.-W. P. and Oudh the power to delegate generally their authority to make complaints in respect of municipal offences, and this general delegation includes not merely the giving of authority to do the formal act of presenting a complaint to a Court, but the exercise of discretion as to whether in any given case a complaint shall or shall not be made. *POWELL v. MUNICIPAL BOARD OF MUSSOORIE*

[I. L. R., 22 All., 123]

2. ——— and s. 71—*Municipal rules—Infringement of rules—Prosecutions—N.-W. P. Government Notification No. 865, dated the 3rd November 1869—Rule VI, Legality of.*—Municipal Boards and Magistrates should see that, before prosecutions are instituted under the municipal rules, care is taken that the requirements of s. 69 of Act XV of 1883 (N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act) are satisfied. A District Magistrate, who was also Chairman of a Municipal Board, having information that a

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certain person had evaded the payment of octroi duty, directed his prosecution for breach of municipal rules. The Magistrate, in thus causing proceedings to be taken, acted wholly of his own motion and authority. The accused was tried and convicted under Rule 6, Government, N.-W. P., Notification No. 865, dated the 3rd November 1869, read with s. 45 of Act XV of 1873 (N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act). This rule provided that any person evading or abetting the evasion of the octroi duties specified in a schedule should be deemed to have committed an infringement of a bye-law. It purported to have been made under s. 12 of Act VI of 1868 (Municipal Improvements Act, N.-W. P.), which authorized the making of "rules as to the persons by whom, and the manner in which, any assessment of taxes under this Act shall be confirmed, and for the collection of such taxes." Held that, assuming the rule to have been legally made under s. 12 of Act VI of 1868, which was not clear, and that it was saved by s. 2 of Act XV of 1873, it would, as declared in s. 71 of Act XV of 1883 (N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act), continue in force until repealed by new rules made under such last-mentioned Act, and be deemed to have been made under that Act, and its operation was therefore subject to the provisions of that Act, and among them to s. 69, which made it a condition precedent to the institution of a prosecution against the petitioner, that there should be a complaint of the Municipal Board or of some person authorized by the Board in that behalf. Held that the position of the Magistrate of the district in connection with s. 69 was neither better nor worse than that of any other member of the Board, and unless he had been duly authorized by the Board as a Board, he had no more *locus standi* to cause a prosecution to be instituted personally than any other individual member; and the words of s. 69 being mandatory, and the petitioner having from the outset urged this objection to the legality of the proceedings, he was entitled to the benefit of it now, and the conviction was illegal and must be set aside. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. YUSUF KHAN* . . . I. L. R., 8 All., 677

NORTHERN INDIA CANAL AND DRAINAGE ACT (VIII OF 1873).

— s. 45.

See JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—N.-W.
P. RENT AND REVENUE SUITS.

[I. L. R., 22 All., 139]

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— by municipality.

See BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884, s. 85.
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- See BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT
1873 s 11 I L R., 20 Bom, 732
- See BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT
1873 s 21 I L R., 21 Bom, 830
- See BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT
1873 s 42 I L R., 19 Bom, 212
- See BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT
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- See BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888 s 249
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- See BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888 s 353
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- See BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1898 s 381
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- See PARTIES—PARTIES TO SUITS—MORTGAGES SUITS CONCERNING
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- See PARTNERSHIP—RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF PARTNERS
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- See COMPANY—WINDING UP—GENERAL CASES
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- See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE s 100
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[I. L. R., 18 Calc., 39

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3. ——— Order to close drain—*Criminal*
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gistrate—Order not in writing—The accused was
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4. ——— Assistant Magistrate, Power
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5. ——— Order to prevent breach of the
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6. ——— Order made on dismissal of
complaint—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861 s 62,*
308—Where a Magistrate dismissed a complaint under
s 308 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it was held
that it was competent for him to pass an order under
s 62 of that Code in the same case provided he called
on the defendant to show cause why s 62 should not
be applied KALIDAS BHUTTACHARJEE v MOHENDRO
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7. ——— Requisites of order—*Criminal*
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it was necessary that the direction should be ad-
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8. ——— Notice and inquiry
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29. ——— Disputed possession of temple—*Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 144*—*Magistrate, Jurisdiction of.*—The District Temple Committee dismissed the trustees of a certain temple and appointed others. The dismissed trustees retained possession. A breach of the peace having become imminent in the opinion of a Deputy Magistrate he made an order, under the Criminal Procedure Code, s. 144, directing the newly-appointed trustees not to interfere with the temple or its management. *Held* that the Magistrate had jurisdiction to make the order, and the High Court declined to interfere on revision. *PALANIAPPA CHETTI v. DORASAMI AYYAR*

[I. L. R., 18 Mad., 402]

30. ——— Order as to procession in public streets—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 518*—*Public worship—Conflict of rights—Duty of Magistrate when public peace threatened.*—In affording special protection to persons assembled for religious worship or religious ceremonies, the law points to congregational rather than private worship, and it may fairly be required of congregations that they should inform the Magistrate or police at what hours they customarily assemble for worship, in order that the rights of other persons may not be unduly curtailed. No sect is entitled to deprive others for ever of the right to use the public streets for processions, on the plea of the sanctity of their place of worship or on the plea that worship is carried on therein day and night. The duties of a Magistrate in cases where the public peace is likely to be disturbed by one sect attempting to prevent another from using the public streets for processions, discussed. The principles laid down in *Muthealu Chetti v. Bapun Saib, I. L. R., 2 Mad., 140*, examined, explained, and approved. *SUNDRAM v. QUEEN. PONNUSAMI v. QUEEN*

[I. L. R., 6 Mad., 203]

31. ——— Order to remove embankment—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 62.*—The Subordinate Magistrate issued an order to two persons directing them to remove a certain embankment, whereby the adjacent lands of the complainant were in danger of being flooded. *Held* that the act of the defendant was not an act which could be prohibited by the Subordinate Magistrate under s. 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *ANONYMOUS*

[5 Mad., Ap., 19]

32. ——— Order to destroy tank—*Obstruction to enjoyment of public rights.*—The defendant had made a tank in the bed of a khal by throwing two bunds across it, and on complaint to the Magistrate, he, finding that the tank had been in existence only for about six years, passed an order under s. 62, Act XXV of 1861, directing the defendant to destroy the bunds, on the ground that they were an obstruction to the enjoyment of the river by the public in the rainy season; and that the bunds

NUISANCE—continued.

2. UNDER CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES —continued.

interfered with the drainage of the country and tended to the injury of the crops and of the inhabitants. The High Court held that s. 62 did not authorize the passing of such an order. *QUEEN v. GOLAM DARBESH*

[1 B. L. R., S. N., 27; 10 W. R., Cr., 36]

33. ——— Trespass by cattle—*Penal Code, s. 188.*—A Magistrate issued an order warning owners of cattle to take proper care of them; and that in case of disobedience or neglect they would be punished according to law, and did punish them for disobedience under s. 188 of the Penal Code. *Held* that the Magistrate was not competent, under s. 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861, to pass such an order. The order contemplated under that section is in the nature of an injunction, and such an order passed by a Magistrate would not be legal. The conviction under s. 188 of the Penal Code was therefore illegal. *IN THE MATTER OF AMIRADDI*

S. C. *QUEEN v. AMEERUDDEEN* 12 W. R., Cr., 36

34. ——— *Penal Code s. 289.*—An order by a Magistrate prohibiting the straying of cattle within certain local limits is not an order within the meaning of s. 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. There can be no conviction for disobedience of such order under s. 289 of the Penal Code. *QUEEN v. MOZAFAR KHALIFA*

[9 B. L. R., Ap., 36]

S. C. *GOVERNMENT v. MOZUFFER KHALIFA*

[18 W. R., Cr., 21]

35. ——— Order to cut down trees as being a nuisance—*Removal of nuisance—Power of Magistrate.*—Under s. 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861, a Magistrate has no power to issue an order *ex parte* to cut down trees on the representation of a party supported by the report of the police that the existence of the trees was a nuisance. *QUEEN v. RAM CHANDRA MOOKERJEE*

[5 B. L. R., 131]

S. C. *UTTAM CHUNDER CHATTERJEE v. RAM CHUNDER CHATTERJEE* . . . 13 W. R., Cr., 72

36. ——— Order to remove stacked timber—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 62*—*Illegal order.*—Where a complaint was made by A that timber belonging to his master, which had been cut and stacked in a certain place, had been removed by B, who said that the timber was cut not by A's master, but by himself, and that he had stacked it in a place where he always put his timber, it was held that the Magistrate could not proceed under s. 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but was bound to try the charge brought against B, and either restore the timber to A or leave it where it was, according to the result of the investigation. *KARTICK CHUNDER BAL v. CHUNDER NATH CHUCKERBUTTY* . . . 15 W. R., Cr., 56

37. ——— Order as to holding of hat or market—*Rival hats—Act XXV of 1861, s. 401*—*Judicial order—Power of revision by High Court*

NUISANCE—continued

2 UNDER CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES

—continued

—An order of a Magistrate under s 62, Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, prohibiting one of two rival proprietors of two different hāts from holding his hāt on certain days of the week in order to prevent obstruction, annoyance, and injury, was not a judicial order, and was therefore not open to revision by the High Court under s 404 Criminal Procedure Code. *PREHAR, J (dissenting) QUEEN v. ABBAS ALI CHOWDHRY*. 8 B L R, F. B, 74

S C ABBAS ALI CHOWDHRY v. ILLIM MEAH
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LALLA MITTERJEET SINGH v. RAJCOOMAR SIRCAR
[18 W. R., Cr, 22]

See as to s 518 the corresponding section of Act X of 1872 IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF MOKUT SINGH. 6 N W, 18

38 ————— *Rival hāts—Criminal Procedure Code 1861, s 62*—When two hāts or markets were held on the same day on adjacent pieces of land, and it was shown to lead to riots and affray and annoyance to persons lawfully employed at the hāt, the Magistrate was empowered to make an order under s 62 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, prohibiting one of the proprietors from holding his hāt on certain days of the week in order to prevent obstruction, annoyance, and injury. *QUEEN v. ABBAS ALI CHOWDHRY*. 8 B L R, F. B, 74

[5 B. L. R., Ap 82 note 11 W. R., Cr, 5]

39 ————— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV of 1861), s 62—Act X of 1872, s 518—Rival hāts—Power of Magistrate*—A Magistrate has power, under s 62 of Act XXV of 1861, to make an order prohibiting one of two rival proprietors from holding his hāt on certain days of the week in order to prevent obstruction, annoyance, and injury. *QUEEN v. ABBAS ALI CHOWDHRY*. 8 B L R, F. B, 74

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[10 B L R, F. B, 434]

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Overruling SNEER CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE v. SAADUT ALLY KHAN. 4 W R., Cr, 12

40 ————— *Order under s 518, Criminal Procedure Code, 1872—Order to*

that the order should be set aside, s 518 applying only when a breach of the peace was imminent. Held that under expl 2 s 518 the order could be made in all cases upon such information as satisfied the Magistrate, and the order was one which he had power to make. *BROJNATH BOSA v. KOMARUDDIN*. [20 W. R., Cr, 53]

41. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s 518*—The operation of s 518, Criminal Procedure Code, was confined to cases where,

NUISANCE—continued

2 UNDER CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES

—continued

in the opinion of the Magistrate the delay which would be caused by adopting a different procedure from that specified in the explanation to that section would occasion a greater evil than that suffered by the person on whom the order is made or would defeat the intention of this (39th) Chapter. Where a Magistrate, without hearing the petitioner or giving

the Criminal Procedure Code. *BANER MADHUB GHOSH v. WOOMA NATH ROY CHOWDHRY*

[21 W R, Cr, 28]

See KALI NARAIN ROY CHOWDHRY v. ABDUL GUPFOOR KHAN. 22 W. R., Cr, 24

42 ————— *Criminal Procedure Code 1872 s 518—Hāt Removal of, Order of Magistrate as to*—Where a Magistrate made an order under s 518 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) directing one of two rival hāt proprietors to remove his hāt to such a distance as to render it useless for the purpose for which it was established it was held that the order came within the purview of the Full Bench decision of *Gopi Mohun Mullick v. Taramoni Chaudhary* 1 L R 5 Cal 7 & C L R 309 and might be set aside as in excess of jurisdiction. *SHRUT CHUNDER BANERJEE v. BAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE*. 4 C L R, 410

43 ————— *Criminal Procedure Code, ss 134 144—Penal Code s 188—Disobeying order of public servant—Trader at hāt*—Order prohibiting holding of hāt—A District Magistrate by an order made under s 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, after stating that it appeared that one G G S has recently established a hāt at Sin in the vicinity of K an old established hāt, and held it on the same days and that in consequence of the establishment of this new hāt and the endeavours made to induce or force people to frequent the new hāt instead of the old one a serious breach of the peace or riots are imminent ordered that the said G G S and all other persons abstain from holding such hāt on those days. The order was duly made and promulgated but not strictly in accordance with s 134 of the Code and the orders of Government made thereunder. Notwithstanding the order one P C A was found exposing goods for sale as a trader at the hāt on one of the prohibited days and he was thereupon charged with disobeying the order of the Magistrate, and convicted of an offence under s 183 of the Penal Code. Held that the conviction was bad, as P C A did not come within the description of the persons intended by the order to be prohibited from

NUISANCE—continued.

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"holding" the hat, which referred to "holding" as owner or manager, not as a trader. *Held* also that the terms of s. 134 of the Code and the notification made by Government thereunder as to promulgation and issue of an order are directory, but an omission to follow strictly such direction, though it is an irregularity, does invalidate the order: where therefore it is shown that the order has been brought to the actual knowledge of the persons sought to be affected by it, such omission does not prevent the case coming within s. 188 of the Penal Code. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF PARBUTTY CHARAN AICH. PARBUTTY CHARAN AICH v. QUEEN-EMPERESS**

[I. L. R., 18 Calc., 9

44. ——— Order prohibiting use of musical instrument—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 62.*—A Magistrate cannot, under s. 62, Code of Criminal Procedure, in general terms forbid two parties to use any musical instrument in the neighbourhood of each other's house, though he may forbid their doing so for the purpose of mutual annoyance. **IN RE RAM CHUNDER GHER GOSSAIN**

[8 W. R., Cr., 40

45. ——— Order stopping music while passing place of worship—*Illegal order.*—An order of the Magistrate directing that all music should cease when any procession is passing a certain place of worship, — *Held ultra vires.* **MUTHIAL CHETTI v. BAUPUN SAIB** . . . I. L. R., 2 Mad., 140

46. ——— Order prohibiting collection of rents—*Dispute as to right to rent by rival proprietors—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 518.*—In case of a dispute between rival parties as to the payment of rents by tenants, a Magistrate has no power, under s. 518 of Act X of 1872, to make an order that no rents should be collected until such time as the right and title of one party should have been established by a competent Court. **PROSUNNO COOMAR CHATTERJEE v. EMPRESS** 8 C. L. R., 231

47. ——— Order not to collect cesses—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 62.*—A Magistrate cannot pass an order, under s. 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directing a certain person to abstain from a certain act, or to take order with certain property, unless he is satisfied that such direction on his part is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, a riot or affray; nor can he pass an order under that section, calling upon a person to enter into recognizances not to collect certain cesses. **IN THE MATTER OF LUOHMIPUT SINGH** . 14 W. R., Cr., 3

48. ——— Order to prevent obstruction—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV of 1861), ss. 62 and 308—Act X of 1872, ss. 518 and 521.*—When a case falls both under s. 62 and under s. 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the order of the Magistrate ought not to be absolute in the first instance. He should give the defendant an opportunity to show cause against the order. *Semhle*—Whether a case comes under either of these two sections or under both, the order of the Magistrate ought to

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contain a clear statement of the facts upon the basis of which the Magistrate has made the order. **IN THE MATTER OF HARIMOHAN MALO. IN THE MATTER OF JOYKRISTO MOOKERJEE**

[1 B. L. R., A. Cr., 20: 10 W. R., Cr., 5

49. ——— Procedure—*Case falling within scope both of s. 62 and s. 308. Criminal Procedure Code, 1861.*—In a case within s. 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which also falls within the scope of s. 308 of the same Code, a Magistrate must conform to the more particular directions of the latter section, not to those of the former. **KHAN CHAND R. COLLECTOR OF BOOLUNDSHAHAR**

[1 N. W., Pt. 7, p. 110: Ed. 1873, 197

50. ——— Removal of obstruction—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 308—Joint Magistrate in charge of division.*—Proceedings under s. 308 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the removal of obstructions may be originated by a Joint Magistrate in charge of a division of a district. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF PUNCHANU BOSE**

[15 W. R., Cr., 41

51. ——— Jurisdiction of Joint Magistrate—*Criminal Procedure Code, s. 308.*—The Magistrate of a district can alone hold proceedings in a case (such as the removal of a thatched house) under s. 308 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Joint Magistrate, while in charge of the Magistrate's office, has no such jurisdiction. **IN THE MATTER OF GREESH CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY**

[15 W. R., Cr., 36

52. ——— Order as to future obstruction—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, ss. 521, 526.*—S. 526, Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, does not enable a Magistrate to make any orders except such as are mentioned in s. 521, under which he can only deal with existing obstructions; the Magistrate has no power to direct what is to be done in the case of any future obstruction. **KASHI CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY v. YAR MAHOMED** . . . 21 W. R., Cr., 10

53. ——— Removal of public nuisance—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 308—Summary order to police.*—In order to remove a public nuisance, a Magistrate is bound to proceed under s. 308 and following sections of Ch. XX of the Criminal Procedure Code, and is not competent to pass a summary order to the police to do so. **QUEEN v. DAMODUR DASS** . . . 2 N. W., 452

54. ——— Nuisance in public place, Necessity for proof of—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 521.*—In a prosecution under s. 521, Criminal Procedure Code, it is necessary to show that the act complained of is a nuisance, and that it was committed in a thoroughfare or public place. **MUZ-HUR ALI v. GUNDOWREE SAHOO**

[25 W. R., Cr., 72

55. ——— Order for removal of prostitute—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 521.*—The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872),

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—continued

s 521, does not warrant a Magistrate's interference with a prostitute for the purpose of removing her

56. ——— Order prohibiting cremation in certain place—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872 s 521*—An application to have it declared that a certain place could not be used for cremation purposes would not come under Act X of 1872 s 521 **GUDADHUR KAMILA & BAIKANATH JANA** 24 W. R., Cr, 6

57. ——— Private road with right of way over it—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861 s 311 et seq*—S 311 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the other sections of Ch XX of that Code referred to public thoroughfares and not to private roads over which a right of way has been established **GOOROO CHURN GOON & GUNGA GOBIND CHATTERJEE** 8 W. R., 269

58. ——— Dispute as to right to water—In a case of a dispute as to the right to the use of water the Magistrate should not proceed as for a nuisance under Ch XX, Criminal Procedure Code, 1861 **QUEEN & MADHOO CHURN**

[13 W. R., Cr, 51]

59. ——— Obstruction of drain—*Criminal Procedure Code 1861 s 308*—The obstruction of a drain into which the sewage of complainant's premises fell does not fall either under s 308 or 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure but is matter for a civil suit and injunction **IN RE THOYLAKNATH BOSE** 5 W. R., Cr, 58

60. ——— Prevention of nuisance by public—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861 s 308*—S 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1861 does not apply where a private individual charges the public with committing a nuisance in the exercise of an admitted right **BECHARAM GHOROOBE & BOISTURNATH BROOYAN** 14 W. R., 177

61. ——— Order for protection of public health—*Power of Magistrate—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872 s 521*—A Magistrate's powers under s 521, Code of Criminal Procedure, are confined to the instances specifically mentioned in that section, which does not confer general powers upon a Magistrate to pass any order he may consider necessary for the protection of the public health. It is only from a thoroughfare or public place that under that section a Magistrate is at liberty to direct a nuisance to be removed. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF SOOJAUT HOSSEIN** 22 W. R., Cr, 19

PETAMBUR JUGI & NASARUDDY

[25 W. R., Cr, 4]

62. ——— Obstruction of thoroughfare—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s 308*—In the case of a complaint under s 308 of the Code of

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—continued

Criminal Procedure, for the removal of an obstruction from a thoroughfare a Magistrate should first inquire if the road is a public one or not. If he is not satisfied, he should proceed, on to proceed, his hand and the removal OF THE PETITION OF BECHARAM BHUTTACHARJEE

[15 W. R., Cr, 67]

63. ——— Private road—*Criminal Procedure Code 1861, s 308*—Although a road may be a private one, a Deputy Magistrate has jurisdiction to make an order under s 308, Code of Criminal Procedure 1861 if it appears that s 320 applies to it,—that is if it is open to the use of a certain class of persons who use it a few days before the occurrence of the dispute **TARINER CHURN SHAH & BONOMALI NAG** 19 W. R., Cr, 33

64. ——— Order not to frequent public places—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1892), s 133*—A general order of the Magistrate directing the public not to frequent the roads and public places in a village between certain hours is one made without jurisdiction under s 133, Act X of 1892 **IN THE MATTER OF KOMUL KRISTO BOHOK** [12 C L R, 231]

65. ——— Order of removal of burning ghat—*Burning ghat or cremation ground—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1892), ss 133, 140 437—Jurisdiction of District Magistrate to order further inquiry in a proceeding under s 133 of the Code—Legalised nuisances—Privileged cremation ground, Duties of owner of—Public place—Trade or occupation—Form of Notice*—A District Magistrate has strictly speaking no power under s 437 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1892) to order a further inquiry into a proceeding under s 133 of the Code, which has been practically dropped by a Subordinate Magistrate the proper course being to refer the matter to the High Court. Although a burning ghat or cremation ground may not in itself be a "nuisance" within the meaning of cl 2, s 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1892) still a Magistrate will have jurisdiction to take action under that section if it is shewn that such a ghat or ground is in such an offensive state or that cremation is carried upon it in such an offensive manner, as to be a source of injury, danger, or annoyance to persons living in the vicinity **Queen Empress v Saminadha Pillai, 1 L R, 19 Mad 464, and Bamford v Turnley, 31 L J, Q B (Ex. Ch), 286, referred to and discussed Brindaban Chunder Roy v Chair**

upon that ground to be so performed as to annoy or endanger the lives and properties of persons living in

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the neighbourhood. The proprietor of a cremation-ground cannot be said to be carrying on any "trade or occupation" within the meaning of cl. 3, s. 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code. A Magistrate has no power under s. 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code to order the removal of a burning-ghat from its position, but he can direct a proprietor to "remove the nuisance," i.e., to take such steps as would result in the cremation of corpses ceasing to be a nuisance to the public. **INDRA NATH BANERJEE v. QUEEN-EMPRESS**

[I. L. R., 25 Calc., 425
2 C. W. N., 113]

66. ———— Obstruction to public thoroughfare—*Criminal Procedure Code (1882), ss. 133, 137, and 437—Further inquiry—Jurisdiction of Sessions Judge.*—In a complaint for alleged obstruction of a public thoroughfare, the Magistrate, after making preliminary inquiries, was of opinion that the alleged way was not a public thoroughfare, and refused to take action under s. 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Sessions Judge, being of opinion that the Magistrate should have gone on with the case, directed a further inquiry under s. 133. Such inquiry was held, and the Magistrate, without taking evidence in support of the complaint, made his conditional order under s. 133 absolute under s. 137. *Held* that the order of the Sessions Judge, directing a further inquiry, was *ultra vires*, there being no section of the Code under which an order for further inquiry could be made in the case, s. 437 having no application. *Held* also that the Magistrate, before whom the petitioner showed cause, should not have made his conditional order under s. 133 absolute without taking evidence upon the matter of the complaint: the words "evidence in the matter" meaning "in the matter of the complaint," and not simply evidence which the opposite party might offer. **SRINATH ROY v. AINADDI HALDER**

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 395
1 C. W. N., 217]

67. ———— Excavations near a public place—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 133—Magistrate's power to order the excavations to be fenced, and not to be filled up.*—Under s. 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), a Magistrate has no power to order excavations adjacent to a public way or any public place to be filled up; he can only order them to be fenced. **IN RE SULEMANJI GULAM HUSEN** . I. L. R., 22 Bom., 714

68. ———— Obstruction in a public river—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 133—Meaning of "obstruction" as used in the section.*—S. 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) contemplates not only that the way, river, or channel where an unlawful obstruction is made, must be one of public use, but also that the obstruction must be of that public use. Where a dispute arose between the proprietors of two talukhdari villages situate on the banks of a river about the diversion of the course of the river by means of a dam

NUISANCE—continued.

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and a trench made by one of them in the current of the river, and each talukhdar claimed the river as his own private property, —*Held* that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to interfere under s. 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882). **IN RE JASWAT-SANGJI PATESANGJI** . I. L. R., 22 Bom., 988

69. ———— Service of notice of orders under s. 133—*Procedure—Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 133.*—The mode of service of notice of an order under s. 133, considered. **QUEEN-EMPRESS v. NARAYANA** . I. L. R., 12 Mad., 475

70. ———— Order regulating boat traffic at a landing place—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 144—High Court's power of revision when order cannot be made under that section.*—An order regulating the boat traffic at a certain landing place of a river in the manner directed by the order passed in this case held to be not an order that is authorized by s. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. If the order be one that cannot be made under s. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the mere fact of the order purporting to have been made under that section does not prevent the High Court from interfering with it in revision. **Abhayeswari Debi v. Sidheswari Debi**, I. L. R., 16 Calc., 80, and **Ananda Chundra Bhattacharjee v. Stephen** I. L. R., 19 Calc., 127, followed. **QUEEN-EMPRESS v. PRATAP CHUNDER GHOSE** . I. L. R., 25 Calc., 852
[2 C. W. N., 593]

71. ———— Order against minor—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 144.*—An order purporting to have been made under s. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, to the effect that the petitioner should not go to a certain village or allow any of his servants, relations or friends to go there, is of the most indefinite character. A Magistrate cannot make such an order against a minor and hold him responsible for the acts of other persons. **GOLAM MOHAMAD v. BHUBAN MOHAN MOTTRA**

[2 C. W. N., 422]

72. ———— Order purporting to be made under s. 144—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 144—Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 435, 439—Jurisdiction of the High Court to interfere with such an order—Ex-parte order—Property beyond the jurisdiction of the Court passing the order.*—R purchased some properties in execution of a mortgage-deed, and was put in possession of the same. The Joint Magistrate of Dacca, purporting to act under s. 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, ordered R or any of his subordinates to, refrain from entering upon the lands and properties and directed him to show cause why the order should not be made absolute or rescinded. No cause being shown when the case was called on, the order was made absolute *ex-parte*. *Held* that, looking at the nature of the case and to the language of s. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, it was clear that the section does not apply to a case like the present and the order purporting to be made under that

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—continued

section is therefore bad. *Held*, further, that when an order, though purporting to be made under s 144, does not properly come within the scope of that section, the High Court's power of revision is not ousted by the provision in the last part of s 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *Ananda Chandra Bhattacharjee v Carr-Stephen*, 1 L R, 19 Cal, 127, and *In the matter of Krishna Mohan Bysack*, 1 C L R, 58, followed. Where the party called upon to show cause appeared in Court ten minutes after an order absolute had been made *ex-parte*, and applied to be heard, but the Magistrate declined to do so it was held that the Magistrate ought, under the circumstances to have heard the applicant, and that he exercised an unwise discretion in not doing so. No order under s 144 can be made by a Magistrate where the property is situated outside the local limits of his jurisdiction. *ROOF LALL DASS v MANOOK* 2 C. W. N., 572

73. — Jurisdiction of a Magistrate — *Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s 144* — *Penal Code, s 188* — Where a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, by an order purporting to have been made under s 144, Criminal Procedure Code, directed certain prostitutes and their zamindars, under whom they held the land to remove the houses of the former from a particular site within 24 hours and to take up their quarters on the opposite side of a railway line, on the ground that the visitors to the prostitutes have to cross the railway lines and thereby their lives would be endangered and for the disobedience of the said order directed prosecution under s 188 Penal Code — *Held* that s 144 Criminal Procedure Code, was not intended to apply to such cases and the orders referred to were *ultra vires* IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF BIRKESHWAR

[2 C. W. N., 70

74. — Order to abstain from certain act — *Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s 144* — A Deputy Commissioner passed an order under s 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting a person from collecting or attempting to collect, any rent, either herself or through any of her officers or servants from the rayats of two specified parganas and also from effecting any sale or putting in hand any transaction with regard to standing trees or collected timbers in an estate, or erecting any adda or kachari in such parganas for a period of two months. Upon an application to set aside such order — *Held* that the acts which the petitioner was directed to abstain from were not acts which come within the meaning of the words "a certain act" as used in s 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and that the order should be set aside. *ABAYESWARI DEBI v SIDHESWARI DEBI*

[1 L R, 18 Cal, 60

75. — Order forbidding person from collecting rent — *Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), ss 144 439* — *Superintendence of High Court* — *Charter Act (24 & 25 Vict, c. 104), s 15* — *Revision* — An order forbidding

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—continued

a person who claimed an interest in certain properties from collecting any rent from the rayats on the properties does not fall within s 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Such an order is therefore made without jurisdiction and may be set aside under the High Court's powers of revision and superintendence conferred by s 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code and s 15 of the Charter Act Chapter XI of the Code of Criminal Procedure refers to interference or dealing of some kind with the land itself or with something erected or stand *upoo* it and is directed to the prevention or direction by prompt order of some definite act on the part of an individual, so that injury or nuisance may not be caused. *ANANDA CHANDRA BHUTTA CHARJEE v STEPHEN* 1 L R, 18 Cal, 127

76. — Magistrate's authority to prohibit the public generally from giving caste-dinners — *Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s 144* — *Public notice* — Owing to the prevalence of cholera, the District Magistrate of

different quarters of the city, including the street in which the accused had his dwelling-house. A few days after the promulgation of this order, the accused gave a feast in a private house to about 500 people of his caste. He was thereupon convicted of disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant under s 183, cl (b), of the Penal Code, and sentenced to a fine of Rs 35. *Held*, reversing the conviction and sentence, that the District Magistrate's order was, both in its substance and its manner of publication, illegal as being beyond the powers conferred by s 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The power of the Magistrate under that section is confined to the direction to a particular person to abstain from acts of a certain character, or to the public generally to abstain from similar acts when frequenting a particular place. *QUEEN-EMPEROR v LAKSHNIDAS MAKANDAS*

[1 L R, 14 Bom, 185

77. — Order under Criminal Procedure Code (Acts X of 1882 and V of 1888), s. 144, made *ex parte* — *Absence of proof of emergency* — *Insufficient notice* — Ordinarily in

sob s (2) Where therefore an order was passed by the Magistrate directing the petitioners to remove certain huts erected by them within three hours from time of service of order, and there was nothing on the record or in the Magistrate's explanation to show that there was any emergency in the matter or that it was of such a nature that the circumstances did not admit of the service in due time of the notice upon the

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—continued.

petitioners, the High Court set aside the order. **MAHAMADDI MOLLAH v. EXPRESS 2 C. W. N., 747**

78. ——— Power of Magistrate to determine rights and shares of parties—Dispute regarding right to property—Civil Court—Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), ss. 144 and 145.—It is not because private parties or members of the same family dispute regarding their respective rights to land or crops, that a Magistrate is called upon to interfere. A Magistrate cannot take upon himself to decide questions of fact and Mahomedan law, so as to satisfy himself as to what are the actual rights of the parties to the lands in dispute. If he has good reasons to believe that such a dispute is likely to cause a breach of the peace, the law enables him to ascertain and maintain actual possession, or, if it is shewn that the members of the family are inclined to break the peace, he can bind them all over to keep the peace. Where there was a dispute between the parties, who were related to one another as to the amount of their shares to certain property which was claimed on the one hand to be joint in certain shares, and on the other hand to exclusively belong to the other party, and no proceedings had been taken under s. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, nor was there anything to show that there was any probability of a breach of the peace, the Magistrate passed the following order: "The applicants must not plough more than 12 annas of the land." *Held* that such an order could not properly fall within s. 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as an order under that section could only be passed on some emergency and would have effect for only two months. The present order in its operation would have effect, and was intended to have effect, until the parties went to a Civil Court to settle their disputes, and no emergency was even suggested. That the order therefore was entirely without any authority of law and must be set aside. **DAIMULLA TALUKHDAR v. MAHARULLA TALUKHDAR [I. L. R., 27 Cal., 918]**

79. ——— Judicial proceeding—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, ss. 308, 404.—An order made by a Magistrate under s. 308 of Act XXV of 1861 was not a judicial proceeding within the meaning of s. 404 of that Act. **ASHBURNER v. KESHAV VALAD TAKU PATIL 4 Bom., A. C., 150**
Contra, **COLLECTOR OF HOOGHLY v. TARAKNATH MUKHOPADHYA 7 B. L. R., 449: 16 W. R., 63**

Such an order is now by special enactment made a judicial order.

80. ——— Procedure—Rules in Criminal Code—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 308.—Where a Magistrate has commenced proceedings under s. 308 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he is not at liberty to proceed otherwise than in conformity with the rules laid down in Ch. XX of the Code. **QUEEN v. PITTI SINGH . . . 8 W. R., Cr., 37**

81. ——— Opportunity to show cause—Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV of 1861), Ch. XX, ss. 308-315—Order of Magistrate.

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—continued.

—A Magistrate does not act legally under that chapter, if he does not first call on the person with whose property he proposes to interfere to appear and show cause. **COLLECTOR OF HOOGHLY v. TARAK NATH MUKHOPADHYA 7 B. L. R., 449: 16 W. R., 63**

See **QUEEN v. RAI LACHMIPAT SINGH**

[5 B. L. R., Ap., 81: 14 W. R., Cr., 17

and **IN RE KALIDAS BHATTACHARJEE .**

[5 B. L. R., Ap., 82 note

82. ——— Opportunity to show cause—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 133—Erection of buildings—Unconditional order.—Every order made under s. 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, must appoint a time within which, and a place where, the person to whom it is directed may appear before the Magistrate, and move to have the order set aside or modified. No unconditional order can be made under that section. **EXPRESS v. BROJOKANT ROY CHOWDHRY . . . I. L. R., 9 Cal., 637**

83. ——— Opportunity to show cause—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, ss. 521, 525, 528.—An order by a Magistrate under s. 521, Act X of 1872, for the removal of a nuisance does not become absolute until an opportunity is given to the person affected by it to show cause why the order should not be carried into effect. No order can be made under s. 528 of the Code unless there is imminent danger or fear of injury of a serious kind to the public involved in the case: and where a Magistrate who had made an order under s. 521 subsequently directed further inquiry to be made, it was held that he must be considered to have abandoned his proceedings under s. 528, and that he should have proceeded under s. 528 instead of fining the party charged under s. 188 of the Penal Code. **QUEEN v. BROJENDRO LAL [21 W. R., Cr., 86]**

84. ——— Obstruction in public way—Inquiry under s. 133, Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882)—Previous orders when no bar to such inquiry.—An application was made under s. 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882) for the removal of an obstruction in a public thoroughfare, but after a personal local inspection by the Magistrate and without any evidence being taken, the parties were referred to a civil suit, and the order was refused, the Magistrate holding that the way was not a public way. A civil suit was then filed, and during its pendency a second application was made under s. 133 of Act X of 1882, with a like object, which was refused on the ground that the civil suit was pending, and that there was no likelihood of a breach of the peace. The civil suit resulted in the way being held to be a public thoroughfare. A third application was then made under s. 133 to have the obstruction removed, but the Magistrate held that in face of the two previous orders he could not interfere. *Held* that the order of the Magistrate was wrong, upon the ground that he was bound to make such inquiry, and as there never had been any inquiry

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that, at any rate, the act being done in a private place and not on a thoroughfare, it could not be dealt with under s. 521. *MUZHUR ALI v. GUNDOWREE SAHOO*
[25 W. R., Cr., 72]

93. ——— Order to pull down house—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 308—Report of jurors—Illegal order—Obstruction to public way.*—The Magistrate of a district issued an order, under s. 308 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, calling upon the petitioner to remove a building, on the ground that it was unlawful obstruction upon a high road. A jury of five persons was appointed by the Magistrate's successor, under s. 310, to report within fifteen days whether the order was reasonable and proper. The jurors, being without instruction, took different views as to the performance of their duties; but four of them visited the premises, and were unanimous in finding that the building complained of was not on the high road at all. Five days after receiving reports to this effect, the Magistrate issued another order to the petitioner, requiring him to pull down his house within fifteen days, as the jurors had made no report within the time prescribed. The petitioner showed cause under s. 313, but without effect, and the order was repeated. The proceedings were ultimately forwarded to the Sessions Judge, whose successor in office returned them with the remark that nothing appeared to have been done contrary to the law for the removal of nuisances. *Held* that the petitioner had shown sufficient cause to satisfy the Magistrate, under s. 313, that the order to pull down the house was not reasonable and proper. *REG. v. DALSUKRAM HARIBHAI*

[2 Bom., 407: 2nd Ed., 384]

94. ——— Nuisance caused by tank—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 308—Removal of tank.*—The order of a Magistrate under s. 308, Code of Criminal Procedure, should be confined to a direction to remove the nuisance complained of. In the case of a tank, the Magistrate cannot order the proprietor to excavate it. The proprietor ought to have the discretion allowed him as to the mode in which he will remove the nuisance caused by the tank. If a Magistrate is compelled to direct the excavation of the tank, the actual cost of excavation can alone be charged against the proprietor, at whose disposition the soil taken out in the course of excavation must be placed. *IN THE MATTER OF PAUL DOSS*

[10 W. R., Cr., 51]

95. ——— Presumption as to place being public thoroughfare—*Finding of jury—Interference of High Court.*—The fact of a Magistrate taking action under s. 521 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is *prima facie* sufficient to show that he considers the *locus in quo* to be a thoroughfare or public place, and if no objection is taken that it is not such, and the jury find that the order made under that section is reasonable and proper, the High Court will not interfere. *IN THE MATTER OF IMANDI KHAN*

8 C. L. R., 399

NUISANCE—continued.

2. UNDER CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES —continued.

96. ——— Functions of jury—*Obstruction—Public thoroughfare—Procedure.*—Before a Magistrate can make an order under s. 521 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to remove an obstruction from a path alleged to be a public thoroughfare, he must first, in a proceeding held under s. 532, have come to the conclusion that the path is open to the use of the public. The only functions which a jury appointed under s. 523 can exercise are to consider whether the order made by the Magistrate under s. 521 is reasonable and proper, it being no part of their duty to determine the rights of parties in property. *Held* therefore that where a Magistrate, through a mistaken view of the law, ordered the removal of an obstruction on a pathway under s. 521, and had further submitted this order to the consideration of a jury appointed under s. 523, before he had himself come to a conclusion whether such pathway was a public thoroughfare, the only course left open to him under such circumstances was to stay all proceedings initiated under s. 521, and take action under s. 532. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF CHUNDER NATH SEN*

[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 875: 6 C. L. R., 379]

97. ——— Nuisance, Order for the removal of—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), s. 133—Bona fide claim—Jurisdiction of Magistrate and of jury.*—Where in a proceeding under s. 133, Criminal Procedure Code, the petitioner appeared and objected, on the following amongst other grounds, that there was no pathway and no right of way open to the public over the land which belonged to him,—*Held* that the Magistrate ought to have determined where the objection was *bona fide* before he took further action, and this was not a matter which could be properly considered by a jury. *BUDHAI NATH v. NIL MAHANTO*

[4 C. W. N., 596]

98. ——— Obstruction of public ways—*Dispute as to public right.*—The powers embodied in ss. 133, 134, 135, 136, 137 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, with regard to the obstruction of public ways are not intended to be exercised where there is a *bona fide* dispute as to the existence of the public right. Where there is such a dispute, the Court should pass no order under those sections until the public right has been established by proper legal proceedings, civil or criminal. *BASARUDDIN BHULIAH v. BAHAR ALI*

I. L. R., 11 Calc., 8

99. ——— *Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 133, 135—Application for order to remove obstruction—Disputed title—Jurisdiction of Criminal Court.*—Where an application is made under s. 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, calling on a person to remove an obstruction, and such person *bona fide* raises a question of title,—*Held* that the case then becomes one for a Civil Court. The section contemplates only an enquiry as to the existence or non-existence of the obstruction complained of, not an enquiry into disputed questions of title. *ASKAR MEA v. SABDAR MEA*

I. L. R., 12 Calc., 137

NUISANCE—continued**2 UNDER CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES**

—continued

LALL NIAH v NAZIR KHALASHI**[I L R., 12 Calc, 696****100**

Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1852) ss 133 137 Course to be followed in the administration of—**Claim of title—Bona fides of claim of title Right of Magistrate to enquire into—Jurisdiction**—The mere assertion of a claim of title made without reasonable ground or honest belief in it or honest intention to support it will not oust a Criminal Court of its jurisdiction under ss 133 137 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In proceedings under s 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code with reference to obstructions to public ways it is open to the Magistrate to enquire into the *bona fides* of the claim and where he decides against its *bona fides* he must state reasons for his decision which will be subject to revision by the High Court. Such a claim must be set up at or before the hearing, and not afterwards. *In re C under Nath Sen I L R 5 Calc 875 6 C L R 379 Chuni Lal v Ram Kishan Sahoo I L R 15 Calc 460 Mitty Ram Sahoo v Mohi Lal Roy 7 C L R 493 I L R 6 Calc 291 and N v Sandford 30 L T 601* referred to **LUCKHEE NARAIN BANERJEE v RAM KUMAR MUKERJEE**

[I L R., 15 Calc, 564**101**

Criminal Procedure Code (1852) ss 133 138—Procedure—Where a claim is raised to the land in respect of which proceedings are taken the Magistrate, before proceeding further should satisfy himself as to the *bona fides* of the claim. *Luckhee Narain Banerjee v Ram Kumar Mukerjee, I L R 15 Calc 564 and Queen Empress v Bissessor Sahu I L R. 17 Calc 562* approved of. **UPENDRA NATH BHUTTA CHAKRABARTY v BHUTISH CHANDRA BHUTTA CHAKRABARTY**

[I L R., 23 Calc, 499**102**

Criminal Procedure Code (Act I of 1882) ss 133 137—Con

bona fide one and directed the party to institute a civil suit within 15 days in order to establish his claim and stayed proceedings in the meantime. *Held* that the Magistrate was wrong in making the order directing the party to institute a suit in the Civil Court to establish his title without having first decided whether the public had a right over the alleged pathway. *Ss 133 and 137 explained Luckhee Narain Banerjee v Ram Kumar Mukerjee I L R 15 Calc, 564 and Queen Empress v Bissessor Sahu, I L R 17 Calc, 562* referred to **MUKUNDA LALL DEX v HARIDOLE SHAHA**

[2 C W N, 554**103**

Criminal Procedure Code (Act I of 1882) ss 133 139—Bona fide

NUISANCE—continued**2 UNDER CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES**

—continued

question of title—Jurisdiction of Magistrate and

proper order be directed the removal of the obstruction. *Held* that the Magistrate should have found whether the objection taken was a *bona fide* one and if he found it to be so he should have abstained from further action until the public right of way had been determined by a competent Court. *Luckhee Narain Banerjee v Ram Kumar Mukerjee I L R 15 Calc 564* followed. The jury was not competent to decide whether the way alleged to be obstructed was public or not; the decision of this matter affected the right of the Magistrate to interfere under s 133 and it is only when the Magistrate is competent to pass an order under the section that a jury can be appointed to consider whether it is a reasonable and proper order. Where the Magistrate had not expressly found that the objection was made *bona fide* but the police report made by his order contained ample reason for such finding, the High Court set aside the order under s. 139 as *ultra vires*. **NASARUDDIN v AKILUDDIN**

[3 C W N 545**104**

Criminal Procedure Code (Act I of 1882) s 133—Question of title—Bona fides of claim of title Right of Magistrate to enquire into Jurisdiction of Civil Court—In a proceeding under s 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the purpose of compelling the removal of an obstruction from a public way where a *bona fide* question as to the way being public is raised there is no jurisdiction to make an order under the section and the question should be left for determination by the Civil Court. To have this effect however the claim must be *bona fide* and not a mere pretence to oust jurisdiction and it is for the Magistrate to say whether the claim is *bona fide* or not. **QUEEN EMPRESS v BISSESSOR SAHU**

[I L R., 17 Calc, 562**105**

Criminal Procedure Code (Act I of 1882) ss 133 and 137—

bona fide and not a mere pretence to oust jurisdiction and it is for the Magistrate to say whether the claim is a *bona fide* one or a pretence. *Luckhee Narain Banerjee v Ram Kumar Mukerjee I L R, 15 Calc, 564 and Queen Empress v Bissessor Sahu, I L R, 17 Calc 562* followed. Although no length of enjoyment can legalize a public nuisance—see *Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta v Mahomed Ali,*

NUISANCE—continued.

2. UNDER CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES —continued.

7 B. L. R., 199—yet the long possession or enjoyment of what is said to be a nuisance may give to the objection of the person so possessing or enjoying it the character of a *bona fide* dispute as to title such as might have the effect of ousting the jurisdiction of the Magistrate under ss. 133 and 137 of the Code, and making the question a proper one for the Civil Court. PREONATH DEY v. GOBARDHONE MALO

[I. L. R., 25 Calc., 278

106. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), s. 133—Bona fide question of title.*—When the person called upon under s. 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code to show cause why an obstruction should not be removed from a public way denies that it is a public way, it is for the Magistrate to determine whether this is a *bona fide* objection, and he cannot, in spite of the objection (unless he determines that it is not *bona fide*), refer the matter to a jury. KAILASH CHUNDER SEN v. RAM LAL MITTRA . . . I. L. R., 26 Calc., 869

107. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), ss. 133 and 137—Reference by Sub-Divisional Magistrate to a second class Magistrate.*—A Sub-Divisional Magistrate having made a conditional order under s. 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882) against a person to remove an obstruction on a public thoroughfare, or appear and shew cause before a second class Magistrate, the said person appeared as directed, and the order was made absolute under s. 137. In revision the High Court held that, having regard to the penultimate paragraph of s. 133, the order was not illegal on the ground that it was made absolute by a Magistrate with second class powers other than the Magistrate who made the conditional order. *In re Narasimha*, I. L. R., 9 Mad., 201, approved of. PREONATH DEY v. GOBARDHONE MALO

[I. L. R., 25 Calc., 278

108. ———— *Order requiring abatement of nuisance in certain time—Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 133, 137, 140.*—A Sub-Divisional Magistrate having made a conditional order, under s. 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, against a person to abate a nuisance or appear and show cause before a second class Magistrate why the order should not be enforced, the said person appeared as directed and the order was made absolute under s. 137. The second class Magistrate then issued a notice and order under s. 140, requiring the nuisance to be abated within a certain date. The District Magistrate having referred the case on the ground that the second class Magistrate had no jurisdiction to pass final orders in such cases,—*Held* that the order was not illegal. *IN RE NARASIMHA*

[I. L. R., 9 Mad., 201

109. ———— *Application for jury—Obligation of Magistrate to appoint jury—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 521.*—When the person, on whom a notice has been issued under s. 521, Code of Criminal Procedure, applies for a jury, the Magistrate is bound to appoint one and cannot decide

NUISANCE—continued.

2. UNDER CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES —concluded.

the matter by a local inquiry. *IN THE MATTER OF MOTHOOOR CHUNDER DOSS* . . . 2 C. L. R., 509

110. ———— *Question referred to jury—Effect of referring a question not for jury to decide.*—*Held* that the agreement of the accused to refer the matter to a jury, which had given the case against them, in no way deprived them of their legal rights, or affected the fact that the question of the expediency of discontinuing the alleged nuisance, which had been referred to the jury, ought not to have been so referred. MUZHUR ALI v. GUNDOWREE SAHOO . . . 25 W. R., Cr., 72

111. ———— *Discontinuance of proceedings—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 521—Absence after enquiry of ground for proceeding further.*—When after inquiry a Magistrate finds that there is no sufficient cause for proceeding under s. 521 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he is competent to let the matter drop. *IN RE SHONAI PORAMANICK. SHONAI PORAMANICK v. JOGENDRO SHANHA* . . . 1 C. L. R., 486

112. ———— *Withdrawal of case—Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), s. 521.*—Where a Magistrate, in a proceeding under s. 521 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, satisfies himself that there is no necessity for proceeding further under that section, he is competent to let the matter drop. *In re Shonai Poramanick*, 1 C. L. R., 486, followed. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ISSUR CHUNDER NATH. ISSUR CHUNDER NATH v. KALI CHURN NATH*

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 883; 11 C. L. R., 235

113. ———— *Procedure after decision by jury—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, ss. 523, 526—Order of Magistrate after decision of jury.*—A Magistrate who on the application of the party called on refers a matter as to whether a pathway is a thoroughfare or not for the consideration of a jury under s. 523 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, is bound to make an order upon the report of the jury and in accordance with their decision as required by s. 526 of the Code. NYAN v. SHER ALI [22 W. R., Cr., 86

3. PUBLIC NUISANCE UNDER PENAL CODE.

114. ———— *Prescriptive right.*—No length of enjoyment can legalize a public nuisance. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS OF THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA v. MAHOMED ALI

[7 B. L. R., 499; 16 W. R., Cr., 6

115. ———— *Unfenced well—Penal Code, ss. 290, 43.*—Omission to fence a well on private ground within eight yards of a highway and open to it, is not punishable as a public nuisance. QUEEN v. ANTHONY . . . I. L. R., 6 Mad., 280

116. ———— *Omission to keep ponies from straying—Penal Code, s. 290.*—The omission of a person to keep his ponies from straying is not a

NUISANCE—continued.

3 PUBLIC NUISANCE UNDER PENAL CODE

—continued.

public nuisance punishable under s 290 of the Penal Code JOYNATH MUNDUL : JAMUL SHEKH

[6 W R, Cr, 71

117. ——— Prostitute visiting dak-bungalow—*Penal Code, s 290*—A prostitute, by visiting a dak-bungalow at the request of a person staying there, but against whom there is no evidence of any impropriety of speech or gesture or act or that she had occasioned annoyance to the public generally or to any persons who in the exercise of their public right, were lodging in the bungalow, is not liable to be convicted under s 290 of the Penal Code as having committed a public nuisance QUEEN v BEGUM 2 N. W, 349

118. ——— Keeping a gaming-house—*Penal Code, ss 109, 290—Abatement*—The lessee of a house, who permitted disorderly people to use it for gambling and thereby caused annoyance to the public was convicted of an offence under the Penal Code, [I L R, 14 Mad, 364

119. ——— Soliciting for purposes of prostitution—*Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), ss 268, 290*—Held that the soliciting for purposes of prostitution of passers by on a public road is not a public nuisance as that term is defined in s 268 of the Penal Code QUEEN EMPRESS, v NARMI [I L R, 22 All, 113

120. ——— Requisite proof—*Penal Code, s 290—Offence under special law*—In a case of public nuisance under s 290 of the Penal Code, it must be proved that injury, danger or annoyance has been caused either in regard to the enjoyment of property or the exercise of a public right on the part of a portion of the community or of any particular class of people The fact that there is a special law to meet a particular offence (in this case, cattle trespass) does not prevent the punishment of the offenders under the Penal Code if an offence which could have been rightly punished under the Penal Code was established ONOORAM : LAMESSOR WEBSTER : KEENA 9 W. R., Cr, 70

121. ——— *Penal Code, s 291—Previous conviction and order to desist*—Before a conviction can be had of committing a public nuisance under s 291 of the Penal Code, there must be proof that there was a previous conviction of an offence and an injunction by a public servant to desist from continuing such nuisance IN THE MATTER OF MOHESH CHUNDER 20 W. R., Cr, 55

122. ——— Erection of shed for religious ceremonies—*Penal Code, ss 268 290—Annoyance to persons of other religion*—Certain Mahomedan inhabitants of a village erected, during the Muharram, a temporary shed on land forming part of the village site and placed in the shed a religious symbol They were convicted by a Magistrate

NUISANCE—continued.

3 PUBLIC NUISANCE UNDER PENAL CODE

—continued

under s 290 of the Penal Code of committing a public nuisance, on the ground that their act was certain to cause annoyance to the Hindu inhabitants of the village whose temples were in the vicinity, and was therefore calculated to lead to a breach of the public peace Held that the conviction was illegal MURTHIMIRA : QUEEN EMPRESS I L R., 7 Mad., 590

123. ——— Repeating or continuing public nuisance—*Penal Code s 291—Injunction by public servant not to repeat or continue—Criminal Procedure Code 1852 ss 131 143, 144, sch V, form 20*—To support a conviction under s 291 of the Penal Code, there must be proof of an injunction to the accused individually against repeating or continuing the same particular public nuisance It must be shown that the person convicted had on some previous occasion committed the particular nuisance, had been enjoined not to repeat or continue it, and had repeated or continued it The authority under which a Magistrate can order or enjoin a person against repeating or continuing a public nuisance is s 143 of the Criminal Procedure Code It is the infringement of this order that is punishable under s 291 of the Penal Code What is contemplated is an order addressed to a particular person A Magistrate's powers to deal with public nuisances are contained in Chs V and VI of the Criminal Procedure Code Chapter VI is only properly applicable to temporary orders in urgent cases It is only in such cases that an order may be made *ex-parte*, and any exception is allowed to the general rule that it shall be directed to a particular individual In such emergent cases an order may, under s 144 of the Code, be directed to the public generally, when frequenting or visiting a particular place, to abstain from a certain act, but this provision does not apply to a proclamation directed not to the public generally frequenting or visiting a particular place but to a portion of the community QUEEN EMPRESS v JOHNU I L R, S All, 99

for a dinner party, exposing it to the sight of persons passing along the road, among whom were some Jains whose temple was close by The Jains complained to the Magistrate that the accused had made the air offensive, and caused annoyance The Magistrate found that the meat was not in an offensive state, but convicted the accused of committing a public nuisance, under s 268 of the Penal Code, on the ground that he had done an act by which several persons being Jains were much annoyed it being a well known fact that they had great repugnance to the killing of animals of every sort Held, reversing the conviction and sentence that in this case no real damage or injury was caused to the public or to the people in general dwelling in the vicinity, and that it was a case of private rather than of public nuisance and therefore not one falling within the purview of the criminal law The applicant's act

NUISANCE—continued.

3. PUBLIC NUISANCE UNDER PENAL CODE —continued.

was an annoyance merely by reason of its hurting the feelings of the Jains who have a repugnance to the killing of animals, and did not constitute an offence under s. 291 of the Penal Code. *Muttumira v. Queen-Empress*, 1. L. R., 7 Mad., 590, referred to. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. BYRAMJI EDALJI*

[I. L. R., 12 Bom., 437]

125. — Obstruction to public highway—*Penal Code (1860)*, ss. 268 and 253—*Encroachment*.—Whoever appropriates any part of a street by building over it infringes the right of the public *quoad* the part built over, and thereby commits an offence punishable under the Penal Code, s. 290, if not one punishable under s. 283. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. VIRAPPA CHETTI* . I. L. R., 20 Mad., 433

126. — Obstruction on tidal navigable river—*Penal Code*, ss. 268, 283, 290.—Persons placing a bamboo stockade across a tidal navigable river for the purpose of fishing, although leaving in such stockade a narrow opening for the passage of boats, which passage was, however, kept closed except on the actual passage of a boat, were charged at the instance of a subdivisional officer with causing an obstruction under s. 283 of the Penal Code. *Held* that, although it was doubtful whether s. 283 applied to the case, they had committed an offence under s. 268 of the Penal Code, and were punishable under s. 290 of that Code. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF UMESH CHANDRA KAR . I. L. R., 14 Calc., 656

127. — *Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)*, ss. 268, 283-290.—The mere fact of an encroachment on a tidal navigable river does not necessarily amount to a public nuisance so as to render a person causing such encroachment liable to punishment under s. 290 of the Penal Code, but there must be evidence that such encroachment causes one of the results specified in s. 268. In the matter of the petition of Umesh Chandra Kar, I. L. R., 14 Calc., 656, considered and commented on. The rule laid down in that case to the effect that any encroachment, however slight, on a tidal navigable river constitutes an offence under s. 290, is too widely stated. Each case should be determined on its own merits, and a decision arrived at as to whether the encroachment has caused an obstruction or not. The petitioner was charged with having erected a jag in a tidal navigable river, constructed of trees and dams, and thereby having committed offences under ss. 283 and 290 of the Penal Code. There was evidence to show that the jag was about 45 cubits long and 20 cubits broad, and that it was erected on the silted side of the river where it was about 300 fathoms broad, and that it did not obstruct the ordinary navigation of the river. The lower Court held that the jag could not but cause an obstruction, and convicted the petitioner under s. 283. *Held* that, as there was no evidence to show that the petitioner had caused any danger, obstruction, or injury to any person in any public way or line of navigation, the conviction under that section could

NUISANCE—concluded.

3. PUBLIC NUISANCE UNDER PENAL CODE —concluded.

not be sustained. *Held* further that he could not be convicted under s. 290, as there was no evidence of any obstruction to the ordinary navigation of the river. *JUGAL DAS DATAL v. QUEEN-EMPRESS*

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 665]

128. — Slaughter of kine by Mahomedans on their own property—*Penal Code*, ss. 268, 290.—A person wilfully slaughtering cattle in a public street, so that the slaughter could be heard and seen by the passers-by, would commit an offence punishable under s. 290 of the Penal Code. But where certain Mahomedans, for a religious purpose, killed two cows before sunrise in a private compound partly visible from a public road, and the killing of one of the cows only was witnessed by one Hindu. —*Held* that the circumstances proved did not amount to the commission of a public nuisance as defined in s. 268 of the Code. *Muttumira v. Queen-Empress*, 1. L. R., 7 Mad., 590, referred to. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. ZAKIUDDIN*

[I. L. R., 10 All., 44]

129. — Disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant—*Penal Code (1860)*, ss. 188 and 290—*Cremation—Criminal Procedure Code*, s. 143—*Illegal order*.—On the 11th August 1894 the District Magistrate promulgated an order prohibiting the people of the village of Thirukodikaval from using their burning grounds situated on the southern bank of the Cauvery, and directing them to use other burning grounds which had been provided. On the 11th May 1895 certain persons, in defiance of this order, cremated a corpse at the spot interdicted, and were convicted under ss. 188 and 290 of the Penal Code, but the conviction under s. 188 was reversed on appeal. *Held* that, when persons entitled to use a particular spot dedicated for the communal purpose of cremation use it for that purpose in a manner neither unusual nor calculated to aggravate the inconveniences necessarily incidental to such an act as is generally performed in this country, they cannot be convicted of a public nuisance on the ground that their act caused material annoyance and discomfort to persons near the place on the occasion referred to. *Held* further that the order of the District Magistrate was not warranted by s. 143, Criminal Procedure Code, or by any other law, and must therefore be set aside. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. SAMINADIA PILLAI*

[I. L. R., 19 Mad., 464]

NUNCUPATIVE WILL.

See DECLARATORY DECREE, SUIT FOR—REVERSIONERS . I. L. R., 7 All., 163

See DECLARATORY DECREE, SUIT FOR—SUITS CONCERNING DOCUMENTS.

[I. L. R., 1 All., 688
L. R., 5 I. A., 87]

NUNCUPATIVE WILL—concluded

See CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—WILL—
NUNCUPATIVE WILL

See WILL—NUNCUPATIVE WILLS
[3 W R, 63
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O**OATH**

See WITNESS—CIVIL CASES—SWEARING
OR AFFIRMATION OF WITNESSES

[1 Mad, 99 note
2 Mad, 246

See WITNESS—CRIMINAL CASES—SWEAR-
ING OR AFFIRMATION OF WITNESSES
[13 W R, Cr, 17

Administration of, by arbitrators

See APPELLATE COURT—OBJECTIONS TAKEN
FOR FIRST TIME ON APPEAL—SPECIAL
CASES—AWARD I L R, 1 All, 535

See ARBITRATION—AWARDS—VALIDITY OF
AWARDS AND GROUND FOR SETTING
THEM ASIDE I L R, 1 All, 535

Agreement to take—

See COMPROMISE—COMPROMISE OF SUITS
UNDER CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

[4 Mad, 422

4 Mad Ap, 3

I L R, 12 Mad, 483

I L R, 14 All, 141

Power to administer—

See MUNSIF JURISDICTION OF
[I L R, 11 Mad 375

1 ———— Power to ad-
minister oath—Act X of 1861—Mad Regs III
of 1837 s 6 and VI of 1816 s 27—Since the repeal
of s 27 of Madras Regulation VI of 1816 and s 6 of
Madras Regulation III of 1807 by Act X of 1861 the
Court has no longer the power of settling cases by
oath ANONYMOUS 4 Mad, Ap, 3

2 ———— Nonjudicial pro-
ceeding—Charge of giving false evidence on—in a
non judicial proceeding the object of which is to dis-
cover the writer of a scandalous petition it is not

OATHS ACT (X OF 1873)

s 5

See FALSE EVIDENCE—GENERAL CASES

[I L R, 16 Mad, 421

I L R, 27 Calc, 455

s 6

See FALSE EVIDENCE—GENERAL CASES

[I L R, 19 Calc 355

1 ———— and s 13—Witness—
Omission to take evidence on oath or affirmation
—S 6 of the Oaths Act (X of 1873) imperatively re-
quires that no person shall testify as a witness except
on oath or affirmation and notwithstanding s 3 of
the same Act the evidence of a child of eight or nine
years of age is inadmissible if it has been ad-
visedly recorded without any oath or affirmation
Queen v Set a Bhogta 14 B L R 294 dissented from
The nature of judicial oaths and affirmations
and the history of Indian legislation on the subject
discussed QUEEN EMPRESS v NARU
[I L R, 10 All, 207

2 ———— Omission to take
evidence on oath or affirmation Evidence Act (I of
1872) s 13—Competency of persons of tender
years—The competency of a person to testify
as a witness is a condition precedent to the ad-
ministration to him of an oath or affirmation and
is a question distinct from that of his credibility
when he has been sworn or has affirmed in
determining the question of competency the
Court under s 118 of the Evidence Act has not
to enter into inquiries as to the witness's reli-
gious belief or as to his knowledge of the conse-
quences of falsehood in this world or the next
It has to ascertain in the best way it can whe-
ther from the extent of his intellectual capacity
and understanding he is able to give a rational
account of what he has seen or heard or done on
a particular occasion If a person of tender
years or of very advanced age can satisfy these
requirements his competency as a witness is
established Having regard to the language of
the Oaths Act (X of 1873) a Court has no option
when once it has elected to take the statements of
a person as evidence but to administer to such
person either an oath or affirmation as the case
may require Queen Empress v Naru I L R,
10 All 207 referred to In a trial for murder
before the Court of Session one of the witnesses
was a boy of twelve years of age and in answer
to questions put by the Sessions Judge he said
that he worshipped Devi and understood the
difference between truth and falsehood that he
did not know what would be the consequences
here and hereafter of telling lies but that he
would tell the truth The Sessions Judge pro-
ceeded to record the boy's statement but without
administering to him any oath or affirmation
Held that there was nothing in law to sanction
this procedure on the part of the Judge The
High Court required the attendance of the boy
and of the accused and having satisfied itself
of the competency of the former to depose as a

OATHS ACT (VI OF 1872)

Omission to take oath or taking
it irregularly—Under Act VI of 1872 s 5 the
omission to take any oath or any irregularity in the
form in which it is administered does not invalidate
the proceeding QUEEN v TARINEE CHURN BOSE
[21 W R, Cr, 31

OATHS ACT (X OF 1873)—continued.

witness, examined him as to his account of what had occurred. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. LAL SAHAL*
[I. L. R., 11 All., 183]

1. ——— s. 8—*Oath purporting to affect a third person—Revocation of consent to be bound by statement made on oath taken in a particular form.*—The plaintiff in a civil suit offered to be bound by the statement which the defendant might make on oath holding the arm of his son. The defendant accepted the proposal, took the required oath, and made a statement which had the effect of defeating the plaintiff's claim. When the defendant came into Court to take the oath, the plaintiff attempted to revoke his proposal, but alleged no further reason than that he did not understand what he had intended, and did not think the defendant would speak the truth. *Held* that the form of oath above indicated ought not, having regard to s. 8 of Act X of 1873, to have been administered; but as it had been administered, and was a form of oath especially binding upon Hindus, the statement made upon it should be accepted. *Held* also that, when one party to a suit offers to be bound by the oath of the other party, and such other party accepts the proposal, the party so offering to be bound should not be allowed to revoke his proposal except upon the strongest possible grounds proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be genuine grounds for revoking the proposal. *Lekh Raj Singh v. Dulhama Kuar*, I. L. R., 4 All., 302, referred to. *RAM NARAIN SINGH v. BABU SINGH*

[I. L. R., 18 All., 46]

2. ——— and ss. 9, 10, 11—*Applicability to criminal proceedings—"Party to a judicial proceeding" does not include complainant or accused.*—The provisions of ss. 8-11 of the Oaths Act (X of 1873) do not apply to criminal proceedings. The expression "party to a judicial proceeding" in s. 8 of the Act does not include either the complainant or the accused in a criminal case. In the course of a trial on a charge of assault the complainant's pleader agreed to be bound by the evidence on oath of a material witness, provided he swore on the Gita (a sacred book of the Hindus). The witness took the required oath, and stated that there was no assault, but merely a taking held of the hand. The Magistrate did not believe this witness, and proceeded with the trial. He convicted the accused on the other evidence in the case, and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 25. *Held* that the Magistrate was not bound to decide the case on the evidence of the witness who swore the special oath. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. MURARJI GOKUL-DAS*

I. L. R., 13 Bom., 389

ss. 8-12.

See *APPEAL—ARBITRATION.*

[I. L. R., 4 All., 283]

See *ARBITRATION—REVOCATION OF, OR WITHDRAWAL FROM, ARBITRATION.*

[I. L. R., 4 All., 302]

s. 9.

See *RE JUDICATA—ADJUDICATIONS.*

[I. L. R., 5 Mad., 259]

OATHS ACT (X OF 1873)—continued.

1. ——— *Consent by guardian of a minor defendant to accept the oath of the plaintiff.*—It was agreed by the defendants who were majors, and by the father and guardian of a minor defendant on his behalf, that one of the issues in a suit should be determined under the Oaths Act, s. 9, by the oath of the plaintiff. The oath was taken, and a decree was passed accordingly. *Held* that the minor defendant was bound by the consent of his guardian since there was no evidence of fraud or gross negligence on the part of the latter, although the Court had not sanctioned the agreement under s. 462, Civil Procedure Code. *CHENGALREDDI v. VENKATAREDDI*

[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 483]

See *ARUNA CHALLAM v. MURUGAPPA*

[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 503]

2. ——— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 462—Offer by guardian of minor defendant to be bound by oath of plaintiff.*—The offer of the guardian of a minor defendant on behalf of the minor to abide by the deposition to be given by a plaintiff on oath taken in a particular form under the Indian Oaths Act stands on a very different ground from an agreement or compromise contemplated by s. 462 of the Civil Procedure Code. In such a case the minor is bound by the consent of his guardian, although given without the leave of the Court, provided that there is no fraud or gross negligence on the part of the guardian. *Chengalreddi v. Venkatarreddi*, I. L. R., 12 Mad., 483, approved of. *SHEO NATH SARAN v. SUKH LAL SINGH*

[I. L. R., 27 Cal., 229]

4 C. W. N., 327

3. ——— *Vakil, authority of, to bind client—Pleader—Agent holding a power-of-attorney authorizing him to act and appear for a party to a suit.*—An agent, holding a power-of-attorney authorizing him to act and appear for a party to a suit, cannot bring the suit to a close by offering to be bound by the oath of the opposite party in a particular form. Nor can a pleader so bind his client. Under the Indian Oaths Act (X of 1873), no person but the party himself can make such an offer as is contemplated in s. 6. *SADASHIV RAYAJI v. MARUTI VITHAL*

I. L. R., 14 Bom., 455

4. ——— *Offer by one party to be bound by oath of other party if taken in a certain form—Acceptance of the offer—Subsequent retraction of the offer.*—The plaintiff offered under s. 9 of the Indian Oaths Act (X of 1873) to be bound by the oath or affirmation of the defendant in a prescribed form upon a certain point. The defendant accepted the offer and took the oath. *Held* that the plaintiff could not retract his offer to be bound by the oath. *ABAJI v. BALA*

I. L. R., 22 Bom., 281

5. ——— and ss. 10 and 11—*Offer by party to be bound—Conclusive proof of the matter stated.*—Defendant in a suit, before trial, filed a petition under s. 9 of the Indian Oaths Act, 1873, to the effect that, if the plaintiff should make an oath according to law regarding certain facts, "this defendant will forfeit his right of contesting

OATHS ACT (X OF 1873)—continued

this suit. He subsequently desired to withdraw the petition on insufficient grounds but the plaintiff took the oath and on the strength thereof all the issues were decided and a decree passed, in plaintiff's favour. The suit was, however, remanded on

who has agreed to the administration of an oath under those sections to retract after the opponent has accepted the proposal (2) that the Act gives the Court a discretion to administer the oath or not, and though it should not administer it if good grounds be shown for retracting it is justified in so doing notwithstanding the retraction if the grounds are frivolous, (3) that if the matter stated as referred to in s 11 of the Act affords sufficient material for the decision of the suit a decree may be passed on the facts so proved. But if the facts so proved are not sufficient for the decision of the case such further facts as are necessary should be proved by evidence adduced on both sides. The Act provides not for the adjustment of a suit in an arbitrary way but merely for the conclusive proof of facts such facts if not sufficient for the decision of the suit should be supplemented by facts duly proved by evidence, and (4) that the facts proved by the special oath are conclusively proved and any further evidence that may be taken should be limited to evidence not proved by the oath. **THORI AMMAL v SUBBAROYA MUDALI** I L R, 22 Mad, 284

ss 10, 11—*Referee's depositions in adequate for decision of question referred—Appeal after death of referee—Practice*—Where a case had been decided under the provisions of ss 10 and 11 of the Oaths Act (X of 1873) with reference to the depositions of a person appointed by agreement of the parties as referee and where after the death of the referee on an appeal being preferred against the decree so based upon those depositions it was found that the said depositions did not fully cover the questions in issue between the parties,—*Held* that the case should be remanded to the lower Court for disposal according to the usual procedure. **MAHABIR PRASAD MISR v MAHADEO DAT MISR** (I L R, 13 All, 386

S II**See RES JUDICATA—ADJUDICATIONS****[I L R., 5 Mad., 259]**

1 ———— *Agreement to be bound by oath—Judgment on such agreement—Mad Reg III of 1806 s 6*—The mere agreement of one of the parties to a judicial proceeding to be bound by the oath of the other is in itself no adjustment of the suit. If the matter stated in the agreement is sufficient as the grounds of a decision a judgment may be passed for then it would be conclusive evidence under the Oaths Act. The difference between Regulation III of 1802 s 6 and the Indian Oaths Act, 1873, s. 11, discussed. **VASU DEVA SHANBOG v NARAINA PAI**

[I L R., 2 Mad., 358]**OATHS ACT (X OF 1873)—continued**

2 ———— *Agreement to be bound by oath of a particular person—Discretion of Court.*—The Oaths Act (X of 1873) does not constrain a Court to pass a decision in favour of a particular party. If a party to a suit says he will be bound by the oath of a particular person s 11 of the Act only means that *pro tanto* he will be bound, so far as the matter of that evidence is concerned, and that evidence will be conclusive as to its truth as against him throughout the whole of the litigation. But it in no way compels the Court trying the case to accept it as conclusive. **VASU DEVA SHANBOG v NARAINA PAI** I L R 2 Mad, 356 approved. **MUHAMMAD ZAKUR v CHEDA LAL** [I L R, 14 All, 141]

3 ———— and s 8—*Defendant examined in usual form*—S 11 of the Oaths Act (X of 1873) is not applicable to the evidence of a defendant who has been examined under the usual form of oath and not under any oath or form of affirmation under s 8. **SHEEMUNT RAM TOTADAR v RAM KISHEY SEN** 23 W R, 387

1 ———— s 12—*Refusal to take the oath—Presumption*—Where the Lower Appellate Court at the instance of the defendant called upon the plaintiff to swear on the honor that the

the Court having power to act as it did under the provisions of Act X of 1873. **ISSEN MEAN v KALARAM CHUNDER NAW** [2 C L R, 476]

2 ———— *Refusal to take an oath—Effect of such refusal—Estoppel—Evidence*—The plaintiff sued to recover certain land from eight defendants alleging it to be his exclusive property. One of the defendants pleaded that he was a co owner with the plaintiff who had hitherto paid him his share of the rent. In the course of the case he offered to withdraw his opposition to the plaintiff's claim if the plaintiff would swear a binding oath that his (the defendant's) allegations were false and that the plaintiff had held exclusive possession of the property. The plaintiff refused to take the proposed

oath. It was held that, in required to swear to the truth of his case. The Judge was of opinion that the plaintiff's refusal to take the proposed oath and the defendant's readiness to take it was under the circumstances of the case an estoppel.

claim. It was merely a piece of conduct which was

OATHS ACT (X OF 1873)—continued.

evidence to be considered in the case together with the other evidence. In this case there was abundant other evidence, all of which was in favour of the plaintiff, and his refusal to take the oath did not necessarily constitute a sufficient reason to set aside that evidence. A party who makes an oath as prescribed by his adversary confers by so doing on his statement the character of conclusive proof, but his mere refusal to make the oath does not, under the terms of the Oaths Act (X of 1873), justify any legal presumption against him. Such refusal is to be considered merely as a piece of conduct to be considered along with the other evidence. **CHINTAMAN BHAT v. SHRINIVAS BHAT** [I. L. R., 22 Bom., 680

s. 13.

See ARBITRATION—AWARDS—VALIDITY OF AWARDS AND GROUNDS FOR SETTING THEM ASIDE. I. L. R., 1 All., 535
See FALSE EVIDENCE—GENERAL CASES
[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 355

1. — *Omission to take evidence on oath or affirmation.*—The word "omission" in s. 13 of Act X of 1873 includes any omission, and is not limited to accidental or negligent omissions. **JACKSON, J.**, dissented. **QUEEN v. SEWA BHOGTA** [14 B. L. R., F. B., 294: 23 W. R., Cr., 12

2. — *Omission to take evidence on oath or affirmation.*—S. 13 of Act X of 1873 does not render the evidence of a child of nine years of age inadmissible, if the evidence has been advisedly, and not by an omission, recorded without any oath or affirmation. **QUEEN v. ANUNTO CHUCKERBUTTY** [14 B. L. R., 295 note: 22 W. R., Cr., 1

3. — *Competent witness.*—The accused was charged with throwing B and C down a well. She was charged with the murder of B under s. 312 of the Penal Code, and on that charge she was tried and acquitted. Thereupon the Joint Magistrate, without holding any further preliminary inquiry, committed her on a charge, under s. 307, of attempting to murder C. The only eye-witness of the offence, according to the Sessions Judge, was a child, and as she did not understand the nature of an oath or solemn affirmation, her evidence was taken on simple affirmation. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and she was sentenced to ten years' transportation. *Held* that the omission to administer either an oath or solemn affirmation, although knowingly made, did not render the child's evidence inadmissible. **QUEEN v. ITWARYA** 14 B. L. R., 54: 22 W. R., Cr., 14

4. — *Omission to swear jury in sessions case.*—*Quære*—If the jury in a sessions case are not sworn, whether the omission is one which would be covered by s. 13 of the Oaths Act, 1873. **QUEEN v. RAMSODOY CHUCKERBUTTY**

[20 W. R., Cr., 19

5. — *Omission to administer an oath or affirmation—Witness, Competency of—Child, Evidence of.*—At a trial on a charge of murder one of the witnesses for the prosecution was a girl about ten years old. The Sessions Judge allowed her to be examined without administering

OATHS ACT (X OF 1873)—concluded.

any oath or affirmation, as it was found that she did not understand the nature of either. The prisoner's counsel objected to the admissibility of her statements, but the objection was overruled, and the prisoner was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. *Held per JARDINE, J.*, that the girl's evidence was admissible. The "omission" referred to in s. 13 of the Indian Oaths Act (X of 1873) includes any kind of omission, and is not restricted to accidental or negligent omissions. **QUEEN v. SEWA BHOGTA**, 14 B. L. R., 294: 23 W. R., Cr., 1, approved; and **QUEEN-EMPRESS v. MARU**, I. L. R., 10 All., 207, dissented from. **QUEEN-EMPRESS v. SHAVA** I. L. R., 16 Bom., 359

6. — and s. 6—*Examination as witness of a child of tender years—Intentional omission to administer affirmation.*—A child, aged about six years, was called as a witness in a Sessions Court. The Judge satisfied himself of his intellectual capacity to give evidence, but intentionally omitted to administer an affirmation on the ground that he was of too tender years to render any attempt to bind his conscience expedient or practically operative. The Judge did not examine the child for the purpose of eliciting whether he knew it was wrong not to tell the truth, or whether he knew the difference between right and wrong, but he told him to tell the truth and permitted him to be examined as a witness. *Held* that the child should have been affirmed. *Quære*—Whether the omission to affirm the child having been intentional on the part of the Judge, the case came within the provisions of Oaths Act, s. 13. **QUEEN-EMPRESS v. VIRAPERUMAL** I. L. R., 16 Mad., 105

s. 14.

See EVIDENCE ACT, s. 132.

[I. L. R., 12 Bom., 440

See FALSE EVIDENCE—GENERAL CASES.

[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 355

I. L. R., 19 Mad., 375

See MAGISTRATE—POWERS OF MAGISTRATES. I. L. R., 16 Mad., 421

"OBJECT" HELD SACRED.

See RELIGION, OFFENCES RELATING TO.

[I. L. R., 17 Calc., 852

OBJECTION.

See CASES UNDER APPEAL—OBJECTIONS BY RESPONDENTS.

See CASES UNDER PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF—PRACTICE AS TO OBJECTIONS.

See CASES UNDER REMAND—OBJECTIONS TO FINDINGS ON REMAND.

— taken for first time on appeal.

See CASES UNDER APPELLATE COURT—OBJECTIONS TAKEN FOR FIRST TIME ON APPEAL.

OBJECTION—concluded

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION—QUESTIONS OF JURISDICTION

See CASES UNDER PRIVY COUNCIL—PRACTICE OF—PRACTICE AS TO OBJECTIONS

See CASES UNDER SPECIAL OR SECOND APPEAL—PROCEDURE IN SPECIAL APPEAL

OBJECTS AND REASONS FOR ACT

See STATUTES CONSTRUCTION OF

[11 Moore's I A, 551

I L R, 8 Bom, 241

I L R, 14 Calc, 145

I L R, 19 Calc, 544

I L R, 21 Calc, 732

I L R, 22 Calc, 788

L R, 22 I A, 107

OBSCENE PUBLICATION

1 ———— 'Obscene' Meaning of the word—*Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) ss 292 and 293*—In interpreting the word obscene in ss 292 and 293 of the Penal Code the Courts may rightly follow *Reg v Hicklin L R 3 Q B 360* where Lord Cockburn C J says: "I think the test of obscenity is this whether the tendency of the matter charged as obscene is to deprive and corrupt those

2 ———— Destruction of book by order of Criminal Court—*Penal Code s 293—Act X of 1872 (Criminal Procedure Code) s 418*—A book may be obscene within the meaning of the Penal Code although it contains but a single obscene passage. The defence to a charge of selling and

seller and distributor must be gathered from the character of the matter contained in such books. As he had chosen to sell and distribute what was obscene it must be presumed that he intended the natural consequences of his act namely corruption of the minds and prejudice of the morals of the public. It was not sufficient for him to say that his intentions were good. It was his public act that must be the

ordered the destruction of certain copies of such books voluntarily surrendered by him, under s 418 of the Criminal Procedure Code. *Held* that such Court was

OBSCENE PUBLICATION—concluded

not empowered by that section to make such an order. *EMPEROR OF INDIA v INDRAMAN*

[I L R, 3 All, 637]

OBSTRUCTION

——— Removal of—

See CASES UNDER NUISANCE

——— to flow of water

See INJUNCTION—SPECIAL CASES—OBSTRUCTION OR INJURY TO RIGHTS OF PROPERTY—WATER

See LIMITATION ACT 1877 s 26 (1871 s 27) I L R, 1 Mad, 335

See CASES UNDER PRESCRIPTION—EASEMENTS—RIGHTS OF WATER

See CASES UNDER RIGHT TO USE OF WATER

——— to navigation

See NUISANCE—PUBLIC NUISANCE UNDER PENAL CODE I L R, 14 Calc, 656
[I L R, 20 Calc, 665]

Be g Act V of 1864
—To render a person liable to punishment under s 10 Bengal Act V of 1864 for obstructing the line of navigation of a Government canal it must be shown that he wilfully obstructed the navigation. *QUEEN v KABIL MANJI* 2 B L R, A C, 23

S C QUEEN v KABIL

11 W R, Cr, 18

——— to rights of property

See INJUNCTION—SPECIAL CASES—OBSTRUCTION OR INJURY TO RIGHTS OF PROPERTY

See CASES UNDER RIGHT OF SUIT—INJURY TO ENJOYMENT OF PROPERTY

——— to road or public way

See BHOAL MUNICIPAL ACT 1884 s 217
[I L R, 17 Calc, 684]

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—PUBLIC WAYS OBSTRUCTION OF

See MADRAS POLICE ACT 1859 s 48
[I L R, 4 Mad, 235]

See MADRAS POLICE ACT 1888 s 71
[I L R, 14 Mad, 223]

See MAGISTRATE—GENERAL JURISDICTION
[I L R, 15 Mad, 63]

See PENAL CODE s 283
[I L R 4 Mad, 235
I L R, 25 Calc, 275]

See CASES UNDER RIGHT OF SUIT—OBSTRUCTION TO PUBLIC HIGHWAY

OCCUPANCY.

See **RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.**

OCCUPIERS AND OWNERS.

————— Fine imposed on —

See **BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1864, s. 67.**
[8 B. L. R., Ap., 9
3 W. R., Cr., 33, 57
8 W. R., Cr., 45]

OFFENCE.

————— by alien in Foreign State.

See **JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURT —
NATIVE INDIAN SUBJECTS.**

[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 178]

————— during journey.

See **JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURT —
OFFENCES COMMITTED DURING JOURNEY.**

————— in contempt of Court.

See **CASES UNDER CONTEMPT OF COURT.**

See **CASES UNDER CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
CODES, s. 476 (1872, s. 471).**

See **CASES UNDER CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
CODES, s. 487 (1872, s. 473).**

————— Specification of —

See **WARRANT OF ARREST—CRIMINAL
CASES . . . 6 B. L. R., Ap., 129**

**OFFENCE BEFORE PENAL CODE
CAME INTO OPERATION.**

1. ————— Murder—*Beng. Reg. IV of 1797—Act XVII of 1862—General Clauses Consolidation Act (I of 1868), s. 6—Repeal of statute, Effect of—Right of defence to High Court.*—Up to the 1st January 1862, a person committing the offence of murder was liable to trial and punishment under the Regulations. By Act XVII of 1862 the Regulations prescribing punishments for offences were repealed "except as to any offence committed before the 1st January 1862." By the same Act it was declared that no person who should claim the same should be deprived of any right of appeal or reference which he would have enjoyed under such Regulations. By s. 6 of Act I of 1868, the repeal of an Act does not affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred before the repealing Act shall have come into operation. Under the provisions of this section, the repeal of Act XVII of 1862 by Act VIII of 1868 and Act X of 1872 did not, in respect of offences committed before the 1st January 1862, affect the penalties prescribed by such Regulations, nor were any of the Regulations prescribing punishments for offences, which were in force before the passing of Act XVII of 1862, repealed in respect of offences committed before the 1st January 1862, prior to the passing of Act I of 1868. *Held* accordingly, where a person committed murder in the year 1855, that such person was punishable under the Regulations. *Held* also that,

**OFFENCE BEFORE PENAL CODE
CAME INTO OPERATION—concluded.**

inasmuch as such right as the right of reference given by s. 3 of Regulation IV of 1797 accrues on conviction, and therefore in the present case had not accrued before Act XVII of 1862 was repealed, it is doubtful whether a person convicted of murder committed before the 1st January 1862 has such right. *EMPERESS OF INDIA v. MULWA*

[I. L. R., 1 All., 599]

2. ————— *Beng. Reg. IV of 1797—Act XIII of 1862—General Clauses Consolidation Act (I of 1868), s. 6—Repeal of statute, Effect of.*—The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced under Regulation IV of 1797 to transportation for life, for a murder committed in 1861, before the Penal Code came into operation, and the case was sent up to the High Court to confirm the sentence. Regulation IV of 1797 was repealed by Act XVII of 1862, and that Act was wholly repealed by Acts VIII of 1868 and X of 1872. *Held*, on reference to a Full Bench, that the conviction was illegal, s. 6 of Act I of 1868, which provides that the repeal of any Act or Regulation shall not affect any offence committed before the repealing Act shall have come into operation, not being applicable. *EMPERESS v. DILJOUR MISSE*

I. L. R., 2 Cal., 225

3. ————— Perjury or forgery—*Act I of 1848—Sanction in case of perjury or forgery.*—A case of perjury or forgery alleged to have been committed in a case before a Civil Court before January 1st, 1862, can be dealt with only under the old Procedure Law (Act I of 1848), according to which the sanction of the Court before which the offence was alleged to have been committed was necessary before criminal proceedings can be instituted. *IN RE RADHAJEENUN MOOSTAFFEE*

[5 W. R., Cr., 8; 1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 97]

4. ————— Forgery—*Procedure in case of forgery.*—In a case of filing a forged vakalatnamah in a Civil Court before January 1st, 1862, the prosecution can only proceed in the ordinary way, i.e., by way of commitment by a Magistrate on the complaint of the party aggrieved. *QUEEN v. ENAYET HOSSEIN*

5 W. R., Cr., 43

5. ————— Mortgage of property previously mortgaged—*Bom. Reg. XIV of 1827—Religious Law of Hindus.*—Regulation XIV of 1827 (Bombay), s. 1, cl. 1, art. 7, and the Religious Law of the Hindus, are not applicable to the case of a party charged with mortgaging his house a second time previously to redeeming the same from a prior mortgagee. *REG. v. ANNAJI VALAD GOVINDRAM*

[1 Bom., 93]

OFFENCE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

See **JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURT—
GENERAL JURISDICTION.**

[8 Bom., Cr., 63
I. L. R., 5 Mad., 23]

1. ————— Punishment—*Procedure—European British subject—7 Will. IV., and 1 Vict., c. 85, s. 2—1 & 15 Vict., c. 19, s. 5—Jurisdiction*

OFFENCE ON THE HIGH SEAS

—continued

—*Act XIII of 1835*—In prosecuting a British subject for an offence committed on board a British ship upon the high seas—*Hell* (1) (*Substante* PHEAR, J) that he must be charged with an offence under British law, (2) that the punishment must be according to English law, (3) that the trial must be according to the procedure of the local Court. Therefore, where a British subject was charged before the High Court with having committed an offence under 7 Will IV and 1 Vict, c 80 s 2 on board a British ship upon the high seas within the admiralty jurisdiction of the Court and found guilty of an offence under 14 & 15 Vict, c 19 s 5—*Held* that the conviction was good and that the prisoner would be rightly punished with rigorous imprisonment which is defined by s 53 of the Penal Code to be equivalent to imprisonment with hard labor and that the trial had been rightly proceeded with under Act XIII of 1835. *QUEEN v THOMPSON*. . . 1 B L R, O Cr, 1

2. — Law applicable—*Stat 30 & 31 Vict, c 124 s 11*—*Procedure*—Power of Legislature—The substantive law applicable to a British born subject tried in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for destroying a British ship on the high seas at a distance of more than three miles from the shores of British India is the English law, and not the Penal Code, notwithstanding the provisions of Stat 30 & 31 Vict c 124 s 11. The same substantive law is applicable to prisoners who conspire together in Bombay to destroy such ships. . .

committed on the high seas considered. There is not any

of such an offence so committed. *REG. v BLKSTONE*. . . 7 Bom, Cr, 89

3. — Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts—Power to legislate for high seas—*Stats 12 & 13 Vict c 96 and 24 & 25 Vict c 89*. An offence committed on the high seas, but within three miles from the coast of British India, as being committed within the territorial limits of British India is punishable under the provisions of the Penal Code. The ordinary Criminal Courts of the country have jurisdiction over such offences by virtue of the Stat 12 & 13 Vict, c 96 ss. 2 and 3 extended to India by Stat 24 & 25 Vict, c 89. *Semle*—The Governor General of India in Council has no power to legislate for offences committed on the high seas outside the territorial limits

OFFENCE ON THE HIGH SEAS

—concluded

4. — Jurisdiction of

local law. The accused who was captain of a native craft was charged with having dishonestly sold his of a voyage was arrested for trial to convict him and send

committed within the territorial waters of Goa, and, finally, because the offence if committed on the high

were committed beyond the three mile limit and on the high seas, the Court had jurisdiction and the Penal Code applied under the provisions of Stat 30 & 31 Vict, c 124 s 11 and Stat 37 & 38 Vict, c 27. *QUEEN EMPRESS v ABDOL RAHMAN*

[I. L. R, 14 Bom, 227]

5. — Trial of British seaman for offence committed on a British ship on the high seas—*Procedure at such trial*—*Merchant Shipping Act, 1854* (17 & 18 Vict, c 104) s 267—*Merchant Shipping Act, 1855* (18 & 19 Vict, c 91), s 21—*Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction Act, 1874* (37 & 38 Vict c 27)—*Jurisdiction of Criminal Court*—The trial of a British seaman for an offence committed on a British ship on the high seas must be conducted under the Code of Criminal Procedure, though the offence charged must be an offence under English law. *QUEEN EMPRESS v GUNNING*. . . I L R., 21 Cal, 782

OFFENCE RELATING TO DOCUMENTS.

See CASES UNDER FALSE EVIDENCE—
FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE
See CASES UNDER FORGERY

1. — Penal Code s 477—*Destruction*
struction
477 of

2. — Valuable security
—*Unstamped and inadmissible document*—The fact that a document has not been stamped and is not there

OFFENCE RELATING TO DOCUMENTS—concluded.

fore receivable in evidence, does not prevent its being a "valuable security" within the meaning of s. 477 of the Penal Code. *ANONYMOUS* . 7 Mad., Ap., 26

3. _____ and s. 426—*Destruction of promissory note—Mischief—Jurisdiction of Sessions Court.*—*P M* was convicted by a Magistrate under s. 426 of the Indian Penal Code on a charge of mischief by tearing up a promissory note for R20. *Held* that the offence charged fell under s. 477 of the Penal Code, and was therefore triable by a Sessions Court only. *IN RE MADURAI*

[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 54

4. _____ and s. 95—*Destruction of a valuable security—Unstamped document purporting to be a valuable security—Act causing slight harm.*—*A*, having had certain transactions with *B*, wrote out a rough account showing his indebtedness to *B* and signed the total. The paper was not stamped. *B* afterwards presented it to *A* and demanded payment of the total amount. *A* paid part only, and after an altercation tore up the paper. *Held* that the act of tearing up the paper constituted the offence of destroying a valuable security, and the harm caused was such that a person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of it. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. RAMASAMI* . I. L. R., 12 Mad., 148

5. _____ s. 477A—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), s. 222 (2)—Criminal breach of trust by public servant—General falsification of accounts for a period extending over two years.*—The alteration in the law by s. 222 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) does not apply to a charge under s. 477A of the Penal Code (falsification of document). It applies only to criminal breach of trust or dishonest misappropriation of money. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. MATI LAL LAHIRI*

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 560
3 C. W. N., 412

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[I. L. R., 20 I. A., 139

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[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 268

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[13 C. L. R., 195

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[I. L. R., 11 Bom., 620
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[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 250]

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[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 250]

2. ——— Civil Procedure
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Official Trustee is a "public officer" within the defi-
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of suit under s. 424 of the Code are those in which

advertently

his official

that, if a

rs happens

to commit an inadvertence, irregularity, or wrong,

rights of the cestui que trust in respect of the
trust fund, and not to a wrong committed by him.
SHARUNSHAH BEGUM v. FERGUSSON

[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 499]

3. ——— Appointment of Official
Trustee—Official Trustees Act (XVII of 1864),
s. 10—Consent of Beneficiaries—On an application
under s. 10 of the Official Trustees Act (XVII of
1864), where the petition was not signed by one of
the beneficiaries, the Court held, upon other evidence,
that such beneficiary was desirous of having the
Official Trustee appointed as trustee of the will IN
THE GOODS OF COLLETT . I. L. R., 25 Calc., 658

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE—concluded.

4 ——— Official Trustees Act (XVII of 1884), ss. 10, 15, and 17 — *Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act (XXVII of 1866), s. 34—Indian Trustee Act (XXVII of 1866), ss. 6 and 26.* — "Property," Meaning of — "Vesting," Meaning of. The main purpose of the Official Trustees Act was to place the Official Trustee and his successors in office in the same position and vested with the same powers as the persons who held the property in trust previous to the appointment of the Official Trustee, and a wide meaning must be given to the words "property" and "vest." That "property" in the Official Trustees Act was meant also to include action or actionable claims, and the vesting thereof was intended to have the effect of giving the Official Trustee complete power of enforcing all claims or demands in respect of the trust estate. The plaintiff, as a creditor of *S E E*, had obtained letters of administration to his estate and now brought this suit for the recovery of Rs 2,000 on a mortgage which had been executed in favour of *S E E*. *S E E* in his lifetime was the trustee of a sum of Rs 70,000, and the Official Trustee, who had been appointed trustee in his place and who was made a defendant in this suit, claimed the benefit under the said mortgage on the allegation that the said sum had been advanced by *S E E* out of the trust funds. The plaintiff contended that she was entitled to the usual mortgage decree and to set in the money thereunder, and that the proper course for the rival claimants to the money represented by the plaintiff in her personal capacity on the one side and the Official Trustee on the other was then to proceed to establish their rights to the money by separate suit or otherwise. *Held* that the contention of the plaintiff was not correct, and the Court was bound to determine the question raised by the plaintiff representing the estate of the deceased and the Official Trustee representing the trust estate, and that the Official Trustee could adduce evidence in this suit to shew that the money was advanced out of the trust estate. *GABRIEL v. SOLOMON & C. W. N., 70*

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See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART. 13 (1859, s. 1, CL. 5) . . . Marsh., 573
[11 Moore's I. A., 405
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OFFICIAL TRUSTEE'S ACT (XVII OF 1884).

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1 ACCOUNT

1. ——— Balance of account—Sut for
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[12 W R, 529

2. ——— Sut founded on

for defendant to produce evidence to rebut the prima
facie case made against him. ELIAS v JORAWAR
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ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

2. ACCOUNT BOOKS, ENTRIES IN.

3. ——— Suit for possession—*Dispute as to whether transaction was a mortgage or sale—Entries in account books showing debts.*—The plaintiffs sued for possession of certain lands, alleging that they had been mortgaged to the defendant by their father under two documents. The defendant produced them and relied upon them as deeds of sale which conveyed to him absolutely the lands mentioned in them. The form of the instruments was not conclusive, but it appeared *aliunde* by the conduct of the defendant himself that the deeds were intended as mere securities for money, and that he had treated them as such. Certain entries in the defendant's accounts also treated the respective considerations named in the deeds as continuing debts due to the defendant from the plaintiffs' father. *Held* that the entries, when put in evidence, were sufficient to shift the burden of proof from the plaintiffs to the defendant, and that it was incumbent on the latter to give either oral or documentary evidence which in some way neutralised or explained away their effect, or showed that they related to other transactions than those mentioned in the two documents. *GOVINDA v. JESHA PREMAJI* . . . I. L. R., 7 Bom., 73

3. AGENT.

4. ——— Gomastah, Suit against—*Suit to recover advances due from discharged gomastah.*—In a suit to recover advances alleged to be due from a discharged gomastah, who pleaded acquittance at the time of his discharge,—*Held* that plaintiff was bound to prove the payments to, and the receipts from, the gomastah, and to put in original documents, and not mere transcripts, even if the defendant had remained silent. *WATSON & Co. v. SREEDHUR MUNDLE* . . . 10 W. R., 421

5. ——— Agents of official assignee, Suit against—*Proof of items of account.*—Agents who have collected money on account of an insolvent estate are severally bound to prove to the assignee or his representative that the expenditure of the several amounts charged in their accounts has been actually and properly made and the *onus probandi* rests on such agents. It is incumbent on such agents to offer proof in support of all the items in their accounts which are impugned, and the propriety, or the actual expenditure of such items should form the subject-matter of issues properly framed. *NUJUF ALI v. PATTERSON* . . . 2 N. W., 104

6. ——— Principal, Suit against, for acts of agent—*Authority of agent, Proof of.*—In a suit against a principal as liable for the acts of an accredited agent of the latter, the onus lies on the plaintiff to prove that the alleged agent was the duly accredited agent of the defendants in reference to the transaction, the subject of the claim. *HATHE RAM v. GOBIND RAM* . . . 3 Agra, 131

4. ARBITRATION.

7. ——— Reference to arbitration—*Consent obtained by threats and undue influence.*—

ONUS OF PROOF—continued,

4. ARBITRATION—concluded.

When it is averred that the consent of one of the parties to an arbitration was obtained by threats and through undue influence exerted by persons in authority, the *onus probandi* is on the person making the averment. *PURVATHA VURDHAY NAUCHIAR v. JAYAVERA RAMAKOMARA ETTYAPA NAJOKER* [4 W. R., P. C., 31]

S. C. ZAMINDAR OF RAMNAD v. ZAMINDAR OF YETTIAPPOORAM . . . 7 Moore's I. A., 441

5. ATTACHMENT IN EXECUTION.

8. ——— Attachment of person of debtor—*Execution of decree.*—In an application for an order for execution of a decree by attachment of the person of the debtor, the onus is on the judgment-debtor to show that he has no means of satisfying the debt, and that he has not been guilty of any misconduct; and not on the creditor to show that, by sending the debtor to prison, some satisfaction of the debt would be obtained. *SETON v. BIJORN* . . . 8 B. L. R., 255; 17 W. R., 165

9. ——— Claim by judgment-debtors to property seized in execution of a decree against them as representatives of original debtors—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 234.*—Where, in execution of a decree against the representatives of a deceased debtor, specific property was seized as the property of the deceased debtor and as being in the possession of his representatives and the judgment-debtors claimed the property so seized as their own,—*Held*, that the burden of proof lay on the decree-holder who asserted that the property seized in execution of his decree was the property of the deceased debtor and as such in the possession of the judgment-debtors. *ABDUL RAHMAN v. MAHOMED AZIM* [4 C. W. N., 151]

6. BAILMENTS.

10. ——— Negligence—*Hiring—Accident—Evidence Act (I of 1872), s. 106—Contract Act (IX of 1872), ss. 150, 151, 150.*—The question of the burden of proof in cases of accidental injury to goods bailed depends upon the particular circumstances of each case. In some cases, from the nature of the accident, it lies upon the bailee to account for its occurrence, and thus to show that it has not been caused by his negligence. In such cases it is for him to give a *prima facie* explanation in order to shift the burden of proof to the person who seeks to make him liable. If he gives an explanation which is uncontradicted by reasonable evidence of negligence, and is not *prima facie* improbable, the Court is bound in law to find in his favour, and the mere happening of the accident is not sufficient proof of negligence. *S* hired a horse from *W*, and while it was in his custody it died from rupture of the diaphragm, which was proved to have been caused by over-exertion on a full stomach. In a suit by *W* against *S* to recover the value of the

ONUS OF PROOF—continued**6 BAILMENTS—concluded.**

horse, the defendant gave evidence to the effect that

dence was not contradicted on any point, nor was any other evidence offered as to how the horse came to run away. There was evidence that the horse was a quiet one, that for some time previously it had done hardly any work, that it was fed immediately before it was let out for hire, and that rupture of the diaphragm was a likely result of the horse running away while its stomach was distended with food. The Court of first instance held that the defendant was bound to prove that he had taken such care of the horse as a man of ordinary prudence would under similar circumstances have taken of own property, that he must have used his whip freely, or done something else which caused the horse to bolt, and that in so doing he acted without reasonable care, and had thus caused the animal's death. The Court accordingly decreed the claim. *Held* by *EDGE, C.J.*, that if the burden of proof was originally upon the defendant, it was shifted by the explanation which he gave, and which was neither contradicted nor *prima facie* improbable, and that the decree of the lower Court, being unsupported by any proof and based on speculation and assumption, was one which that Court had no jurisdiction to pass and should consequently be set aside in revision under s. 622 of the Civil Procedure Code. *Per BRODHURST, J.* that as the decree was not only unsupported by proof but opposed to the evidence on the record, the lower Court had "acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally," within the meaning of s. 622. *SHIELDS & WILKINSON*. *L. L. R., 9 All., 388*

7 BOUNDARY

11 — Disputed boundary—Removal of boundary—Where a dispute arises regarding the direction of a boundary which one of the parties to a suit has demolished and the other party proves its general direction, the onus of proof that the direction is wrongly stated, if it be so lies on the former, who removed the boundary. *JUDOOATH MULLICK & KALLER KISTO TAGORE*

[25 W. R., 524]

12. — Failure of proof—Suit concerning the boundary line between contiguous mehals. The land in dispute (which, with the mehals adjacent, originally formed part of a permanently-settled zamindari, consisted of revenue paying mehals and of mehals alleged to be *lakhsra* all belonging to one proprietor) was so situated that it necessarily belonged either to Havelee, one of the latter or to the contiguous rent paying mehals. The Permanent Settlement did not define the boundary, nor was it fixed in subsequent resumption proceedings against Havelee, which ended in a temporary settlement of that mahal for twenty years. The ownership of Havelee having become severed from the ownership of the other mehals, the question of

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.**7 BOUNDARY—continued**

boundary arose, not as a question of revenue between the Government and a zamindar, but as one of title to land between the zamindars and proprietors of two contiguous and separate estates. The appellant having failed to prove that no part of the disputed land was included in the respondent's settlement (some portion at least being shown to belong to Havelee), and also having failed to prove by independent evidence his own right to recover the land specified in the plaint—*Held* that the suit should not have been determined upon that mere failure on his part to support the burden of proof cast upon him because the judgment would be as final and conclusive between the parties as an adjudication on the merits would be, and its effect would be to give something to the respondent which on the evidence belonged to the appellant's mehals. *LEELANUND SINGH & MOHENDRO NARAIN SINGH*

[3 W. R., P. C., 18, 10 Moore's I. A., 81]

See LEELANUND SINGH & LUCHMUNUR SINGH

[10 C. L. R., 169]

where the Privy Council explain this case

13 — Lakhsra tenure
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case. *BEER CHUNDER JOOBRAJ & RAM GUTTY DUTT*
 8 W. R., 209

14 — Failure to prove alleged boundary—Where the plaintiff sued to recover a quantity of land by rectification of certain survey awards which he averred demarcated erroneously the boundary between his zamindari and the zamindaris of the defendants, it was held on a consideration of the evidence, that his suit was rightly dismissed because he failed to prove the position or existence of a stream which he stated was the true boundary between the zamindaris. *LEELANUND SINGH & MOHENDRO NARAIN SINGH*

[13 W. R., P. C., 7, 13 Moore's I. A., 57]

15. — Suit for possession where defendant alleges land to be within zamindari, but in protected tenure—In a suit by a talukdar to obtain khas possession of certain land as being an encroachment by the defendants, who admittedly held land within a howla appertaining to the talukh the defendants alleged that the land in dispute was situate within a *um howla* which they held within the howla. *Held* that the onus was on the plaintiff to show that the land was not within the howla and that he was entitled to khas possession. *KHIDOO KRISTO MISTER & NOBIN CHUNDER SEN*

[12 C. L. R., 457]

16 — Suit for khas possession—Onus of proving intermediate tenure—Onus of proving that a parcel is outside intermediate tenure—General rule as to onus of proof in suits for ejectment—In a suit by a landlord for khas possession of land in defendants' possession, the defendants set up and proved an intermediate tenure. *Held* that it was on the plaintiffs to show that the

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*7. BOUNDARY—*continued.*

parcel of land sought to be resumed was outside such tenure. *Sahib Perhlad Sein v. Budhoo Sing*, 12 *Moore's I. A.*, 275, explained. *Rhidoj Kristo Mistri v. Nobin Chunder Sen*, 12 *C. L. R.*, 457, followed. In this respect it makes no difference whether the plaintiff admits the existence of the under-tenure or the defendant proves such tenure to exist, although denied by the plaintiff. *Mohima Chunder Mazumdar v. Mohesh Chunder Neogi*, 1 *L. R.*, 16 *Calc.*, 473; *Forbes v. Mahomed Hossein*, 12 *B. L. R.*, 210; *Hurryhar Mookhopadhyay v. Madab Chunder Baboo*, 14 *Moore's I. A.*, 152, referred to and discussed. RAJENDRO KUMAR BOSE *v.* MOHIM CHANDRA GHOSH . . . 3 *C. W. N.*, 763

17. ———— *Lands in zamindari—Settlement of shikmi talukh.*—Lands situate within a zamindari must *prima facie* be considered as part of the zamindari; and it is for those who insist on the separation of lands from the general lands of the zamindari and on their settlement as a shikmi talukh to establish their title. *Wise v. Broobun Moyee Debia*

[3 *W. R.*, *P. C.*, 5: 10 *Moore's I. A.*, 165

18. ———— *Suit for confirmation of possession of lands alleged to be within certain talukh.*—In a suit for confirmation of right and possession in respect of lands alleged to be within plaintiff's permanently-settled talukh, whose plaintiff incidentally remarked that defendant (as intervenor in a previous rent suit) had claimed the lands as appertaining to another talukh which plaintiff alleged had no existence,—*Held* that it was an error of law in the lower Appellate Court to place on the defendant the onus of proving the existence of that other talukh, instead of following the usual and recognized course of requiring the plaintiff to prove that the lands in suit belonged to his talukh. *GUNGAMAJA CHOWDHRAIN v. MADHUB CHUNDER ROY* 10 *W. R.*, 413

19. ———— *Mouzah which may belong to one of two zamindaris—Possession.*—If a particular mouzah has been held for many years as part of a particular mehal or zamindari, the fact of such holding affords a strong presumption that it is part of that mehal, even as against a purchaser at a sale for arrears of revenue of another mehal who claims that part of the mehal purchased by him. It is not conclusive evidence against such auction-purchaser, nor could any length of adverse holding prior to his purchase preclude the auction-purchaser from recovering it, if he could show clearly that it belonged to the mehal which he had purchased. *PRAN KISHEN BANERJEE v. JUGGOBUNDU DUTT* [7 *W. R.*, 207

20. ———— *Suit for possession of land once bed of a nullah.*—In a suit for possession of land which had once formed the bed of a nullah of which defendants held a julkur settlement, but which was situated within plaintiff's settled estate,—*Held* that, as defendants had failed to show that their settlement extended beyond the fishery rights, plaintiff was entitled to recover pos-

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*7. BOUNDARY—*concluded.*

session. *MONOHUR CHOWDHRY v. NURSINGH CHOWDHRY* . . . 11 *W. R.*, 272

21. ———— *Suit for possession—Disputed plots of land.*—In a suit to recover possession of two parcels of land alleged to have been comprehended in one plot on the ground that they had been held by the plaintiff and defendant jointly until by certain proceedings the former was virtually deprived by the latter of the usufruct, the defendant's case being that the parcels were divisible into two distinct plots, one held by the plaintiff and himself jointly and the other by himself exclusively. *Held* that it was on the plaintiff to prove that the disputed parcel was a part of the land held jointly by him and the defendant. *GUNGA PERSHAD DUTT v. LOKENATH NUNDEE* . . . 12 *W. R.*, 179

22. ———— *Suit by purchaser of share of co-sharer in land jointly settled.*—Where the settlement proceedings showed that the question of extent of the shares of several persons on settlement was in dispute, and that the settlement was made jointly without prejudice to title, the onus, in a suit by a purchaser of one of the shares, was held to be on the plaintiff to show the extent of his vendor's share. *GOOROO CHURN PODDAR v. HAFEEZA BIDEI* . . . 7 *W. R.*, 366

8. CLAIMS TO ATTACHED PROPERTY.

23. ———— *Allegation of application by debtor during attachment.*—Plaintiff alleging that an attachment subsisted, and that therefore the mortgage under which defendant claimed was invalid, is bound to prove his allegation, and the onus is not discharged by showing that the attachment was made some years previous to the alienation. *TOORSEE DUTT MISSEER v. BROJO MOHUN THAKOOR* [9 *W. R.*, 332

24. ———— *Proof of attachment—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 235, 239, 270—Priority.*—Plaintiff claimed priority under s. 270, Act VIII of 1859, asserting that the property attached and sold by defendant was an identical property which he had attached prior to defendant's attachment. *Held* that he was bound to prove the due attachment of the property, *viz.*, by proof of having obtained a written order, under s. 235, prohibiting defendant from alienating the property by sale, gift, etc., and by the publication of the said order in the manner prescribed by s. 239. *KANHYA LALL PUNDIT v. DINONATH SIRCAR* . . . 17 *W. R.*, 23

25. ———— *Suit by unsuccessful claimant for confirmation of alleged possession and adjudication of title—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 246.*—Where an unsuccessful claimant, under s. 246, Code of Civil Procedure, sues for confirmation of alleged possession and adjudication of title, the onus in the first instance is on plaintiff, and an important question in the case is, who was in possession at the time of the attachment. *TOOFANEE DOSS v. MUN RAKHUN ROY* [15 *W. R.*, 202

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

8 CLAIMS TO ATTACHED PROPERTY

—continued

28 ——— Right to begin—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 246*—Where a claim was made under s. 246 of Act VIII of 1859, by a third party, to some timber, which had been attached by a prohibitory order under s. 234—*Held per FRACOCK, C. J., L. S. JACKSON, PHEAR, and MACPHERSON, JJ.* (MITTER, J., dissenting), the claimant must begin. The onus is on him to prove that the goods attached were his property, or in his possession, and therefore not in the possession of the judgment debtor. His evidence must be confined to proving his own claim and he cannot be allowed to show a title in a third person with whom he has no connection. *Held per MITTER, J.* that on the proper construction of the words "proceed to investigate the same with like powers as if the claimant had been originally made a defendant," the onus of proof as against the claimant is on the decree holder. *Nito Kals Debi v. Kripa Nath Roy 8 W. R., 355, and Misree Begum v. Punnoo Singh, 8 W. R., 362, overruled NGA THA YAH v. BURN.*

[2 B L R., F B, 91, 11 W. R., F B, 8]

27 ——— Suit by a claimant to property under attachment—The defendant having attached certain property as belonging to his judgment debtor B, the plaintiff applied for the removal of the attachment, alleging that she had purchased the property from B prior to the defendant's decree. Her application was rejected and an order maintaining the attachment passed. The plaintiff thereupon brought the present suit to establish her right to the property in question. The Court of first instance dismissed the suit. The plaintiff appealed to the District Judge, who reversed the lower Court's decree, holding that it was incumbent on the defendant to show that the alleged transaction

was necessary for the plaintiff to prove the payment of the purchase money, and that she had been in possession since the alleged sale. *GOVIND ATMARAY v. SANTAR.* I L R., 12 Bom., 270

28 ——— Objections to attachment—*Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 278, 279, and 283*—Suit on title under deed of sale to declare property not liable to be taken in execution—In proceedings under s. 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure the objector pleaded that the property sought to be attached was his by virtue of a certain registered sale-deed. This objection was disallowed on the

account for its non production. *Held* that under the circumstances of the case it was in this instance for the plaintiff to prove that the deed he relied on

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

8 CLAIMS TO ATTACHED PROPERTY

—continued

was not fraudulent and collusive, as has been found in the previous proceedings. *Govind Alma v. Santar, I. L. R., 12 Bom., 317, referred to RAY NATH v. BINDRABAN.* I L R., 18 All., 386

29 ——— Suit for confirmation of possession—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 246—Claim—Deed of sale*—A decree holder caused the right, title and interest of his debtor in cert. land to be attached in execution. A claim was preferred under s. 246, Act VIII of 1859, by a previous purchaser, but was rejected. In a suit thereupon instituted for confirmation of possession on reversal of the order the defence was that the purchase was benami. *Held* the onus was on the plaintiff to make out his case. *MAHIMA CHANDRA KUNDU v. NURUDDIN.* [3 B L R., A C, 70 11 W R., 422]

TULSEE MONER DOSSEE v. PEARY MOHUN BABOO
[25 W. R., 79]

30 ——— Suit to establish right after rejection of claim—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 246*—In a suit brought to establish the plaintiff's right to certain property after an order against him under s. 216, Act VIII of 1859 the defendant admitted that the property had been in the possession of the person against whom the plaintiff had obtained his decree but stated that it had passed to him by conveyance executed by that judgment-debtor in his favour, the plaintiff alleged that this deed of sale was fraudulent and void. *Held* the onus was on the plaintiff to show that the deed was not bona fide and not on the defendant to prove the actual execution of the deed. *LALA RUDRA PRASAD v. BINODE RAM SEN.* 3 B L R., A C, 71 note; 10 W R., 321

31 ——— *Civil Procedure Code 1859 s. 246—Claim*—The plaintiff sued to establish his right to a decree of which he stated he was the assignee, and which he alleged the defendant had seized and sought to sell as the property of the plaintiff's assignee. The defendant admitted the assignment, but alleged that it was a fraudulent transaction. *Held* the onus was on him to prove that the transaction was not a bona fide one. *LALBEHARI DUTT v. SRINATH MOOKERJEE.*

[3 B L R., A C, 73 note]

32 ——— Suit to establish right to attach—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 283—Right of defendant to set up title of third person*—In a suit brought under s. 283 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) to establish the right to attach property, it is for the plaintiff to prove that the property in question is the property of the judgment-debtor. The onus of proof is upon him. He can have no right to attach property which is proved

sought. The defendant in defending such a suit

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*8. CLAIMS TO ATTACHED PROPERTY
—*continued.*

may therefore rely on the title of a third person.
ADAM ISUFBHAI v. JAMNADAS RANOHORDAS

[I. L. R., 17 Bom., 94

33. ——— Suit for declaration of title—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 246—Equitable right.*—Certain property belonging to one *S* was mortgaged by him in 1810 and 1813 to *O*, under form of conditional sale. *S* had three sons, *H*, *A*, and *N*, and in 1819 he sold the property included in the mortgages of 1810 and 1813 to his sons, *H* and *A*. In 1820 *H* and *A* entered into a fresh arrangement with *O*, who accepted from them a fresh mortgage of the property in lieu of those of 1810 and 1813, and of this mortgage in 1831 he obtained a decree for foreclosure. Subsequently, the Government resumed the property and settled it with *O*'s widow as representing the proprietor, and the plaintiff afterwards purchased a one-third share of the estate. The defendant was the holder of a decree obtained in 1836 against the heirs of *S* on a money-debt of *S*, and in execution of that decree he, in 1866, caused the rights of *N* in the property to be attached and sold, and himself became the purchaser. On attachment, the plaintiff preferred a claim to it under s. 246, Act VIII of 1859, but it was disallowed. In a suit by the plaintiff praying for his right of ownership and possession, which was menaced by the defendant's decree and sale,—*Held* the onus was on the defendant to show that he had an equitable right which he could assert against the plaintiff. SHURFUN BIBEE v. COLLECTOR OF SARUN

[12 B. L. R., 66 note: 10 W. R., 199

34. ——— Allegation of assignment by deed of sale—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 246.*—If a plaintiff coming into Court, under s. 246 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to set aside an attachment and sale, shows in proof of his title that a deed of sale has been executed in his favour by the judgment-debtors, and that consideration-money has passed and possession has been given him, he starts his case sufficiently. If the defendant alleges, notwithstanding, that the sale was collusive and fictitious, it is for him to show that it was so. DIGUMBUREE DOSSEE v. PANEE MADHUB GHOSE

[15 W. R., 155

35. ——— Suit by unsuccessful claimant to set aside sale of land—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 246.*—Where the plaintiff filed a suit to set aside a sale of land after he had been unsuccessful in an application made under s. 246 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1859, to raise an attachment that had been laid on such land,—*Held* that the onus lay on the plaintiff to prove his title, and not on the purchaser to prove that of the judgment-debtor. NATHU SADASHIV v. RAMCHANDRA ANNAJI

[5 Bom., A. C., 76

36. ——— Suit to establish title under deeds of gift—*Proof of bona fides.*—In a suit to establish title, unsuccessfully asserted in an execution case, to property sold in satisfaction of a decree, where plaintiff claims under a gift and other titles

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*8. CLAIMS TO ATTACHED PROPERTY
—*concluded.*

originating with the judgment-debtor, it is not sufficient for plaintiff to make out a *prima facie* case, leaving it to defendant to demonstrate fraud; plaintiff is bound to satisfy the Court of the genuine *bona fide* nature of the transfer. RAM KISHORE SINGH v. RAMSURBO CHATTERJEE. 11 W. R., 454

37. ——— Suit for value of goods taken in execution where a claim to them is allowed under s. 246, Act VIII of 1859—*Evidence of title.*—*M*, to whom *C*, his judgment-debtor, had made over certain goods, attached the same in execution of his decree as the property of his judgment-debtor, but, on a claim being preferred to the goods by *D* and *B* under s. 246 of Act VIII of 1859, they were ordered to be released from attachment; they remained, however, in the possession of *M*. *D* and *B* having sued *M* to recover the value of the goods, the lower Court held that, inasmuch as *M* failed to sue within a year to set aside the order of the miscellaneous department, and to establish his right to take the property in satisfaction of his decree as belonging to his judgment-debtor, the plaintiff's right to it must be admitted without further enquiry or proof, and decreed the claim on the basis of that order alone. It was held in special appeal that the defendant was not debarred by that order or by the law of limitation from disputing the plaintiff's right to the goods, and that the plaintiffs were bound to prove their right to entitle themselves to a decree, and that the miscellaneous order was not conclusive proof of their right, and still less such an adjudication on the question as precluded a readjudication of it. MADHO PARSHAD v. DURGA PARSHAD

[7 N. W., 85

9. CONTRACT.

38. ——— Construction of contracts—*Allegation of special law.*—The onus is on the party who contends that a contract is governed by special and not by general rules of law. TEJ CHUND v. SREEKANTH GHOSE

[6 W. R., P. C., 48: 3 Moore's I. A., 261

10. CONTRIBUTION.

39. ——— Suit for contribution for Government revenue.—In a suit to recover the amount of excess payments of Government revenue made by the plaintiffs on account of their co-sharers to save the estate from sale (each proprietor holding a well defined although not actually separated share).—*Held* that the onus was on the plaintiffs to prove their shares and amount of revenue payable on them. AGHOREE RAM SAHOY v. RAMOLEE SAHOO

[W. R., 1864, 309

40. ——— Money paid to Government treasury.—In a suit for contribution for money admittedly paid by plaintiff into the Government treasury on account of defendants' share of the revenue, where defendants plead previous payment to the plaintiff,—*Held* that the burden of

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*10 CONTRIBUTION—*concluded.*

proving such payment was upon the defendants.
MOHADRO MISSEER v LAHOREE MISSEER

[24 W. R., 250]

11 CUSTOM

41 ——— Custom et variance with.

alleged custom rested upon her **RAHIMATRAI v HIRBAI** . . . I. L. R., 3 Bom., 34

42. ——— Impartibility—*Suit for partition—Presumption as to impartibility*—In a suit for the partition of part of a deshat vatan, brought by the younger brothers of a joint Hindu family against their eldest brother the desai, the defence was that the vatan was held by him as an impartible inheritance subject to a right, by custom, that a brother should receive maintenance out of the income derived from it. *Held* that there was no such general presumption in favour of the impartibility of estates of this kind as to shift the burden of proof, which was upon the desai to show, that the vatan had, contrary to the general Hindu law, been inherited by him alone. It was for the desai to show, by evidence of the nature of the tenure of the vatan that it was impartible or to show, by evidence of family custom or of district, i. e., local custom that impartibility attached to it, such evidence being strong enough to rebut the presumption of the prevalence of the general Hindu law. **ADRISHAPPA v GURUSHIDAPPA** [I. L. R., 4 Bom., 494]

43 ——— Adoption—Custom Proof of—

The burden of proving a special custom to the con-

RAY . . . I. L. R., 3 Bom., 273

44. ——— Forfeiture of rights of mohuntship by marriage—*Right of success*

and rights lay upon the defendant who impugned the plaintiff's right on account of the marriage. **GOSAIN RAMBHARTI JAGRUPBHARTI v SUBHAJBHARTI HARIBHARTI** . . . I. L. R., 5 Bom., 682

45 ——— Maintenance—*Custom to reduce maintenance*—Suit by a late Rajah's brother for maintenance allowance, which the present Rajah opposed on the ground that, as the plaintiff was no longer the ruling Rajah's brother, his allowance must be diminished. *Held* that the onus was on the

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued*11 CUSTOM—*concluded.*

defendant to prove a custom of entitling him to diminish the allowance heretofore enjoyed in right of plaintiff's position in the family. **MOOKOOND NARAIN DEB v MOORALEE MOHUN** 6 W. R., 91

ular caste, lies upon the person or persons asserting exemption. **RAJA VALAD SHIVAPA v KRISHNABHAT** [I. L. R., 3 Bom., 232]

12 DAMAGES

47. ——— Suit for damages against defaulting witness—*Proof of liability*—In a suit for damages against a defaulting witness the onus is on the plaintiff to prove that he was damaged by the non attendance of the witness. The mere failure of the defendant to appear as a witness is not *per se* a sufficient proof of his liability to damages. **DWARAKANATH KOORKE v ANAND CHUNDER SANGHEL** . . . 5 W. R., 8 C. C. Ref., 18

48 ——— Suit for damages for wrongful occupation—*Refusal to give up possession*—A party holding a decree for a share of a monzah brought a suit for possession and damages on the allegation that he found the defendant in occupation of a part of the land on which indigo plants were standing, and permitted him to continue for a time till the plants should be removed, defendant promising them to give over possession, but that, when the time came, defendant refused to give over possession and was still occupying the land. *Held* that it lay upon the plaintiff to show wrongful occupancy on the part of the defendant. **GOVE SURUN DASS v SORONDER** . . . 15 W. R., 144

13 DEBTOR AND CREDITOR

49 ——— Release of debtors—*Debt owing by partnership*—The burden of proof that a creditor by agreeing to an arrangement whereby a firm indebted to him conveyed to two of the partners thereof certain property in trust to pay off his and certain other debts thereby released the remaining members of the partnership, lies upon the parties who were originally liable to such creditor. **KALAI KHAN v MADHO PERSHAD** . . . 3 N. W., 129

50 ——— Debts contracted by per-

ZAMINDAR, so as to say on the ground that the documents evidencing the loans recited that they were for the purpose of discharging the kists due to Government, —*Held* that, as between the lawful owner and the creditor, the onus was on the creditor who was seeking to set up a charge in his favour made by one who was in possession, but without title, and therefore, in absence of any evidence on behalf of the creditor as

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

13. DEBTOR AND CREDITOR—concluded.

to the circumstances in which the transactions were had with the usurping zamindar in possession, and the failure to connect the loans with the debts contracted by the former and lawful zamindars, the suit was rightly dismissed. The case of *Hunooman Pershad Panday v. Munraj Kooeeree*, 6 Moore's I. A. 393, distinguished. *CHIDAMBARA SEITI v. MUTTUVIJEYA* 3 Mad., 260

14. DECLARATION OF TITLE.

51. ——— Suit for declaration of title—*Proof of title*.—Where a plaintiff brings a suit for a declaration of his title as owner, he is bound to establish his title affirmatively. He is in the same position as any other plaintiff, and must make out his case, and the *onus probandi* that he is in possession as owner is upon him. *RASSONADA RAYAR v. SITHARAMA PILLAI* 2 Mad., 171

52. ——— Production of title-deeds.—The plaintiff sued for declaration of his title to property, of which the defendant was in possession, but of which she produced the title-deeds in favour of herself. Held the onus was on the defendant to disprove the plaintiff's title. *SWARNAMAYI RAUE v. SRINIBASH KOYAL* 6 B. L. R., 144

53. ——— Reversioner—*Setting aside deed of sale*.—In a suit for a declaration of plaintiff's reversionary title as heir to his late uncle's property, and for reversal of a deed of sale from that uncle set up by the defendant, the widow not having been made a party to the suit and her consent to or dissent from the alleged conveyance not having been ascertained, the issue tried was whether the deed was genuine, and whether defendant has possession under it. Held that the onus was rightly placed on the defendant. *BYKUNT NATH ROY v. GREESH CHUNDER MOOKERJEE* 15 W. R., 96

54. ——— Suit for confirmation of possession—*Intervenor*.—In a suit for confirmation of possession and declaration of title (the principal defendants admitting plaintiff's possession and title), in which a vendee from such defendants intervenes and claims the property on the allegation of being in possession,—Held that such vendee must prove possession before he could question the plaintiff's title. *LALLA RAM SUHAE SINGH v. LALLA OJOODHYA PERSHAD* 5 W. R., 233

15. DECREES AND DEEDS, SUITS TO ENFORCE OR SET ASIDE.

55. ——— Decree, Suit to set aside—*Decree alleged to be fraudulent*.—Where a decree in execution of which formal possession has been obtained is impugned by the party in actual possession as fraudulent and collusive, the onus lies on the impugners to prove their allegation. *RABIA KHANUM v. WISE* 23 W. R., 329

56. ——— Deed, Suit to set aside—*Allegation that document is false*.—In a suit for a

ONUS OF PROOF—continued:

15. DECREES AND DEEDS, SUITS TO ENFORCE OR SET ASIDE—continued.

declaration that a document propounded by the defendant is false, it lies upon the plaintiff to prove that allegation. *RAM NIDHEE KOONDOR v. GOLUCK CHUNDER MOSHANTO* 11 W. R., 230

57. ——— Relationship between parties as showing *bona fides* of transaction.—The relationship between parties to a conveyance of property may be immaterial if the purchase is found true, but is not immaterial where the question to be decided is whether the purchase was true or fraudulent. The mere handing over of the purchase-money from one party to the other in the presence of strangers, and the registration of the deed, are not sufficient to prove the transaction to be *bona fide*. *PRAN KISHEN DEB v. LOKENATH SINGH MOJOOMDAR* 10 W. R., 445

58. ——— Suit for possession and to have deeds declared fraudulent—*Purchaser*.—The plaintiff executed a deed of sale of a moiety and a lease of the other moiety of certain property to B. B instituted a suit under s. 15, Act XIV of 1859, which was dismissed. B then returned the deed of sale and lease to A, with the following endorsement under his signature: "Returned; no claim." A instituted the present suit for recovery or possession of the said property, and the defendant set up in his defence that he had no right to sue for a moiety of the property, as the same had been conveyed to B, and that the endorsement on the deed of sale was not admissible in evidence, as it had not been registered. Held that the onus was upon the defendant to prove his purchase. *GIRISH CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHRY v. AMINA KHATUN* [3 B. L. R., Ap., 125

59. ——— Suit to have deed cancelled as a forgery.—Under the special procedure provided in the Registration Act (III of 1877), the defendant, in whose favour a document was said to have been executed, succeeded in obtaining an order from the District Registrar for the registration of the same, although the plaintiff, who was alleged to have executed it, appeared before the Sub-Registrar, and subsequently before the Registrar, and denied executing it, and alleged it to be a forgery. In a suit brought under the above circumstances to have the document declared void, and to have it cancelled,—Held that, under the circumstances, the onus of proof was properly placed on the defendant. *MOHIMA CHUNDER DHUR v. JUGUL KISHORE BHUTACHARY* [I. L. R., 7 Cal., 736; 9 C. L. R., 471

60. ——— Suit to set aside agreement on ground of fraud—*Want of opportunity of giving evidence in lower Court*.—Where an appellant alleges that a *razinama* was obtained from him by duress or fraud, the onus is on him to prove his allegation. Where also an appellant complains that he had not an opportunity of giving his evidence to the Court below, the onus is on him to show that he tendered evidence which the Court rejected. *MOTEE LALL OPADHYA v. JUGGURNATH GURG* [5 W. R., P. C., 25; 1 Moore's I. A., 1

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

15 DECREES AND DEEDS, SUITS TO ENFORCE OR SET ASIDE—continued.

61. — Suit to set aside order finding deed not genuine—*Proof of bona fides*—In a suit brought to set aside an order of the Small Cause Court in which that Court had held that a certain deed was *malis fide*,—*Held* that the onus was on the plaintiff to show that it was executed *bona fide* ISHAN CHANDRA DAS v. UKINUDDIN SOWDAOAR

[2 B L R, A C, 326 note

S C ESHAN CHUNDER DOSS v. RUKEMOODREEN SODAGAR 10 W R, 412

62. — Suit for declaration of

clusion in the case, it becomes the duty of the Court to go on to the evidence on the other side, and ascertain whether the transactions which are the subject of enquiry are fraudulent or valid KADAMBINEE DOSSIA v. UNNOPOORNA DATE 14 W R, 289

63. — Proof of bona fides of deed made under suspicious circumstances—Where the authenticity and *bona fides* of a *hiba*

[41 W. R., 202

64. — Allegation of want of bona fides of trust deed—Where it is found on the face of a deed creating a trust that the transaction is *bona fide*, it is for the creditors who impugn the *bona fide* nature of the trust to prove their plea KASHEENUREE DASSEE v. KRISHNA KAMMEK DEBBA

[2 Hay, 557

65. — Proof of mooktearnama alleged to be forged—Where a mooktearnama on the authority of which a suit was brought was impugned by the defendant as a forgery, and as not executed by the party alleged to have granted it, the Court held that, notwithstanding its attestation in due form by the Munsif of Muttra, the onus was on the parties charged to prove its genuineness BISRAM SINGH *alias* BISHEW SINGH v. INDURJEET KOONWAR

6 W. R. 2

66. — Execution of deed by purchaser, who had occasionally acted as her mooktear,—*Held* that some evidence to impeach the deed

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

15 DECREES AND DEEDS SUITS TO ENFORCE OR SET ASIDE—continued

should be given by the plaintiffs before the onus of supporting it is thrown on the purchaser FAKOOR DEEN TEWARRY v. ALI HOSSEIN KHAN

[13 B L R, 427, 21 W R, 340

L R, 11 A, 192

S C in lower Court

8 W R, 341

67. — Execution of document by purda ladies—*Evidence—Agency*—The plaintiff sought to make two purda ladies liable on a document which he alleged had been executed by a third person as their agent *Held* by the Privy Council (reversing the decision of the High Court) that strict proof of the agency must be given AZEEZOOTISSA v. HAQUE KHAN 10 B L R, 205; 17 W R, 393

68. — Suit to set aside deed on ground of fraud—*Existence of motive*—In a suit by a judgment creditor to recover the amount of certain decrees by attachment and sale, and to have a certain deed of bye mokasa which was set up by the judgment debtor's wife set aside as executed in fraud of creditors, where plaintiff showed the existence in the mind of the judgment debtor of a sufficient motive for the fraud, and also that the said debtor was in the management of the estate claimed and in the receipt of its rents, it was held that plaintiff had started a *prima facie* case, which shifted the onus on the defendant to prove the *bona fides* of the deed GOWRUR ALI KHAN v. SAKHEEVA KHANUM

[15 W. R, 507

69. — Suit to recover possession—*Fraudulent deed*—In a suit to recover immovable property alleged to have belonged to the plaintiff's husband which she inherited from him, and from which, after seven years' possession, she was ousted by the defendant, whose possession was conferred by the Magistrate under s 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861 the defendants claimed under a deed of sale which the lower Courts found to have been executed in fraud of creditors—*Held* that, if plaintiff was in possession for seven years since her husband's

SEE . . . 12 W. R., 155

70. — Suit to set aside compromise of claim—*Consideration—Disputed adoption*—The defendant, the divided brother of a

veyance, that the burden of proving that the defendant's objection to the validity of the adoption was groundless and the conveyance therefore without consideration was upon the plaintiff SUBRAMANIAM ATTAN v. VENKATA RATAN

[L L R, 6 Mad, 254

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued*.15. DECREES AND DEEDS, SUITS TO ENFORCE OR SET ASIDE—*continued*.

71. ——— Suit to set aside sale—*Allegation of fraud*.—*N*, as reversionary heir of the former proprietor, and as now entitled to possession on the death of that proprietor's mother, sued for land in the possession of *C*, who obtained it by purchase at a sale in execution of a decree passed on a bond granted by *O*, which bond and decree were alleged by *N* to be fraudulent and collusive transactions. *Held* that the burden was on the plaintiff to prove that the decree was fraudulently obtained. *GREESH CHUNDER CHATTERJEE v. MOHESH CHUNDER NYALUNKAR* [10 W. R., 173]

72. ——— Transfer of interest in joint family by one member to the other members.—Where one brother of a joint undivided family transferred his interest in the joint property to the other brothers after a decree had been passed against him, although before attachment,—*Held* that, when a question arose in such a case, the onus was on the brothers to whom the transfer was made to prove the *bond fide* character of the transaction. *BRJO LALL SANDYAL v. BHOBO SOONDUREE DEBIA CHOWDRAIN* 17 W. R., 499

73. ——— Suit to set aside collusive decree—*Suit by judgment-debtor on allegation of decree being fraudulent and collusive*.—*A*, having obtained a decree in a suit instituted on a bond, purporting to have been executed by plaintiff's father and one *D*, proceeded to execute it by putting up for sale certain rights and interests of plaintiff as the legal representative of her father. Plaintiff sued on the allegation that the decree was fraudulent and collusive, and that she had not been served with notice of proceedings taken in execution. *Held* that it was for the plaintiff to make out her case of fraud, and that it was not for defendant to show that the decree obtained from a competent Court was not collusive, or that notice had been actually served. *MOHIMA CHUNDER MULLICK v. BURODA SOONDUREE DOSSEE* [12 W. R., 147]

74. ——— Suit to have deed declared a forgery — *Setting up forged lease*.—*D* sued *T* for arrears of rent on the allegation that he held a khusra jumma. *T* admitted only a lower rent, alleging that he held a jumma under a miras howladari pottah. *D*, failing in that suit, brought another suit for a declaration that the deed put forward by *T* was a false document. *Held* that the plaintiff was bound to make out a *prima facie* case before the onus could be thrown upon the defendant of proving the genuineness of his pottah. *JOY CHUNDER TUPPADAR v. RAM CHURN DOSS* . . . 15 W. R., 117

75. ——— Deed conveying property to other than legal heir—*Suit by Mahomedan widow for share of property*.—In a suit by a Mahomedan widow against the brother of her deceased husband for her share of the property of her husband, the defendant set up a tumliknamah by which the deceased conveyed the property away to the son of the defendant. *Held* that the burden of proof was on the defendant, and that he was bound to

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued*.15. DECREES AND DEEDS, SUITS TO ENFORCE OR SET ASIDE—*continued*.

adduce the very strictest proof of the conveyance, as it cut away property from the natural heir. The tumliknamah was rejected, having regard to its terms and to the probabilities and facts of the case. *SADUK ALI KHAN v. PEAREE* . 9 W. R., 142

76. ——— Voluntary deed—*Suit by settlor to set aside his deed*.—One *M* (the original plaintiff) was priest in the family of the first and second defendants, and was treated with much kindness by the first defendant (*N*), upon whom he chiefly relied for advice in worldly matters. A sum of Rs30,000, which was the bulk of his property, was in deposit in the defendants' firm at interest. Early in 1887 he became ill, and in June 1887 he expressed a wish to execute a trust-deed and an English will. He gave instructions to *N* for the trust-deed. By this deed, which contained no power of revocation, he settled Rs30,000 upon the first and second defendants (who were uncle and nephew), as trustees to perform his funeral ceremonies and to carry out certain religious observances and to pay two annuities, each of Rs25, and with the residue to found a Sanskrit class. The deed provided for the payment during his lifetime, of a sum of Rs100 per mensem for his maintenance and expenses, or such larger sum as he might require for such purposes, but in other respects it was not to come into operation until after his death. The will of even date gave certain property to his wife, and subject to this bequest gave the residue of his property to his sister. After receiving instructions for these documents, *N* took them to an attorney. From these instructions drafts were prepared, which were read over to *M* in his room by the attorney's managing clerk. Neither drafts, nor instructions, nor the documents themselves were, however, left with *M*. The drafts were then engrossed, *M* having made some trifling corrections in them. On the 23rd June 1887 he attended at the house of the attorney. The documents were explained to him by the attorney, and were interpreted to him by a High Court interpreter. *M* was then examined by a medical man with a view to ascertain whether he was capable of understanding what he was doing. *M* then executed the trust-deed and the will, and both were then duly attested. At the same time *M* signed the accounts in the defendants' books, and the balance of the money, which stood to his credit over and above the Rs30,000 comprised in the deed, was produced and made over to him, and he made it over to *N* to be kept by him personally. Shortly after this, *M*'s sister and her son came to Bombay, and he fell under their influence. He became dissatisfied with what he had done with the Rs30,000, and on the 21st November 1887 he executed a will by which he purported to remove the deed and the will of the 23rd June, and he left the whole of his property to his sister. On the 2nd September 1888 his nephew took him to Surat, and on the 14th September 1888 at Surat he executed a deed revoking the trust-deed of the 23rd June 1887. He also signed instructions and a power-of-attorney under which this suit was filed. He died subsequently to the filing of the suit, and his

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

15. DECREES AND DEEDS SUITS TO ENFORCE OR SET ASIDE—continued

sister and executrix became plaintiff. The plaintiff prayed that the deed of the 23rd June 1887 should be set aside on the ground of undue influence, etc., but the personal charges against the defendants were

do. The facts of the case brought it within the principles deducible from *Anderson v. Elsworth*, 3 Giff 154; *Forshaw v. Welby* 30 Beav, 243; and *Wollaston v. Tribe* L R 9 Eq 44. **BAI MANI GAVRI v. NARONDAS CALLIANDAS**

[I L R, 15 Bom, 549]

77 ——— Suit for cancellation of instrument—Act I of 1877 (*Specific Relief Act*), s 39—*Fiduciary relationship*—*Undue influence*—*Gift to spiritual adviser*—Act I of 1872 (*Evidence Act*), s 111—In a suit under s 39 of the *Specific Relief Act* (I of 1877) for cancellation of a deed of

benefits to his soul in the next world and his having heard the defendant recite the holy book called *Bhagwat*. Almost immediately after execution of the deed the plaintiff repudiated it and sued for its cancellation on the ground of fraud. *Held* that,

(I of 1872) the burden rested upon the defendant to show that the transaction was made without undue influence and in good faith and in the absence of such proof the plaintiff was entitled to obtain cancellation of the deed. *Sital Prasad v. Parbhu Lal* I L R 10 All 635 referred to. **MANNU SINGH v. UNADAT PANDE** I L R, 12 All, 523

78 ——— Deed of gift and endowment executed by Mahomedan widow in favour of agent—*Fiduciary relationship*—*Burden of proving absence of undue influence*—An instrument executed by a widow, after setting apart the rental of villages belonging to her as her patrimony to defray the expenses of her and her deceased husband's tombs gave to her managing agent who was her sole adviser the management of the endowment in perpetuity with the residue after the above expenditure should have been met for herself, so

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

15. DECREES AND DEEDS, SUITS TO ENFORCE OR SET ASIDE—concluded

donor who has acted independently of him. In a suit by the agent's representative to have the gift enforced against the widow's successor in the estate, this burden had not in the opinion of the Courts below with which the Lordships concurred, been sustained and it was held that the gift had been rightly set aside. **WAJID KHAN v. EWAZ ALI KHAN** [I L R, 18 Calc, 546] L R, 18 I. A., 144

16. DEED EFFECT AND OPERATION OF

79 ——— Deeds of gift between joint brothers of part of family estate—*Deeds of partition*—*Subsequent partition between them of residue*—Two brothers the only members of a joint Hindu family, executed and registered mutual deeds of gift to one another of their interests in specified portions of their family estate. In after years the

to adduce that proof. **SHAM CHAND PAL v. PROTAP CHUNDER PAL** I L R, 25 Calc, 78 [I L R, 24 I. A., 188] 1 C W N, 594

17. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LOANS
EXECUTION OF AND CONSIDERATION
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80 ——— Execution, Admission of—*Suit on document*—Where a defendant admits the execution of a document upon which he is sued the onus lies on him to get rid of the effect of such admission. **YEKNATH BABAJI v. GULABROND KAHANJI** [1 Bom, 85]

MOKOOND NARAIN DEO v. JONARDUN DEY BURNICK 15 W R., 208

81 ——— *Mortgage deed*, *Possession under*—Where the execution of a mortgage deed was admitted and long possession of the mortgagee under that decree was established—*Held*

[2 Agra, 202]

82 ——— *Mortgage deed*—*Registration Act (III of 1877)*, s 69—*Endorsement certificate by Registrar*—In a suit brought by a mortgagee upon a mortgage by conditional sale for payment of the mortgage debt or in default for foreclosure one of the defendants not being one of the original mortgagees, but a purchaser at auction sale under a Rent Court decree, resisted the suit

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.***17. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LOANS, EXECUTION OF, AND CONSIDERATION FOR, AND CASES OF MONEY LENT**
—*continued.*

and put the plaintiff to proof of the document under which he claimed. *Held* that the mere production of the deed of mortgage which had been thus questioned, and the fact that that deed of mortgage contained an endorsement certificate by the Registrar in the usual manner under s. 59 of Act III of 1877, were not sufficient to shift the burden of proof on to the defendants. **MANOHAR SINGH v. SUMIRTA KUAR** . . . **I. L. R., 17 All., 428**

83. ———— **Consideration, Payment of—Recital in deed—Presumption.**—When it has been found that a deed has been duly executed, and that a certain sum of money has passed in consideration of that deed, and where there is a recital in the deed of the fact that the balance of the consideration-money was paid previously to the execution of the deed, then there is something more than a presumption that the whole consideration has passed upon the deed. **DOMUN SINGH v. BHUGGOBUTY DEBEA**

[**8 W. R., 215**]

84. ———— **Presumption as to bonâ fides.**—Where a mortgage is found to be genuine, and the receipt of consideration admitted, the Court is bound to assume, unless it be shown to the contrary, that the transaction was a real one, and that the consideration money was paid. **RADHAKANTH BANERJEE v. JODOONATH SINGH**

[**7 W. R., 441**]

85. ———— **Deed of sale—Acknowledgment of payment in deed—Delivery of deed**—In a suit to recover the balance of purchase-money alleged to have been due upon the sale of a decree where the plaintiff's case was that the consideration-money was not paid, but a rooqua given for it, payable when the mutation of names took place, —*Held* that the onus of proving non-payment was thrown upon the plaintiff in consequence of the acknowledgments she had made of the receipt of the whole purchase-money, *viz.*, an admission which was made and recorded under Act XX of 1866, at the time when the deed was registered, and again an acknowledgment made in the petition presented to the Court which made the decree for mutation of names. Although when a deed of sale containing an acknowledgment of payment is written, payment is not made, it may become an acknowledgment afterwards, *i.e.*, when the deed is handed over. **ALLEE SHAH v. AMANEE BEGUM** . . . **19 W. R., 149**

86. ———— **Proof of execution and bonâ fides of transaction—Suit on mortgage-bond.**—Where a claim is made under an alleged mortgage against a *bonâ fide* purchaser for value, and the defendant puts in issue the genuineness of the transaction, the onus is upon the plaintiff of proving *primâ facie* the *bonâ fides* as well as the actual execution of the mortgage; and if the Court discredits the plaintiff's witnesses as regards the *bonâ fides* of the transaction, it is at liberty to dismiss the suit, although the defendant gives no substan-

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.***17. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LOANS, EXECUTION OF, AND CONSIDERATION FOR, AND CASES OF MONEY LENT**
—*continued*

tial evidence of fraud. **BRAJESHWARA PESHKAR v. BUDHANUDDI**

[**I. L. R., 6 Calc., 263; 7 C. L. R., 6**]

87. ———— **Proof of execution and consideration—Suit on bond.**—In a suit on a bond, the plaintiff is entitled to recover upon showing that it was executed by the defendant. The onus lies on the defendant of showing the want of consideration. **JUGGUT CHUNDER CHOWDHRY v. BHUGWAN CHUNDER FUTTEHDUR** . . . **Marsh., 27; 1 Hay, 57**
[**1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 67**]

KURUFOOL KOORE v. RAJKALEE KOORE

[**17 W. R., 439**]

88. ———— **Receipt of consideration—Suit on bond.**—Though a bond may be genuine and duly executed, the receipt of consideration must nevertheless be proved. **GHANSAM SINGH v. CHUKOWREE SINGH** . . . **W. R., 1864, 197**

89. ———— **Payment under letter of assignment.**—When a defendant admits execution of a bond, but denies receipt of consideration, the onus of proving receipt is on the plaintiff. When a defendant admits having written a letter of assignment directing the plaintiff to pay certain sums of money due by the defendant to the third parties named in the letter, the plaintiff is bound to prove such payment. **ROOP MUNGUL SINGH v. ANUND ROY** . . . **3 W. R., 111**

JHALOO v. FURZUND ALI . . . **5 W. R., 20**

90. ———— **Proof of consideration—Promissory note—Suit by professional money-lender against a young man recently come of age—Presumption—Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881), s. 118—Evidence Act (I of 1872), s. 114, ill. (c).**—Professional money lenders sued a young man recently come of age to recover certain loans of money alleged to have been advanced by them to him on promissory notes. The defendant, who under the will of his father was entitled to a large property but had not yet come into possession of it, was of an extravagant and reckless character. He pleaded, as to part of the consideration for the notes, that he did not receive it, and as to a further part, that the consideration was immoral. In dealing with the case the Court laid down the following propositions, not as rules of law, but as guides in considering the evidence in such a case: (1) That upon the above facts the ordinary presumption that a negotiable instrument has been executed for value received was so much weakened that the defendant's allegation that he had not received full consideration was sufficient to shift the burden of proof and to throw upon the money lenders (the plaintiffs) the obligation of satisfying the Court that they had paid the consideration in full. That is the practical effect of ill. (c) to s. 114 of the Evidence Act (I of 1872). (2) Where the plaintiff, in answer to such a defence, affirmed that

ONUS OF PROOF—continued**17 DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LOANS, EXECUTION OF, AND CONSIDERATION FOR, AND CASES OF MONEY LENT**
—continued

he had paid the consideration in full, and was corroborated by his books and witnesses the onus of proof again shifted over upon the defendant. (3) The burden of proof thus thrown upon the defendant could only be met by a perfectly truthful and harmonious statement which the Court felt able to rely upon with confidence. In the absence of this the ordinary presumption laid down in s 118 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881) must prevail, i.e., that until the contrary is proved the presumption should be made that every negotiable instrument was made for consideration. **MOTI GU LACHAND v. MAHOMED MEHDI KHAN TOPAN**

[I L R, 20 Bom, 367]

91. — *Proof of consideration for a registered mortgage—Income-tax returns—Evidence Act (I of 1872), ss 76 and 77*—The defendant in a suit for money secured by registered mortgage to be paid by him to the plaintiff denied the consideration of which he had, before the registering officer, acknowledged the receipt. The original Court, which dismissed the suit, would not have decided in favour of the defendant but for its having been shown on an inspection of copies, officially certified, of income tax returns made by the plaintiff that he had not stated the interest accruing on the mortgage as part of his income. This judgment was reversed in appeal. The Judicial Commissioner was of opinion that the certified copies should not have been admitted in evidence, in reference to ss 76 and 77 of the Indian Evidence Act (I of 1872), and also that, assuming the false statement of income to have been made, it still remained unproved by the defendant that the acknowledged consideration had not been paid. The judgment of the Appellate Court was affirmed by their Lordships, who concurred in the opinion that the returns if the plaintiff had wrongly omitted to make a full return of income, would not have had any weight in changing the onus which lay upon the defendant of showing that no consideration had passed for this mortgage. **ALI KHAN BAHADUR v. INDAR PERSHAD**

[I L R, 23 Cal, 550
[L R, 23 L A, 92]

92. — *Suit on bond—Proof of consideration where defendant denies and proves that he acknowledged receipt of it*—In a suit on a bond, plaintiff rested his case entirely upon the bond and the defendant's acknowledgment therein that Rs 600 was received in cash. At the trial the defendants proved that acknowledgment to be fictitious, and that only a part of the money had been

ONUS OF PROOF—continued**17 DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LOANS, EXECUTION OF, AND CONSIDERATION FOR, AND CASES OF MONEY LENT**
—continued

done sufficiently in the first instance by proof of the execution of the bond. It is for the defendant to prove in answer if he can, that such amount is less than the sum sued for. **SIVARAMAIAH v. SAMU AIAH**

[I Mad, 447]

94. — *Recital in bond—Consideration*—The plaintiff sued on a bond, which recited that the defendant had received the consideration mentioned in the bond. Held that the onus was on the defendant to show that the recital in the bond was not correct. **FULLI BISI v. BASIRUDIN MIRDHA**

[4 B L R, F. B, 54]

S C. FOLEN BIDE v. BASIRUDIN MIRDHA. BAMA NATH CHUCKERBUTTY v. I. OMANATH ROY

[12 W R, F. B, 25]

RUGHONATH DOSS v. LUCHMEE NARAIN SINGH

[10 W R, 407]

95. — *Admission—Consideration*—A sued B on a bond in which it was recited that B had received the amount. B, in his written statement, admitted execution but stated that he had received the amount mentioned therein, not under the bond, but on the pledge of certain jewellery. Held that on the admission of the execution of the bond, which contained the recital of payment, the onus was upon B to prove that payment had not been made under the bond. **MANIKIAL BABOO v. RAMDAS MAZUMDAR**

[I B L R, A C, 92 10 W R, 132]

96. — *Proof of want of consideration—Suit for money due on bond*—When in a suit for money due on a bond both the execution and the receipt of the consideration are denied, the defendant must prove the latter plea if the execution be established by the plaintiff. **KISHENDYAL SINGH v. MOHOMUR LALL**

2 Hay, 381

97. — *Suit on bond—Onus thrown on wrong party, Effect of*—The defendants in a suit on a bond admitted the execution of the bond, but denied that they had received, as the bond recited they had at the time of its execution, the consideration for it. The Court of first instance, instead of calling on the defendants to establish the fact that they had not received the consideration for

93. — *Proof of amount due—Suit on bond*—In a suit on a bond, it is for the plaintiff to prove the amount of the debt, and this will be

establish that he had, not at the time alleged in the

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*17. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LOANS, EXECUTION OF, AND CONSIDERATION FOR, AND CASES OF MONEY LENT—*continued.*

bond, but at some subsequent time, paid to the defendants the consideration for the bond. **MAKUD v. BAHORI LAL** . . . I. L. R., 3 All., 824

98. ——— Non-receipt of full consideration—*Suit on bond.*—In a suit for money due on a bond between the representatives of the original parties to it, the defendant attempted to reduce the claim on the ground that the money had not been received in full, the bond having been given partly in respect of an old debt, and partly in respect of a credit, in account, upon which the debtor had not, in fact, drawn certain items. The Judicial Committee concurred with the High Court, which had reversed so much of the decree of the Court of first instance as disallowed these items; the latter Court not having correctly adjusted the burden of proof, and having acted as if the plaintiff had relied on his own books to prove the debt, besides having erred in weighing the evidence. **RAJESWARI KUAR v. RAI BAL KRISHAN**

[I. L. R., 9 All., 713
L. R., 14 I. A., 142]

99. ——— Judge's duty to decide *secundum allegata et probata.*—The plaintiffs sued upon two bonds executed by the defendant in their father's favour, one for Rs200 and the other for Rs99-15 annas. The defendant in his written statement, as well as in his deposition, admitted execution of the bonds in question, but pleaded non-receipt of consideration. The Subordinate Judge held that the bond for Rs200 was not proved, but awarded the claim upon the other bond. On appeal, one of the issues raised by the Assistant Judge was—*are the bonds in suit proved?* He held that the plaintiffs had failed to prove execution of the bonds, and dismissed the claim *in toto*. *Held*, reversing the decision of the lower Court, that the defendant having admitted execution of the bonds in question, the Assistant Judge acted illegally in the exercise of his jurisdiction in raising the question of the execution. The first rule of adjudication is that a Judge shall decide *secundum allegata et probata.* The only question that could be tried in the present case was non-receipt of consideration. **GORAKH BABAJI v. VITHAL NARAYAN** . . . I. L. R., 11 Bom., 435

100. ——— Allegation of payment—*Allegation of loss of document.*—The plaintiff in a suit on a bond for money accounted for not producing it by alleging that the defendant had stolen it. The defendant admitted the execution of the bond, but alleged that he had paid it. *Held* that the defendant was bound to begin and prove payment either by the production of the bond or other evidence, or by both. **CHUNI KUAR v. UDAI RAM**

[I. L. R., 6 All., 73]

101. ——— Plea of payment—*Suit on bond—Alleged theft of bond by obligors.*—The plaintiff sued on a bond made in his favour by the defendants, which he alleged had been stolen by the defendants. The defendants, while admitting the

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*17. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LOANS, EXECUTION OF, AND CONSIDERATION FOR, AND CASES OF MONEY LENT—*continued.*

execution of the bond, pleaded payment, and that the bond had been returned by the plaintiff to them. They did not produce the bond, nor did they offer any evidence of the alleged payment. *Held* that, as the defendants admitted the bond and pleaded payment, the burden of proof of such payment lay on them. **SATJI BIN SATU v. PATLU** . . . 8 Bom., A. C., 139

MEHEROONISSA v. ABDOL GUNEE

[17 W. R., 509]

102. ——— Bond in favour of one undivided brother for the benefit of himself and others—*Suit by promise alone—Payment to younger undivided brother—Discharge.*—In a suit on a bond executed by the deceased father of defendants, in favour of the plaintiff, the defendants, while admitting the bond and the consideration for which it had been given, contended that, inasmuch as plaintiff had four undivided brothers and the deed had been executed in his name for the benefit of himself and his brothers, the latter should have been joined as plaintiffs, and that plaintiff could not maintain the suit alone. They also pleaded payment to plaintiff's undivided younger brother, which payment, they contended, was binding on the plaintiff. *Held* that plaintiff was entitled to sue for the family debt without joining his undivided brothers, the contract on which the suit was based being in plaintiff's sole name and not purporting to have been obtained on behalf of any others but himself. And that, as to the payment pleaded, if true, plaintiff was, as regards the promisor, the only person *prima facie* entitled to payment; it therefore lay on the promisor to show that a payment to a third party was binding on the plaintiff, which had not been done. The contention that payment to any member of the family was by itself necessarily binding on the member who took the contract, could not be supported. **ADAIKKALAM CHETTI v. MARIMUTHU** . I. L. R., 22 Mad., 326

103. ——— Bond in favour of one co-sharer—*Payment of such bond made to another co-sharer when a discharge.*—Where a debt due to one member of a joint family has been paid by the debtor to another member of the family, the question whether such payment operates as a discharge depends on the circumstances under which it was made. A and B. were members of joint Hindu family. Both managed the joint property for the common benefit. Each used to recover debts due on bonds taken in the other's name. In 1890 defendant passed a bond to A. In 1892 he passed a mortgage bond to B, the consideration for which was stated to be the balance due on the former bond. Subsequently A sued defendant on the bond of 1890. *Held* that under the circumstances the mortgage bond passed to B operated as a valid discharge of A's claim under the previous bond. **GRUSHAN TAPPA v. CHANMALLAPPA** I. L. R., 24 Bom., 123

104. ——— Suit for money lent on acknowledgment—*Proof of consideration.*—Where

ONUS OF PROOF—continued**17 DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LOANS, EXECUTION OF AND CONSIDERATION FOR, AND CASES OF MONEY LENT—continued**

the plaintiff sued to recover money lent relying upon a samadishat or acknowledgment of debt given by the defendant.—*Held* that s 9 of Bombay Regulation V of 1827 contained the rule of law applicable to the case and that the onus lay on the defendant to prove that he had not received full consideration for the acknowledged debt of indebtedness he had subscribed
MOTI KAHANJI v DIPCHAND VIRCHAND
 [5 Bom, A C, 81]

105 ——— Suit for money lent—*Admission of receipt of note*—Where a plaintiff suing for repayment of a loan fails to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that a pledge alleged to have been made as security was made he is nevertheless entitled to a decree unless the Court holds that the loan itself was not made. A party admitting the receipt of a note for Rs. 1,000 on loan becomes primarily liable for it to the lender, and it is for him to show that the advance was made, not on his credit but on that of some other person.
MONOHAR DOSS v GUNGA PERSHAD 2 N W, 264

108 ——— Suit for value of hundi.—*Proof of payment—Possession of hundi*—On 2nd August 1875 A K filed a plaint against M H and M R in which he alleged that on 1st April 1870 M R had
 t A K
 us hundi
 it, that
 f r the
 purpose of obtaining payment of the amount from

admission by M R of the drawing of the hundi for value received laid on him the burden of proving payment, and that, though the possession by M R of the hundi was a circumstance in his favour, yet as it did not in itself amount to proof of payment, the onus probandi was not thereby shifted on to the plaintiff.
ABDUL KARIM v MANJI HANSRAJ
 [I L R, 1 Bom, 295]

107 ——— Statement in ikrar reserving equity of redemption—*Loss of document—Absolute sale, Deed of*—Plaintiff sued for confirmation of the sale.—*Held* that the plaintiff was not entitled to a decree for redemption as the mortgagee had reserved the equity of redemption to the mortgagor. This ikrar was made over to

ONUS OF PROOF—continued**17 DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LOANS, EXECUTION OF, AND CONSIDERATION FOR AND CASES OF MONEY LENT—concluded**

the defendant the mortgagor. Plaintiff's allegation was that the ikramnamah was returned to him by the mortgagor, who thus surrendered the equity of redemption. Defendant alleged that the ikrar had been lost and had somehow found its way to the plaintiff. *Held* that the presumption of law was in favour of the plaintiff, who had possession of the ikrar, and that the onus of proving its loss lay upon the defendant.
RAJ HOOMAR SINGH v RAM SUHAYE ROY
 [I W R, 151]

109 ——— Satisfaction of decree—*Proof of payment made out of Court—Statement in receipt*—Where money was paid in satisfaction of a decree not through the Court and a receipt was taken but execution was afterwards enforced in a suit for refund of the money so paid.—*Held* that the statement contained in the receipt to the effect that the decree had been satisfied was sufficient to shift the burden of proof to the defendant to show that it was an incorrect statement.
DAVLATA v GANESHI SHASTRI
 [I L R, 4 Bom, 295]

18 EASEMENTS

109 ——— Claim to restrain exercise of proprietary rights—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1852) s 147*—The right to restrain another from exercising ordinary proprietary rights over his own land is of the nature of an easement different from the ordinary rights of owners of land, the burden of proof would therefore lie upon the party alleging such rights.
HARI MOHLY THAKUR v KISSAN SUNDARI
 [I L R, 11 Calc, 52]

110 ——— Right of way or water course over land—*Suit to have right to easement determined after order of Magistrate under s 532, Criminal Procedure Code, 1872*—Where the right to have a way or water course over certain land is disputed by the owner thereof and an order under s 532 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been passed by the Magistrate in favour of the person claiming the right the fact of such an order having been made will not be sufficient to reverse the latter from the onus of proving the claim in a subsequent suit by the owner to establish his right to the exclusive use of the land.
PURBAS KHAN v ABUL SARDAR, 21 W R, 140 dissenting from **OHOR CHURUN DEY v LUKHY MOHLY BEWA**
 [2 C L R, 555]

111 ——— Right of way—*Suit for declaration that party who has obtained an order under s 320 Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, has no right of way—Proof of right to possession*—In a suit for a declaration that defendant had no right of way over certain land belonging to the plaintiff, where it appears that the defendant had obtained an order from the Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s 320 it was held that the onus of

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

18. EASEMENTS—concluded.

proving an easement did not lie with the defendant, but that it was for the plaintiff to prove that he was entitled to exclusive possession. *PUCHAI KHAN v. ABED SIRDAR* 21 W. R., 140

112. ———— *Right to water—Suit for removal of outlets for water: plaintiff alleging right to its exclusive use.*—In a suit for the removal of certain outlets made by defendant in an aqueduct, on the ground that plaintiff was entitled to the exclusive use of the water of the aqueduct, where the defence set up was that the portion of the aqueduct to which the dispute related was where water flowed through the lands of the defendant's zamindari,—*Held* that it was for plaintiff to make good the title he alleged. *ONRAET v. KISHEN SOONDUREE DOSSIE*

[15 W. R., 83]

19. EJECTMENT.

113. ———— *Suit for ejectment—Limitation Act, 1859, s. 15.*—The law obtaining in India requires that in actions of ejectment the Courts should always enforce the rule that a plaintiff must recover by the strength of his own title; and a party who might have shifted the burden of proof, if he had proceeded under s. 15 of Act XIV of 1859, cannot, if he let slip that opportunity, obtain the same advantage in an action of ejectment. *DADABHAI NARSDAS v. SUB-COLLECTOR OF BROACH*

[7 Bom., A. C., 82]

114. ———— *Trespass—Proof of title.*—In an ejectment suit, the defendant, though a trespasser, is entitled to require the plaintiff, who seeks to eject him, to prove that he has a superior title. *KALU v. BARSU* . I. L. R., 19 Bom., 803

115. ———— *Defence of right of permanent occupancy—Defence of special character.*—In suits by the trustee of a temple to recover possession of certain lands with mesne profits, defendants set up in defence that they were absolute owners of the land in question, or, at least, were entitled to rights of permanent occupancy. In support of the latter contention, they relied, *inter alia*, upon certain pymash documents, which contained the word *ulavadai*, the use of which term, they contended, established the alleged right of permanent occupancy. *Held* (1) that, where the occupier of land resists a suit for ejectment by setting up a claim of a right of permanent occupancy, the onus of establishing such a right lies on the defendant, inasmuch as by it he seeks to derogate from the ordinary incidents of property; and (2) that the right expressed by the term *ulavadai* (which means an act or right of ploughing or cultivating lands) cannot be assumed to be a permanent right. *RANGASAMI REDDI v. GNANA SAMMANATHA PANDARA SANNADHI*

[I. L. R., 22 Mad., 264]

113. ———— *Limitation—Tenancy.*—When a plaintiff seeks to eject persons from premises claimed by him, on the ground that they are in wrongful possession of the premises, he

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

19. EJECTMENT—concluded.

is bound to show that he or some of the persons under whom he claims have been in possession of the property within twelve years before suit. A mere allegation in the plaint that the persons sought to be ejected were the tenants of the person through whom the plaintiff claims will not shift the burden of proof. *Rao Karan Singh v. Bakar Ali Khan, L. R., 9 I. A., 99*, explained and distinguished. *GOPAL CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY v. NILMONEY MITTER* I. L. R., 10 Cal., 374

117. ———— *Claim to joint ownership.*—In a suit to eject the special appellant from a portion of a house which he claimed to be in possession of as part owner,—*Held* that the lower Appellate Court was wrong in laying down that it was not called upon to decide whether the defendant was entitled to share in the house, as the onus of proving an exclusive title to the property lay on the plaintiff. *ISUBJI v. KHATIZA*

[2 Bom., 189; 2nd Ed., 181]

118. ———— *Proof of possession.—Quere*—Whether a plaintiff in ejectment is entitled to succeed upon mere proof of antecedent undisturbed possession. *JOYTARA DASSEE v. MAHOMED MOBARUCK*

[I. L. R., 8 Cal., 975; 11 C. L. R., 399]

119. ———— *Ejectment, Evidence of—Presumption of acts of Courts being bonâ fide.*—An ejectment alleged to have taken place under direct action of Court, and supported by documents issued by, and filed in, the Court, must be presumed to have been real and *bonâ fide*, until the party ejected proves that all these proceedings were fictitious, and that he never lost possession of the land, but still holds it. *BEDEV- RUDDEN v. HANIFF MULICK* 5 W. R., 180

20. ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.

120. ———— *Suit for enhancement—Fair and equitable rent.*—A plaintiff who sues for enhanced rent is bound to prove that the present rate is not fair and equitable. *HILLS v. JENDAR MUNDUL* 1 W. R., 3

GOLAM ALI v. GOPAL LALL TAGORE 1 W. R., 58

SUMEERA KHATOON v. GOPAL LALL TAGORE [1 W. R., 58]

121. ———— *Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), s. 7 and 188—Customary rate of rent—Fair and equitable rent.*—In a suit for enhancement of rent of a tenure under s. 7 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, it is for the plaintiff to start his case by proving that the existing rate was below the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity, or that it was not fair and equitable, before the onus can be shifted to the defendant to prove that the existing rent was fair and equitable. *HEM CHANDRA CHOWDHRY v. KALI PRASANNA BHATTY* . I. L. R., 26 Cal., 832

122. ———— *Act X of 1859, s. 12.*—S. 12 of Act X of 1859 was applicable, not

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

20 ENHANCEMENT OF RENT—continued

merely to raiyats having rights of occupancy, but to all under tenants and raiyats. The landlord cannot, by giving no ice of enhancement, compel the tenant to pay more than a reasonable rent, and he cannot enhance without notice specifying the grounds of enhancement. The onus of proving the existence of the grounds alleged is upon the landlord. **BAKRANATH MANDAL v. BINODRAM SEN**

[1 B L R, F. B, 25. 10 W. R, F. B, 33]

123

Ground of enhancement—Act X of 1859, s. 17—In a suit for enhancement of rent, on the ground that "the produce and productive powers of the land have increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the raiyat," the onus is upon the plaintiff to prove the grounds upon which he seeks enhancement. **RAJ KRISHNA MOOKERJEE v. KALI CHARAN DATTA**

[6 B L R, Ap, 122. 15 W. R, 109]

DHUNRAJ KOONWAR v. OGGER NARAIN MOON
WAR. 15 W. R, 2

124

Act X of 1859, s. 17, cl. 2—Where in a suit for enhancement on the ground that the productive powers of the land

has been increased by other means lies on the plaintiff. **PULIN BEHARI SEN v. WATSON**

[B L R, Sup Vol, 904]

S C POOLIN BEHARRI SEN v. WATSON

[8 W. R, 180]

Overruling NOBEN KISHEN BOSE v. SHOPAT-COLLAH. 1 W. R, 24

125

Nature of tenancy—Grounds of enhancement—In a suit to recover rent at an enhanced rate after notice had been granted, a kabuliata was put in in support of the plaintiff's case and admitted by defendants. A pottah put in by defendants was found by the lower Court to be a forgery. *Held* that plaintiff's contention

grounds on which he rested his right to enhance, viz., excess of area, increase of productiveness apart from the tenant's agency, and increase in the value of produce. **GOLAM ALI v. GOPAL LALL THAKOOR**

[9 W. R, 65]

S C on appeal to the Privy Council, SCORASOONDY DETH v. GOLAM ALI. 15 B L R, 125 note
[19 W. R, 142]

126

Purchaser of estate settled in perpetuity—When the purchaser of a moiety of an estate settled in perpetuity some years

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

20 ENHANCEMENT OF RENT—continued.

ago according to a jamabandi then made does not sue directly to set aside the jamabandi of settlement, but many years after the settlement he sues to enhance the rents entered therein to entitle him to succeed he must show that since the period of settlement circumstances have occurred which have tended to raise the value of the raiyat's lands, and consequently to entitle him to an increased share of the surplus profits arising from the lands. **RAM LOCHUN PAUL v. BROJO MOHINEE**

[W. R, 1864, Act X, 118]

127

Similar rates—Where a plaintiff sues for enhancement, on the ground that the defendant does not pay the rents paid by others in the neighbourhood for similar lands, and the defendant denies his liability to pay such rents *owing to his having mokurari pottahs the onus is on the defendant to prove those pottahs*. **PRAYNATH ROY CHOWDHURY v. MOHESHOOREN AHMED**

[6 W. R, Act X, 39]

128

Custom to exempt certain land—In a suit for enhancement, where the defendant pleads that rent has been assessed on lands covered by hedres and ditches and forming boundaries between fields and that according to custom such land is not liable to pay rent at all, the onus is on the defendant to prove the custom. **HAROO CHOWDHURY v. JOYESSEL NUNDER**

[8 W. R, Act X, 43]

129

Excess lands—In a suit for enhancement of rent on the ground that defendant holds land in excess of what he pays rent for, it is plaintiff's duty to show that the lands in question are all included within the tenure of the defendant, but that the latter has been paying rent for a quantity less than the area of those lands. **AHMED HOSSEIN v. BUNDER**

15 W. R, 91

130

Alteration of area of tenant's holding—To entitle the plaintiff to

lands in excess of what he is paying rent for, and in order to do that he must show for what quantity of land the defendant is paying rent. **SURJA KANTA ACHARYA v. BANESWAR BHADRA**

[I. L R, 24 Cal., 251]

131

Act X of 1859, s. 16—Presumption—In a suit for enhancement, the burden of proof that a tenure is protected under s. 16 Act X of 1859, is on the defendant, and it is only for the plaintiff to rebut any presumption which the defendant may make out under that section. **NOBOKHATO MOJUMDAR v. TARA MONEE**

[12 W. R, 320]

132

Proof of variation in rate of rent—Act X of 1859, s. 16—In a

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

20. ENHANCEMENT OF RENT—continued.

the estate for many years, and was for other reasons prevented from suing, but the onus is on the plaintiff to prove that the present rent has been varied or fixed at a period subsequent to the decennial settlement. *DRUN SINGH v. CHUNDER KANT MOOKERJEE* W. R., 1864, Act X, 25

133. ————— *Variation of rent.*—The fact alone of variation in the amount of rent paid between one year and another does not necessarily establish a right in the plaintiff to enhance or affect the defendant's right to hold at a fixed rent. It is for the defendant to account for such variation. *HURO NATH ROY v. CHITRAMONEY DOSSEE* 3 W. R., Act X, 122

134. ————— *Proof of uniformity of rent.*—In a suit for enhanced rent of a talukh, the existence of which as an ancient talukh is undoubted, and in which the only question is whether the rent is fixed or variable, the onus is first on the defendant to prove that he has held at a uniform rate for twenty years, and (if the defendant prove so much) then on the plaintiff to prove that the rent has varied since the permanent settlement. *RASH-MONEE DEBEA v. HURRONATH ROY* . 1 W. R., 280

135. ————— *Beng. Reg. VIII of 1793, ss. 48, 51—Registration.*—In a suit for enhancement of rent, — *Held* that, in order to bring a talukh within the scope of s. 51, Regulation VIII of 1793, it was sufficient to show that the tenure existed, and was capable of being registered at the time of the decennial settlement, the fact of actual registration not being an essential element in the formation of a talukh. *Held* further that the effect of proof of the existence of such a talukh at the time of the decennial settlement was sufficient to throw the onus on the plaintiff to prove that it was held at a variable rent. *RADHIKA CHOWDHRAIN v. BAMSUNDARI DASI* 4 B. L. R., P. C., 8

S. C. Bamasoonduree Dossee v. Radhika Chowdhrain 13 W. R., P. C., 11
[13 Moore's I. A., 248]

Reversing decision of High Court in *BAMA SOONDUREE DOSSEE v. RADHIKA CHOWDHRAIN*
[1 W. R., 339]

136. ————— *Liability of land comprised in a zamindari to enhancement—Dependent talukh—Resumed lakhiraji—Beng. Reg. XIX of 1793.*—In a suit for enhancement of rent in respect of land which the defendant claimed to hold as a dependent talukh, — *Held* the onus was upon the zamindar to show that the land was included in the zamindari at the time of the permanent settlement. *ASSANULLAH v. BISSARAT ALI CHOWDHRY*
[I. L. R., 10 Cal., 920]

137. ————— *Plea that some lands never paid rent—Suit for enhancement.*—When a landlord sues for enhanced rent and is met by an allegation that certain plots of land never paid any rent at all, the onus is on him to prove that the

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

20. ENHANCEMENT OF RENT—continued.

lands did at some former time pay him rent. *GUNGA-DHUR SINGH v. BIMOLA DOSSEE*

[5 W. R., Act X, 37]

SHEEB NARAIN ROY v. CHIDAM DOSS BIRAGEE

[6 W. R., Act X, 45]

DHUN MONEE DEBEA v. SUTTOORGHUN SEAL

[6 W. R., Act X, 100]

UMBKA CHURN MUNDLE v. RANDHONE MOHURIE 11 W. R., 35

GUMANI KAZI v. HARIHAR MOOKERJEE

[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 15: W. R., F. B., 115]

RAM COOMAR GHOSAL v. DEBEA PERSHAD CHATTERJEE 6 W. R., Act X, 87

138. ————— *Lakhiraj.*—The suit was for enhancement of rent. The defendant set up that certain plots of land, the rent of which was sought to be enhanced, were lakhiraj, and therefore not liable to pay rent. *Held* that the onus was not upon the defendant to prove the land was lakhiraj, but upon the plaintiff to prove that the land was *mâl*, or rent-paying. *Semble*—The Courts are accustomed to require some *prima facie* evidence from defendants raising such defence that they hold some lakhiraj lands. *SRIDHAR NANDI v. BRAJA NATH KUNDU CHOWDHRY* 2 B. L. R., A. C., 211
[14 W. R., 286 note]

139. ————— *Separation of mâl and lakhiraj lands.*—In a suit for assessment at enhanced rates, in which the defendant admits that the main portion of the lands in dispute are *mâl*, but does not separate the rent-free lands, the plaintiff is not bound to prove that the lands are *mâl* until the defendant points out their precise situation. *SUTTO CHURN GHOSAL v. TARINIE CHURN GHOSH*
[3 W. R., 178]

ASHRUFONISSA v. UMUNG MOHUN DEB ROY

[5 W. R., Act X, 48]

NEHAL CHUNDER MISTREE v. HUREE PERSHAD MUNDUL 8 W. R., 183

140. ————— *Plea that certain of the lands included in notice are not enhanceable—Onus of proof of such fact—Notice of enhancement.*—In suits for enhancement of rent, where the tenant pleads that a portion of the land sought to be enhanced is held by him rent-free, the onus is on the tenant to prove *prima facie* that such portion of the land is so held by him; and if he be successful in this, the onus is then shifted upon the landlord to rebut such *prima facie* evidence. *NEWAJ BUNPO-PADHYA v. KALI PROSONNO GHOSH*
[I. L. R., 6 Cal., 543: 8 C. L. R., 6]

141. ————— *Alienation of land being lakhiraj.*—In a suit for enhancement of rent upon a certain area of land which plaintiff alleged to be *mâl*, defendant set up that a portion of that area was lakhiraj and did not belong to plaintiff's zamindari. *Held* that plaintiff was bound to prove that he had received rent for the disputed portion before he could obtain a decree for rent for

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

20 ENHANCEMENT OF RENT—concluded.

such port on *Quere*—Is it sufficient that defendant's plea is a mere allegation of lakshray or must it be supported by *prima facie* evidence? *MUN MOHUN Dey v. SREERAM ROY* . 14 W. R., 285

142. ————— *Evidence of receipt of rent*—In a suit for enhancement of rent, where defendant gives *prima facie* proof of a rent-free title, such as a proceeding of the resumption authorities releasing his lands under s. 48, Bengal Regulation XIX of 1793, the onus is on the plaintiff to prove receipt of rent. *HEERA RAM BHUTTA CHANJEE t. ASHRUF ALI* . 9 W. R., 103

143. ————— *Allegation of debutter land*—In a suit for enhancement of rent, where defendant pleads that a parcel of it is debutter land, the property of another party, the onus lies on the plaintiff to prove that the land is mal, even though the alleged owner puts forward no claim. *PREM CHAND BARIK v. BROJONATH KOONDHO CHOWDHRY* . 10 W. R., 205

144. ————— *Suit for arrears of rent*—In a suit for arrears of rent at an enhanced rate where the defendant set up that he had relinquished all the mal in his occupation, and that the residue of the land in dispute was lakshray,—*Held* that the onus was upon the plaintiff to prove that the land for which he sued for enhanced rent was rent paying, and not on the defendant to make good his defence. *MAHOMED AZSAR ALI v. NASSIR MAHOMED* . 3 B. L. R., A. C., 304

145. ————— *Suit to contest enhancement—Act X of 1859, s. 14*—In a suit brought by a rayat under s. 14, Act X of 1859, to contest a notice of enhancement, the onus *probandi* is on the rayat. *PRITHVI RAM CHOWDERY t. CHIDAM CHUNDER SHAHA* . 8 W. R., 8

21 GENEALOGICAL DESCENT

146. ————— *Suit for partition of here-*

him to show that he and they are the only representatives of the person who last held the property. If others claim a share, it is for them to show that they have any rights which operate to restrict the plaintiff's *prima facie* right to treat such property as the exclusive property of himself and the defendants. *KAKAJI BIN RABHOJI v. BARUJI BIN MADHAYAV* [S. Bom., A. C., 205

147. ————— *Common ancestor—Claim as collateral heir*—Where the plaintiff claimed as paternal uncle's grandson and only heir of N, and the evidence showed that N's father was one of three brothers, but it was not stated in the plaint, nor shown by the evidence, who was the father of the three brothers,—*Held* that the suit ought to be

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

21. GENEALOGICAL DESCENT—concluded.

dismissed, it being incumbent on the plaintiff, claiming as a collateral heir, to show who the common ancestor was from whom he derived title. *KEDAR NAUTH DOSS t. PROTAP CHUNDER DOSS* [L. L. R., 6 Calc., 828. 8 C. L. R., 238

22 HINDU LAW.

(a) ADOPTION

148. ————— *Suit to set aside adoption—Invalidity of adoption*—A plaintiff suing for a declaration that an adoption is invalid is bound to prove the invalidity. *BRUJO KISHORE DOSSEE t. SREENATH BOSE* . 9 W. R., 453

149. ————— *Allegation of fraudulent adoption*—In a suit to have it declared that an adoption which has long taken place, and has been acted upon, and in virtue of which defendants are

[21 W. R., 84

150. ————— *Improper and unauthorized adoption*—In a suit in which plaintiffs, claiming as heirs of a deceased Hindu, sought to set aside an adoption effected by the widow as without authority and otherwise improper, the lower Appellate Court held that the onus lay with the plaintiffs to prove their affirmation in respect to the adoption. *HUB DIAL NAG v. ROY KRISTO BROOCHICK* [24 W. R., 107

151. ————— *Adoption under will—Proof of validity of adoption*—A Hindu died leaving a son (who afterwards died a minor and unmarried), a widow, and three daughters. On the death of the minor, the widow succeeded to the property, and, und. " " " in 1831 a son died in 1866 her infant son as the will recovery of possession of the property left by her minor brother. The defence set up was that the will was genuine, that the plaintiff should have sued

SUNDARI DAS

[3 B. L. R., A. C., 145; 11 W. R., 468

152. ————— *Validity of adoption depending on whether natural son alive or dead—Deed or will conferring estate on a person described as adopted son—Evidence Act (I of 1872), ss. 107, 108—Person not heard of for seven years—Presumption of death*.—One S died in September

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*22. HINDU LAW—*continued.*

1878, leaving a widow *B.* The year before his death his only son (*Bala*), a child of eight years old, had left his home and was never heard of again. A few days before his death, *S* adopted the plaintiff (his nephew) and executed a deed of adoption, which stated that he had no hope that his son *Bala* was alive, and that he had therefore adopted the plaintiff. The deed further declared the plaintiff to be the owner of all *S*'s property with all the rights of a natural son, but provided that, in the event of the lost son returning, he should have half. In 1892 the plaintiff, as *S*'s adopted son, brought this suit to recover some of *S*'s property, which was in the hands of the defendants, who claimed it as *S*'s heirs. They (*inter alia*) impeached the plaintiff's adoption. *Held* that, in order to recover the property as the adopted son of *S*, it lay on the plaintiff to prove a valid adoption. It was a condition precedent to prove that at the date of the adoption *S* was without a son. It was therefore for the plaintiff to prove that *Bala* was then dead. There was at that time no presumption that *Bala* was dead, and, there being no evidence on the point, it was impossible to say when he died, or consequently that the adoption was valid. *Held*, however, that plaintiff was entitled to succeed as donee under the deed of adoption. It was clearly *S*'s intention to give the estate to the plaintiff as being his adopted son. But if the adoption was invalid, the gift had no effect. The onus here was on the defendants. It was for them to show that *Bala* was at that date alive and the adoption therefore invalid. That burden they had not discharged, and the plaintiff therefore was entitled to a decree. *Per FARRAN, C.J.*—Where a deed of gift or will confers an estate upon a named person, because he fills or by reason of his filling a certain character, he is entitled to recover the estate without affirmatively proving that he fills such character. The onus of proving that he does not fill the character, which is the reason of the gift, lies upon those who dispute his claim. The whole question is one of onus of proof. *RANGO BALAJI v. MUDIAPPA* [I. L. R., 23 Bom., 296]

153. ——— Suit to enforce the mortgage against son's shares.—*Joint Hindu family*—*Mortgage by father*—*Legal necessity*—*Burden of proof*.—As a general rule, a creditor endeavouring to enforce his claim under a hypothecation-bond given by a Hindu father against the estate of a joint Hindu family in respect of money lent or advanced to the father having only a limited interest, should, if the question is raised, prove either that the money was obtained by the father for a legal necessity, or that he made such reasonable inquiries as would satisfy a prudent man that the loan was contracted to pay off an antecedent debt, or for the other legal necessities of the family. There is a distinction between such cases as this and cases in which a decree has been obtained against the father and the property sold, or cases in which the sons come into Court to ask for relief against a sale effected by their father for an antecedent debt. Where a decree was obtained against the father and a sale effected, the presumption is that the decree was properly made. Where a

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*22. HINDU LAW—*continued.*

son comes into Court to ask for relief against a sale effected by his father for an antecedent debt, it is for the son to make out a case for the relief asked for. In a suit against the members of a joint Hindu family upon a bond given by their father and in which family property was hypothecated no evidence was given on either side as to the circumstances in which the bond was given. There was no evidence to show that any inquiry had been made by the plaintiff as to the objects for which the bond was executed by the father. *Held* that the burden of proof was upon the plaintiff to show either that the money was obtained for a legal necessity, or that he had made reasonable inquiries and obtained such information as would satisfy a prudent man that the loan was contracted to pay off an antecedent debt or for the other legal necessities of the family, and that, no evidence having been given, the suit must be dismissed. *JAMNA v. NAIN SUKH* . . . I. L. R., 9 All., 493

(b) ALIENATION.

154. ——— Alienation by Hindu widow.—*Proof of necessity*.—Where the validity of an alienation by a Hindu widow is the question for the consideration of the Court, the onus of proving the necessity for the alienation rests with the alienor. Where in such a case the plea of necessity fails, the Court will not grant a decree for immediate possession unless a very strong case of waste and deterioration be made out. What is sufficient evidence to support a sale by a Hindu widow of property in which she has only a life interest. *CHUTTER DHAREE SINGH v. HURCOOMAREE* . . . 1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 99

NUND COOMAR SINGH v. GUNGA PERSAUD NARAIN SINGH . . . 10 W. R., 94

And the same is the case in a suit by a son to annul an alienation of ancestral property by the father. *JUGDEL NARAIN SUHAYE v. JALLA RAM PROKASH* . . . 2 W. R., 292

155. ——— Purchaser, Duty of.—*Suit for possession*—*Plea of bona fide purchase*.—In a suit to recover possession the onus is on the defendant who pleads that he is a *bona fide* purchaser for value without notice of plaintiff's title to make out that plea. *JEENUMISSA v. UMUL CHUNDER CHACKRA-NUVIS* . . . 18 W. R., 151

See VARDEN SETH SAM v. LUCKPATHY ROYJEE [9 Moore's I. A., 303]

156. ——— Widow's power of alienation.—It is incumbent on the purchaser of realty from a Hindu widow to enquire whether the circumstances are such as to confer on her the power of alienation. *HEERALALL SHAHA v. JADUB CHUNDER CHENCHERRY* . . . Cor., 119

157. ——— Good faith.—*Good faith*.—*Failure to make inquiry as to widow's right to sell*.—A purchaser from a childless Hindu widow is bound to satisfy himself as to her right to sell. If he does not act with due care in the matter, he cannot be said to have acted legally in good faith, although he

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.**22 HINDU LAW—continued.**

may have fully believed or taken for granted, that all was right. **RAMDHONE BHUTTACHARJEE v. ISHANEE DABEE.** . . . **2 W. R., 123**

158. — Purchase from Hindu widow.—Upon those who claim under an alienation from a Hindu widow rests the onus of showing that the transaction was within her limited power. **COLLECTOR OF MASULIPATAM v. CAVALY VENCATA NARAINAPAH.**

[**2 W. R., P. C. 61; 8 Moore's I. A., 529**

So with a purchaser of immovable property dealing with any one with a qualified power

See **VADALI RAMAKRISHNAMA v. MANDA APPANYA**
[**2 Mad., 407**

159. — Voluntary transfer alleged to have been made by a Hindu widow.—*Burden of proving her knowledge of her rights.*—*Gift.*—Where a voluntary transfer by a Hindu widow is alleged, the burden of proving that it was a free gift, made with knowledge by her of her rights, is on the donee. The plaintiff, widow of the only son who survived his father, who was the owner of village lands and other property, had become, on her husband's death without issue, entitled as the widow, to the estate which he had inherited. But she obtained possession of only half of it. The other half was in the recorded possession, when this suit was brought, of the widow of her late husband's younger brother, who died in his father's lifetime. The case which the latter widow, as defendant, now sought to make was that she had become entitled to a share in the estate as the result of a series of transactions, by way of family arrangement, in which the two widows, and their mother in law, widow of the deceased father, had taken part. These included a reference to arbitration, a release, and dakhil kharj in settlement records. *Held* that the plaintiff must succeed, in the absence of proof of which the burden was on the defendant, that the plaintiff, when ceding half of the estate to which she was entitled, had knowledge of her right, as widow, to the whole, and had freely made what in effect was a gift. **DEO KUAR v. MAN KUAR.** . . . **I. L. R., 17 All., 1**
[**I. R., 21 I. A., 198**

160. — Power of widow of sonless Hindu to mortgage ancestral property.—*Pardanashin woman, Conditions necessary to the execution of a valid deed by.*—*Power of reversioner to sell or mortgage reversionary interest in.*—*Expectancy.*—*Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 6, cl. (a).*—*K* died in 1866 possessed of considerable property, both moveable and immovable. He left surviving him a widow, *H*, who died in 1878 a daughter, *A*, married to one *L*, and two grandsons, *I* and *S*, sons of *A* the latter of whom, *S*, died some time subsequent to 1881, as did also his father *L*. In December 1877, a mortgage-deed was executed over certain of the ancestral property of the family of *K*, the ostensible executants being *L* for himself, and *H*, *A*, and *I* through *L* as their general attorney. This deed was to secure a debt of Rs. 10,000 stated to

ONUS OF PROOF—continued**22 HINDU LAW—continued.**

be to some small extent for an advance in cash, and as to the balance in respect of certain previous debts

nature to the former was executed by *L*, *A*, and *I* for Rs. 20,000 this sum being recited as composed of various debts of earlier date with interest thereon, of an advance to pay Government revenue, an advance for expenses of the marriage of *L*'s daughter, and a very small balance in cash. It was not shown that the debts secured by either of these two deeds were debts

entered into with the consent of all the husband's kindred under circumstances which might raise a valid presumption that the debts secured by them were properly incurred. It was further not shown that the power of attorney under which *L* purported to act in executing the bond of 1877 on behalf of *H*, *A*, and *I* was ever properly explained to the professed executants or that they understood its import, nor was it shown that either of the bonds was duly explained to and comprehended by the professed executants other than *L* himself, in manner required by law in the case of documents executed by pardanashin women, nor, though at the date of the execution of the second bond *I* had attained the age of majority, did it appear that he signed the bond with any clear knowledge of its contents or of the liability which he was professing to incur thereby, or otherwise than through the influence brought to bear on him by his father *L*. *Held*, on suit by the mortgagees to bring to sale the ancestral property which had been of *K* in his lifetime in enforcement of the two mortgages above-mentioned, that the mortgages were not binding on the alleged executants or on the ancestral property at the date of suit in the hands of *A*. *I*'s interest in the family property in suit could only be affected by the mortgage of the 2nd of April 1881 on proof that the debt was in fact one, or was on reasonable inquiry by and statements made to, the lenders of the money believed by them to be one, in respect of which his mother *A*, as a Hindu daughter in possession, could mortgage or charge the family property beyond her own then vested interest in it, or on proof that he, as one of the reversioners by joining with his

recognizes no power in a reversioner to sell or mortgage his interest in expectancy, even although he may be the heir apparent. It is absolutely necessary, before holding that a pardanashin lady or her property is liable on a contract alleged to have been made by her or in consequence of an alleged execution by her of a general power of attorney, to be reasonably satisfied that the liability she was incurring

ONCS OF PROOF—*continued.*22. HINDU LAW—*continued.*

and the nature of the transaction were explained to her; and more particularly is this the case if it is sought by reason of her having executed a document, to fix her and her property with a liability to pay a debt, which, if the document had not been executed by her or by an agent appointed by her with adequate power, could not have been enforced against her property. It is also necessary when money-lenders in this country seek to enforce against the property of a Hindu family a contract of mortgage made by a reversioner, who, although of age at the time, was then still of tender years and without experience of business, for the Court, when the question is raised, to be satisfied that the reversioner understood the nature of the transaction and the effect of the contract which he was entering into, or that the reversioner of the family property, in which the reversioner had an estate in expectancy only, was liable for the debt in respect of which the mortgage is sought to be enforced, and that no unfair advantage was taken of the reversioner's youth and inexperience. *ACHHAN KUAR v. THAKUR DAS* . . . I. L. R., 17 All., 125

Affirmed by Privy Council in *SHAM SUNDER LAL v. ACHHAN KUNWAR* . . . I. L. R., 21 All., 71
[L. R., 25 I. A., 183]

161. ———— *Necessity for alienation—Adequacy of consideration—Purchaser.*—The onus of proving the necessity for a sale by a Hindu widow and the adequacy of the purchase-money lies on the purchaser. *JADU NATH SIRCAR v. SONAMONEE DOSSEE* . . . Cor., 70

BISSONATH ROY v. LALL BAHADOOR SINGH
[1 W. R., 247]

WOOMA CHURN BANERJEE v. HARADHUN MOOKERJEE . . . 1 W. R., 347

162. ———— *Mortgage by Hindu widow.*—The burthen of proving the necessity for a mortgage by a Hindu widow rests on the mortgagee where that necessity is disputed by the next heir. *GOLAB SING v. RAO KURUN SING. RAO KURUN SING v. MAHOMED FYAZ ALI KHAN*
[10 B. L. R., P. C., 1; 14 Moore's I. A., 176]

163. ———— *Purchaser of ancestral property—Proof of inquiry as to existence of necessity.*—In justifying the purchase of ancestral property, the purchaser is not bound to prove the fact that family necessity actually existed; it is sufficient if he establishes that he made *bond fide* inquiry into the matter and was in that inquiry reasonably led to suppose that the necessity did exist. *SOORENDRO PERSHAD DOBEY v. NUNDUN MISSER*
[21 W. R., 196]

164. ———— *Duty of purchaser of ancestral property.*—Where ancestral property is to be sold or mortgaged, all that the purchaser has to do is to see that there is sufficient pressure upon the estate to render the transfer necessary. The fact of there being a decree, an attachment, and a proclamation for sale, is sufficient pressure. *SHEORAJ KOOR v. NUOKCHEDEE LALL* . . . 14 W. R., 72

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*22. HINDU LAW—*continued.*

165. ———— *Alienation by Hindu.*—In a suit brought by a Hindu son, for himself and on behalf of three infant brothers, to set aside a sale of certain ancestral lands which had been made by his father without his concurrence,—*Held* that the onus of proving that the payment of the debts, on account of which the property was sold, was not a common family necessity, was properly laid by the District Judge upon the plaintiff. *BADAJI SAKHOJI v. RAMSHET PANDUSHET* . . . 2 Bom., 23

166. ———— *Proof of power to alienate—Degree of proof.*—Although as a general rule it may lie upon those who claim under an alienation of ancestral property for necessary purposes to show that the transaction was within the limited power of the party alienating, yet particular circumstances may shift the burden of proof. No fixed rule can be laid down as to the degree of proof requisite in such cases. *KAIHUR SINGH v. ROOP SINGH* . . . 3 N. W., 4

TASOUWAR ALI v. KOONJ BEHAREE LAL
[3 N. W., 8 note]

167. ———— *Malabar law—Loan to karnavan.*—There is no invariable presumption on whom the burden of proof lies as to the necessity of a loan made to the karnavan. *ELAYACHANDATHIL KOMBI ACHEN v. KENATUMKORA LAKSHMI AMMA* . . . I. L. R., 5 Mad., 201

168. ———— *Application of purchase-money—Sale by Hindu widow—Duty of purchaser.*—Where a Hindu widow sells as guardian of her minor son and for his maintenance, the purchaser must show the necessity for the sale, but he need not see to the application of the money. *RAJDA KISHORE MOOKERJEE v. MIRTOONJOY GOWD*
[7 W. R., 23]

KOOL CHUNDER SURMA v. RAMJOY SURMONA
[10 W. R., 8]

RAM PERSHAD SINGH v. NAJBUNNISSA KOOR
[9 W. R., 501]

169. ———— *Duties of purchaser—Application of purchase-money.*—A purchaser for value is not bound to prove the antecedent economy or good conduct of a Hindu widow who alienates a portion of her husband's estate, nor to account for the due appropriation of the purchase-money, but he is bound to use diligence in ascertaining that there is some legal necessity for the loan, and he may be reasonably expected to prove the circumstances connected with his own particular loan. *GOBINDMONEE DOSSEE v. SHAM LOLL BYSACK. KALI COOMAR CHOWDHRY v. RAM DOSS SHAHA*
[W. R., 1864, 153]

170. ———— *Application of purchase-money—Alienation by Hindu widow.*—In a sale by a Hindu widow under necessity, where the vendee pays a fair price and acts *bond fide*, the mere fact of only two-thirds of the purchase-money being paid to creditors does not invalidate his conveyance, as he is not bound to see to the application of

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

22 HINDU LAW—continued

the purchase money **RAM GOPAL GHOSH v. BUL LODGE BOSE** . . . **W. R. 1884, 385**

171 ——— *Obligation on creditor seeking to enforce a charge on property sold*—In transactions such as the alienation by a widow of her estate of inheritance derived from her husband any creditor seeking to enforce a charge on such estate is bound at least to show the nature of the transaction, and to show that in advancing his money he gave credit on reasonable grounds to an assertion that the money was wanted for one of the recognized necessities **KAMESWAR PERSHAD v. RAM BAHADUR SINGH**

[**I L R. 6 Calc. 843, 8 C L R. 361**
L R. 6 I A, 8

KASHINATH SITARAM OYE v. DADKI
[**6 Bom. A C, 211**

172 ——— *Proof of execution of deed by Hindu widow*—The plaintiff, to make good his claim against the estate of his deceased debtor, relied upon a document purporting to have been signed by the latter's widow, since then also deceased. The Court of first appeal however, found that there had been no actual execution of the instrument by the widow, and dismissed the suit. The burden of proving due execution by the widow lay upon the plaintiff, who relied upon it as binding the estate which she represented. A matter commented on in **Kameswar Pershad v. Ram Bahadur Singh, I L R. 6 Calc. 843, 8 I A, 8** **RAMRATAN SUKAL v. NANDU** . . . **I L R. 19 Calc. 249**
[L R. 19 I A, 1

173 ——— *Creditor, Obligation of—Proof of satisfaction of debt*—Where a party, entitled to impeach an alienation by a widow of her husband's estate, seeks to set aside such an alienation, and the defendant establishes not only that he had a charge on the estate in virtue of a mortgage deed executed by the widow, but that the debt to him was on account of advances made to her for purposes for which she would have been entitled to alienate the estate as against the next heirs, it does not follow that because plaintiff had a right to demand this peculiar proof of the ordinary rule which requires the party who alleges payment to prove payment is to be inverted in his favour or that the debt is to be presumed to be satisfied unless the contrary is shown by the creditor, and if he alleges that the mortgage-deed was not bona fide, the burden lies on him to prove his allegation. **CAVALY VENGATA NARAYAN v. COLLECTOR OF MASULIPATAN**

[**10 W. R. P. C. 47, 11 Moore's I A, 619**

174 ——— *Suit to set aside alienation*—Suit to set aside sale in execution of decree of joint family property as improperly made—Where joint family property is sold in execution of a decree against the head of the family, and purchased bona fide and for valuable consideration, the onus lies on members of the family who impugn the sale to show that the decree was an improper one. **SUREO PERSHAD SINGH v. SOORJENDRE KOOER**

[**24 W. R. 281**

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

22 HINDU LAW—continued

175 ——— *Suit for share of alienated property—Mortgage by one member of joint family—Suit for possession of property*—In a suit by a Hindu widow to recover a share of property alleged to have been inherited from her husband (J), and which had been mortgaged by her husband's brother (B) and sold under a decree obtained on the mortgage, the question was raised whether the money for which the property was mortgaged had been borrowed by B for his own private use or for the benefit of the family. Held that the onus was on the defendant to show that the plaintiff had derived any benefit from the money. **SREEMUTTY v. LUKHEE NARAY DUTT** . . . **22 W. R., 171**

176 ——— *Alienation by Hindu father—Necessity—Specific performance, Suit for, against father*—There is no legal presumption in the Madras Presidency that a sale by a Hindu father is valid until the contrary is shown. Where a suit is brought against the father of an undivided Hindu family having an infant son for the specific performance of a contract to sell land, presumably ancestral, the Court having thereby notice that the vendor's powers can be exercised without a breach of trust only where there exists a necessity sufficient in law to justify the sale and that the infant son is entitled to interdict the sale, is bound to require the plaintiff to give some proof of the necessity for the sale. **GURU. SAMI SASTRIAL v. OANAPATHIA PILLAI**

[**I. L R., 5 Mad., 337**

177 ——— *Alienation by widow—Proof that money on mortgage was advanced for purpose justified by legal necessity—Evidence of sufficiency of husband's estate to maintain widow*—A Hindu proprietor's heirs in possession after the death of his widow who had mortgaged part of the inheritance, were sued by the mortgagee's heir, who represented him to enforce the mortgage as binding on the land. There was evidence that after the mortgage was executed, previous mortgages made by the widow were paid off with the borrowed money, but there was no evidence connecting any of those securities with a debt of the husband, or that the mortgage was made for a legitimate purpose. Held that, although the suit was brought by the representative and not by the original mortgagee the burden of proving the money to have been advanced to the widow for a purpose justified by legal necessity was on the plaintiff, and that it was incumbent on him to adduce sufficient evidence of the nature of the transaction. That general evidence to the effect that the husband died in debt, and that the widow substituted new securities at reduced interest for former mortgages, was not sufficient to exempt the plaintiff from having to prove the particulars of the transaction and its justification. That the burden of proving that the estate left by the husband was sufficient to maintain the widow was not thrown upon the defendants. **Hannoman Pershad Pandey v. Muniray Koonverree, 6 Moore's I A, 393**, discussed **MAHE SHAR BAKSH SINGH v. RATAN SINGH**

[**I L R., 23 Calc. 768**
L R., 23 I A., 57

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ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

22. HINDU LAW—continued.

178. — Purchase by son at sale for arrears of rent against father. *Proof of bonâ fides of sale.*—Where a son purchased a property sold for arrears of rent, on account of the default of his father, and both father and son were living together at the time of the purchase. *Held* that the onus was on the son to prove that his purchase was *bonâ fide*. *HUB SHAYE MANSER v. DLEN DYAL SINGH* 7 W. R., 275

179. — Alienation by manager of infant's estate — *Presumption of bonâ fides* — *Obligation of purchaser to inquire* — *Necessity for charge.*—Under the Hindu law, the right of a *bonâ fide* incumbrancer who has taken from a *de facto* manager a charge on lands created honestly, for the purpose of saving the estate, or for the benefit of the estate, is not (provided the circumstances would support the charge) had it emanated from a *de facto* and *de jure* manager affected by the want of union of the *de facto* with the *de jure* title. The question as to the onus of proof in such cases is one not capable of a general and inflexible answer, but the presumption proper to be made will vary with circumstances. Thus, a mortgagor, who is setting up a charge in his favour made by one whose title to alienate he knew to be limited, must prove the facts which embody the representations made to him of the alleged deeds of the estate and the motives influencing his immediate loan; but such proof must not be required from one not an original party, after a lapse of time and enjoyment and apparent acquiescence. Where, also, a charge is created by the substitution of a new security for an older one, and the consideration for the older one was an old precedent debt of an ancestor not previously questioned, the presumption will arise in favour of a consideration that binds the estate. The lender is bound to inquire into the necessity for the charge, and to satisfy himself that the manager is acting for the benefit of the estate. But if he does so inquire and acts honestly, the real existence of an alleged sufficient and reasonably credited necessity is not a condition precedent to the validity of his charge, and he is not bound to see to the application of the money. *HUNOOMAN PERSHAD PANDEY v. MUNDRAJ KOONWEREE*

[6 Moore's L. A., 393: 18 W. R., 81 note

180. — Sale of property by guardian for minor—*Allegation of fraud.*—In a suit by three brothers to recover an estate sold by their two brothers as their guardians during their minority, as they alleged, without necessity and in collusion with the purchaser, — *Held* that the onus was on the plaintiff to prove the sale fraudulent and collusive. *ACHUNTH SINGH v. KISHEN PERSHAD SINGH*

[W. R., 1864, 37

181. — Sale of property of minor or person under disqualification by party in fiduciary position—*Proof of bonâ fides.*—When a person, after attaining majority, questions any sale of his property made by his guardian during his minority, the burden lies on the person who upholds

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

22. HINDU LAW—continued.

the purchase not only to show that, under the circumstances of the case, either the guardian had the power to sell or that the purchaser reasonably supposed he had such power, but, further, that the whole transaction, so far as regarded the purchaser's part in it, was *bonâ fide*. Following the principle laid down by the Court in the case of *Kannal Jochari v. Kaniare Dilee*, 1 B. L. R., O. C., 31 note, it was held that, when either the person who sells labours under disqualification, or the purchaser stands in a fiduciary relation to the owner of the property, the *bonâ fides* of the dealing cannot be presumed, but must be made out by the purchaser. *ROOP NARAIN SINGH v. GUGADHAR PERSHAD NARAIN* 9 W. R., 297

182. — Suit to set aside sale made by guardian—*Act XL of 1858, s. 18*—*Fraud or collusion—Purchaser.*—Where a plaintiff alleges fraud or illegality as a ground for setting aside a sale made under s. 18, the onus lies upon him to make out a *prima facie* case of fraud or illegality, and to show that the debt, which formed the consideration for the sale in such case, was one for which the minor was not responsible. *PER PRINSER, J.*—A stranger purchasing from a guardian, acting under the authority granted under s. 18 of Act XL of 1858, will be entitled to every protection from the Courts, so long as it is not shown that he acted in a fraudulent or collusive manner, knowing that the debts, for the liquidation of which the purchase-money would be applied, were not debts lawfully binding on the minor. The burden of proof in such a case would lie heavily on the person seeking to set aside the alienation. But where the purchaser is himself the creditor, and therefore has the means of satisfying a Court as to the origin and nature of the debts and how they are binding on the minor, the burden of proof is shifted on the purchaser, when the plaintiff has established a *prima facie* case. *SIEHER CHUND v. DULPUTRY SINGH*

[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 363: 5 C. L. R., 374

183. — Alienation for debt contracted by karnavan — *Presumption* — *Proof of agency and authority to contract debts.*—There is no presumption of law that every debt contracted by the karnavan of a Malabar tarwad is for the uses of the tarwad and chargeable on the tarwad estate. The creditor must shew, in the first instance, if it is disputed, that the obligor had authority from the tarwad as their agent and manager to contract debts, and that he assumed to act in the particular instance as such agent and manager. The creditor having established these facts, it lies on the tarwad to show that the obligor was not acting within the scope of his authority in the particular instance. *KUTTI MAN-NADIPAR v. PAYANU MUTHAN*

[I. L. R., 3 Mad., 238

184. — Suit on a mortgage executed by a Hindu father—*Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882)*—*Joint Hindu family—Sons not made parties—Notice.*—Where the sons in a joint Hindu family come into Court seeking to get

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

23 HINDU LAW—concluded

establish that the mortgagor, when he brought his suit, had notice of their interests in the mortgaged property. **RAM NATH RAI v. LACHMAN RAI**

[I L R, 21 All, 193]

BIJAI BHADUR SINGH v. MEWA LAL

[I L R, 21 All, 195 note]

185 ——— Alienation by ancestor—

Suit by her Where an heir's title to an estate is unobstructed and his possession is only obstructed by an alleged conveyance on the part of an ancestor it lies upon the party holding possession and who causes the obstruction to prove that such a conveyance has taken place. **KAMINEE MOHUN CRUCKERBUTTY v. KALBE KANT SEIN**

14 W R, 275

186 ——— Subject of purchase—Evidence of right and interest on purchased property

—A purchaser of another's rights and interests is bound to show what may be properly comprised under that denomination. **RAM NATH POY v. SALEEM AHMED KHAN JADOO NATH ROY v. SALEEM AHMED KHAN**

3 N W, 183

(c) MAINTENANCE

187 ——— Right in property beyond mere maintenance—Right of widow exercising rights of ownership over estate of husband

—Where the widow has been allowed to exercise acts of ownership in respect of landed property belonging to her deceased husband in compliance with a mere right to maintenance from his estate the onus of proof that the widow is entitled to no more beyond a bare maintenance lies upon the party asserting this. **NOVINDH SIKON v. SOHUN KOOR**

3 N W, 12

(d) STRIDHAN

188 ——— Purchase with stridhan, Proof of—Hindu wife seeking to exempt property from the debts of her husband

—A Hindu wife seeking to exempt property from responsibility for her husband's debts must clearly prove that she had stridhan and that the property was purchased bona fide with her exclusive funds. **BROJMOHUN MITER v. RADHA KOOHARIE**

W R 1864 60

189 ——— Proof of property being stridhan—Gift of Hindu widow

—The burden of proving property (the subject of a gift of a Hindu widow) to be stridhan rests with those claiming under it. **CHUNDER MONEE DOSSETT v. JOTKI SEN SIRCAR**

I W R, 107

BISSESSOR CRUCKERBUTTY v. RAM JOY MOHOM DAB

2 W R, 236

23 HUSBAND AND WIFE

190 ——— Suit by wife to recover property from husband—Alienation by husband of securities belonging to wife

—In a suit by

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

23 HUSBAND AND WIFE—continued

a Mahomedan wife who had left her husband's protection on account of ill usage for recovery, among other property, of certain securities belonging to her

ment and delivery to him had paid the full value for them the correct principle as to the onus of the proof is that although the wife may have failed to establish affirmatively the precise case alleged by her, her husband having admitted the receipt of the securities from her was bound to show something more than mere endorsement and delivery that the relation of the parties being what it was it lay upon him to prove that the transactions which he set up were bona fide sales and purchases and that he actually gave full value for what he received from her, and where it was proved that the wife had the securities while under her husband's protection and some had passed from her to him and others to his creditors, and that the wife left her husband a house in destitution the proof adduced by the husband as to this sale for full consideration to him must be full and clear, and such as to satisfy a Court of Justice that the transactions were conducted fairly and properly, and with a due regard to the rights and interests of the wife. Where it was in proof that a portion of the immovable property of the wife had passed to a bona fide purchaser under conveyances executed by the wife to her husband or to such purchaser, the burden of proof in a suit by her to recover the property is upon her, as she seeks to be relieved from the effect of her own conveyances the execution of which she does not dispute against one who if not an absolute stranger stands in no fiduciary relation to her. **BUZZLOO RUBEEM v. SHUMSHEROONISSA BEGUM JUDOOAUTH ROSE v. SHUMSHEROONISSA BEGUM**

[8 W R, P C, 3 11 Moore's I A 551]

S C in High Court. **BUZZLOO RUBEEM v. SHUMSHEROONISSA BEGUM MERTUNJOY ROSE v. SHUMSHEROONISSA BEGUM JUDOOAUTH ROSE v. SHUMSHEROONISSA BEGUM**

W R, F B, 60

191 ——— Suit by wife for property after divorce—Mahomedan law—In a suit by a Mahomedan lady against her husband after divorce for recovery of property belonging to her which her husband held before the divorce, the possession of the husband being the possession of the wife the onus lies on the husband to prove his right to the property, and that as done the presumption was that the property so held by the husband was held by him on behalf of the wife. **ABDOOL ALI alias SHOAEEA v. KURUMMISSA**

9 W R, 153

192 ——— Suit for possession of property of which husband and wife have been tenants—Nature of possession—In a suit to recover certain property on the allegation that plaintiff's father had obtained it in gift from his wife L, and that it had been in the possession of father and son more than thirty years defendant having L's name recorded in the Collectorate as heir to L—Held, with reference to the fact

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.**23. HUSBAND AND WIFE—concluded.**

that there had been a tenancy of husband and wife together, that it was incumbent on plaintiff to prove that his possession was possession on his own account, and not that of an agent. *VELAER AM KHAN v. AZMIR* 11 W. R., 513

21. INTERVENORS.

103. ———— *Suit for rent—Proof of receipt and enjoyment of rent.*—In a suit for rent under a kabuliati, if a third party intervenes and supports the defendant's case that the rents have been paid, not to the plaintiff, but to the intervenor, the onus of proving such previous receipt and enjoyment is altogether on the intervenor; and until his intervention is disposed of, the plaintiff need not prove his title or the kabuliati. *RAM BHUROSE SINGH v. JAWA MAHAIDON* [11 W. R., 310]

RADHA KISHORE TALOOKDAR v. GOLUCK CHUNDER ROY 11 W. R., 308

104. ———— *Suit against person holding under decree under s. 77, Act X of 1859.*—The onus of proving title was on a plaintiff seeking to oust a person formally declared by a decree under s. 77, Act X of 1859, to be in enjoyment of the rent of disputed land and consequently in possession. *RUNGO MOSEER DOSSER v. UNSO-POORNA DEBIA* 7 W. R., 149

105. ———— *Suit to get rid of decision in favour of intervenor.*—In order to get rid of the effect of a Collector's decision in favour of an intervenor under s. 77, Act X of 1859, the party entitled must bring a suit to establish his title, it being not enough for him merely to establish a vague allegation of dispossession and throw it up on the defendant to prove title. *MONESSUR MOOKERJEE v. KALEE DOSS MOOKERJEE* . 11 W. R., 573

106. ———— *Suit after successful intervention under s. 77, Act X of 1859.*—Plaintiff's suit for rent against the raiyats of certain land alleged to belong to a mouzah (Baboolce) which they had bought at an auction sale having been dismissed in consequence of defendant's intervention, under s. 77, Act X of 1859, they brought an action against her to recover possession. The defence was that the land in dispute did not belong to plaintiffs' mouzah, but to defendant's mouzah. Gyrutpore. *Held* that the plaintiffs were bound to prove their own case, and to show that the land belonged to their purchased estate (Baboolce). In this case, however, both parties had consented to have the case decided on the question whether mouzah Gyrutpore was or was not in existence, and the defendant could not therefore make out a new case in special appeal. *MOONDUR BIBEE v. HONOOMAN PERSHAD* . 11 W. R., 277

107. ———— *Suit after intervention under s. 77, Act X of 1859—Right to rent.*—Where a suit by the purchaser of an alleged lakhiraj tenure for rent from his under-tenant was thrown out by the intervention of the superior landlord,

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.**21. INTERVENORS—continued.**

under s. 77, Act X of 1859,—*Held* that all the plaintiff had to do in a regular suit brought by him in consequence was to prove that he was entitled to the rent from the under-tenant. It was not necessary for him to prove that his land was valid lakhiraj. *RAJ CHUNDER GHOSH v. JOY CHUNDER DUTT* [12 W. R., 197]

108. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 73.*—Where the plaintiff sued to recover possession of certain property which he alleged he had purchased from H, and proved his purchase, and B, the mother of H, intervened and contended that the property was her own and purchased for herself and not on behalf of H,—*Held* the onus was on B to prove the title. *JAGGADANAND MISSEER v. HAMID RASUL* 3 B. L. R., 182 note

S. C. JAGGODANAND MISSEER v. HAMID RUSOOL [10 W. R., 52]

109. ———— In a suit upon a registered kabuliati for possession of certain property the appellant intervened alleging a prior purchase by him from the plaintiff's vendor, and was made a defendant. On the plaintiffs having proved their title against the original defendants, the lower Courts held that the onus was on the appellant, who was not shown to be actually in possession, to prove his allegation. *Held* that the lower Courts were right in so holding. *Jaggadanand Misser v. Hamid Rasul*, 3 B. L. R., 182 note; 10 W. R., 52, approved and followed. *BALNIA KUNDU DUBOYE v. ANKUNDA PUNDA* 7 C. L. R., 560

200. ———— *Proof of title.*—A plaintiff who sues by right of inheritance for the recovery of lands in the possession, not illegal or forcible, of defendants, to the rents whereof it was held in a previous suit, in which he intervened, that he had not been in the actual enjoyment, is bound to prove as well his title to the estate as his lineal descent from, or relation in such degree of contiguity as would entitle him to part succession to, the original acquirer thereof. *CHRYTEN MYTHE v. LUKHEE CHURN PATNAIK* 8 W. R., 258

201. ———— *Suit for kabuliati—Act X of 1859, s. 77—Intervenor.*—In a suit to obtain a kabuliati, the defendant admitted the plaintiff's title. A third party intervened (under s. 77, Act X of 1859) alleging that he was in actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent. *Held* that the onus was on the intervenor to prove that he was *bona fide* in actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent, and not on the plaintiff to prove his possession. *BAHARULLA v. MAJAN*

[3 B. L. R., Ap., 61]

KISHEN CHUNDER DOSS v. BURATTEE SHEIKH

[2 W. R., Act X, 38]

202. ———— *Suit for declaration of right. Suit for usufruct of property—Unsuccessful intervention.*—The mortgage of certain property having been purchased by S, he sold it to G, who foreclosed, got a decree for possession, and sold it to W. W's intervention having failed in a suit for

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

24 INTERVENORS—concluded

arrears of rent by a party setting up a title intermediate between him and the raiyat on the ground of a miras po tak obtained from the mortgagor subsequently to the mortg. e, he (H) said to have his right declared to the rents payable by the raiyat. Held that it was not only not necessary to the plaintiff to prove possession, but the very ground he took was want of possession in his cause of action being that he was prevented from enjoying the usufruct. Held also that it was for the defendant to show that the encumbrance did not injure the outcome of the property. **GOBIND CHUNDER BANERJEE v. WISE**

[12 W R, 19]

25 LANDLORD AND TENANT

203 Allegation that lands are held under different title—Where a raiyat holds lands of considerable extent under a zamindari, and alleges that one or two plots occupied by him are held under a different title than the rest is on him to prove his allegation. **RAM COOMAR ROY v. BHOJOY GOBIND BURAL** 7 W R, 535

first defendant to obtain possession of some portions of land alleged to fall within the share of the zamindari so purchased defendants contended that the plots which were the subject of suit, although falling within the ambit of the zamindari did not in fact form a portion of it but were lakhiraj lands belonging to themselves by a title independent of the title to the zamindari. The evidence showed the principal defendant to have been in receipt of the rents and profits of the land in suit, as well as of his share of the zamindari. Held that the onus lay upon the defendants to show the alleged independent title, failing to do so, the *prima facie* title made out by the plaintiff ought to prevail. **SUDH DAN ALI v. MUTHOORNATH DOTE** 14 W R, 226

205 Rival tenants—Resignation of tenancy—In a suit between two rival tenants claiming to hold under the same landlord, where one of them admitted the tenancy of the other, but pleaded resignation by him of his tenancy and a lease to him of the land, the onus of proof was held to rest upon him who made the allegation. **KISHEN CHANDRA SHAKA v. HOOKOOM CHAND SHAKA**

[W R, 1884 47]

208 Allegation of particular tenure—Proof of title—The onus in a suit in which the plaintiff seeks to obtain a declaration that the defendants hold a tenure under him lies on the plaintiff, who must prove strictly the title under which he seeks that declaration. **ROYES MOLLAN v. MUDHOOSODDUN MUNDUL** 9 W R, 164

207 Transferability of tenure—Presumption—There is no presumption that any tenure held is not a transferable tenure, and a landlord who sues for his possession on the ground that a tenure held was not transferable

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

25 LANDLORD AND TENANT—continued

must establish his case as an ordinary plaintiff. **DOYA CHAND SHAKA v. ANUND CHUNDER SEN MOZUMDAR** I L R, 14 Calc, 382

203 Transferability of tenures—In a suit brought to recover possession of certain lands forming part of the patti estate of the plaintiffs and constituting the raiyat's holding of one H, which lands were sold in execution of a money decree against H and purchased by the defendant the defendant set up that the tenure held by H was of a permanent and transferable nature. Held that the onus of proving the transferability of the tenure was upon the defendant. **Doya Chand Shaka v. Anund Chunder Sen**, I L R, 14 Calc, 382, not followed. **KRIPANJOY DABIA v. DURGIA GOVIND SIKHAN** I L R, 15 Calc, 89

209 Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1852), s 106, 108 Transferability of tenancy—Suit by zamindar to set aside a Court sale of his raiyat's interest—A zamindar raiyat mortgaged the land comprised in his holding, and the mortgagee having sued and obtained a decree on his mortgage attached the mortgagor's interest in the land and purchased it at the Court sale held in execution of his decree. The zamindar, who had intervened unsuccessfully in execution, now sued to set aside the sale and to eject the decree holder and the judgment debtor from the land. Neither party adduced evidence. Held that there was no presumption that the tenant was a tenant at will or was there a presumption that the tenancy was not transferable—such presumptions being contrary to ss 106 and 108 of the Transfer of Property Act respectively. The burden of proof therefore lay on the plaintiff and had not been discharged, and the suit must consequently be dismissed. **APPA RAO v. SUBBAYYA** I L R, 13 Mad, 80

210 Non transferable tenure—Where a plaintiff sets up a case of an exceptional circumstance alleging it to be not transferable the plaintiff should be called on to prove the allegation before a defendant in possession, under an order of a Revenue Court can be called on to prove title. **HURRO SOONDERY DENIA v. AMEENA BEGUM** 1 Ind Jm, N S, 188 [5 W R, Act X, 72]

211 Suit for possession under mukarari lease—In a suit to recover possession of land under a mukarari lease granted admitted had been claimed a mukarari interest—Held that the onus lay with the substantive defendant to show that his lease was mukarari. **RUGHOOYAT DUBEY v. PERISH RAO VABATA** 10 W R, 9

212 Khadims tenure—Where persons have long held as khadims under the superior holders or managers of endowed property, and claim to hold a permanent khadim tenure from which they are entitled to be ejected

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*25. LANDLORD AND TENANT—*continued.*

except for misconduct, the *onus probandi* is on them.
CHAND MEAN v. KHONDKAR ASHRUTOLLAH

[6 W. R., 89]

213. ———— *Allegation that lands are sir—Sale in execution of decree.*—Where a person whose proprietary rights in a melial have been sold in execution of a decree, alleges that land held by him at the time of such sale was held as sir, the burden of proof lies on him. HARI DAS v. GHANSHAM NARAIN . . . I. L. R., 6 All., 286

214. ———— *Suit for possession of ayma land—Identification by plaintiff.*—Where a plaintiff establishes a *prima facie* case of the identity of ayma land which he claims through his ancestor, who had been allowed by the Collector to retain it, it will rest with defendant to prove that the land is his own, or that it is not the ayma land which the plaintiff's ancestor once held. MOLLA ABDOOR RUB v. HURRYHUR MOOKERJEE

[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 50]

215. ———— *Gorabundi tenure—Transferability, Proof of.*—The onus lies on a plaintiff claiming in virtue of a purchase of the tenure from a former holder to be entitled to possession of gorabandi lands, to prove that such lands are transferable. CHUTTERBHUI BHARTI v. JANKI PROSAUD SINGH . . . 4 C. L. R., 293

216. ———— *Khoti tenure, Proof of—Suit for rent.*—In a suit by a kabuliattar khot for rent from cultivators holding lands in a khoti village, the onus does not lie on the plaintiff to prove the land to be khoti; but the holder of land in a khoti estate must prove that he is exempted from paying rent according to the custom of the country. MUHAMMAD YAKOUB v. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL . . . 9 Bom., 278

217. ———— *Suit for value of trees cut by tenant—Nature of tenure.*—There is no presumption that orchard lands in Behar are held on a bhaoli tenure, there being many instances of orchards there held on a nukdi tenure. The onus of proving the special nature of the tenure is on the zamindar suing for the value of trees cut down, and not on the tenant-defendant. DOOMUN SINGH v. SOOKUN LALL . . . 2 W. R., 12

218. ———— *Orchard land—Possession of planter of trees.*—Although generally it may be taken that land whereon an orchard is planted belongs to the zamindar, and has been granted to a stranger to plant trees thereon, in which case it reverts to the zamindar after the trees have disappeared and the land has become arable, yet when it is asserted that the land belongs to the planter of the orchard, having been acquired by purchase, it is for the zamindar to prove that the land belongs to him and was given for plantation; and in the absence of such proof the holder or occupant may rely on his long possession. DHUNEE RAM v. AMANUT HOSSEIN . . . 2 Agra, Pt. II, 161

219. ———— *Suit by landlord for possession of land in his estate—Right to posses-*

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*25. LANDLORD AND TENANT—*continued.*

sion.—When a landlord sues for possession of land within his estate, the onus is on him to prove that he is entitled to that possession. GUDADHUR BANERJEE v. KANYE DEKHOORIA . . . 8 W. R., 191.

220. ———— *Suit by talukhdar purchaser at sale—Dispossession and disputed title.*—A talukhdar who had purchased at an execution-sale the under-tenure of one of his tenants, sued him to obtain possession of the land contained in the purchased holding, of some of which he said he had been dispossessed, and in regard to the remainder of which his title was disputed. *Held* that the deputation of an Ameen was improper, and that the onus lay on the plaintiff to prove his case. SHUSTER RAM PAUL v. NOBO KANT ROY CHOWDHRY

[14 W. R., 190.]

221. ———— *Lease of land of particular nature—Proof that it came under that designation.*—Where a landlord leased out some land to a tenant, reserving to himself only such portion of it as fell under the definition of nila zamin, — *Held* that it was for the landlord, in a suit for the possession of such nila zamin, to bring evidence to prove what portion of the land leased out was nila; and that, in the absence of such evidence, the whole land must be taken as having been leased out to the tenant. REILLY v. BAMA SOONDURIE DOSSEE

[25 W. R., 398.]

222. ———— *Suit for possession—Dispute as to ground and nature of possession.*—In a suit for possession of a portion of land on the allegation that it had belonged to plaintiff as his ancestral property up to the date of his being ousted, when the defendant, admitting the alleged possession, contended that it had been not that of an owner, but only permissive possession as that of a tenant, — *Held* that the burden of proof lay on the defendant. BOISTUB CHURN SEIN v. TRAHEE RAM SEIN

[15 W. R., 32.]

223. ———— *Suit to recover share of holding after sale in execution of decree for rent—Proof of status as tenant and recognition of division of tenure.*—In a suit to recover a share of a holding, the whole of which had been sold in execution of a decree for arrears of rent, the plaintiff, who claimed to hold a divided portion of the tenure, was held bound to prove either that such division had been recognized and ratified by the zamindar or that the latter received rent from him, i.e., he would have to prove his status as tenant in respect of the share in question. HURRYHUR SINGH v. OOMA KOOR . . . 16 W. R., 93.

224. ———— *Exercise of right incidental to tenure—Objection to right.*—When a party objects to the exercise by another of an ordinary legal right incidental to his tenure, it is for the objecting party to give some *prima facie* evidence as to the grounds on which that objection is founded. GYARAM MUNDUL v. GYARAM NAIK

[1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 22; Marsh., 23; 1 Hay, 65.]

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

25 LANDLORD AND TENANT—continued

225 ————— Right of occu-

pancy—Permanent cultivators—Suit for ejectment
—The defendant's ancestors were the only cultivat-

tors dated back at least to 1806. In 1833, the defendant's ancestor was recognized by the Collector, who then managed the temple as an hereditary raiyat. a right of

of the temple to eject the defendants after notice to quit, that the burden of proving that a right of occupancy was not an incident of defendants' tenure lay on the plaintiff. KRISHNASAMI PILLAI v. VARADARAJA AYYANGAR. I. L. R. 5 Mad, 345

226. ————— Right of occu-
pancy—Permanent cultivator—Paracudie—The
defendant's ancestors ————

other things to pay certain dues. They were described in the muchalka as paracudie. In 1857 the plaintiff's predecessors took over the management of the temple from and executed a muchalka to the Collector, whereby he agreed among other things not to eject the raiyats as long as they paid kist. In 1882 the dues (which were payable separately)

227 ————— Defendant ad

such as he set up, namely, a permanent tenancy at a rate which cannot be enhanced. KHETTER KRISTO MITTER v. DINENDRO NARAIN ROY

[3 C. W. N., 202

228. ————— Suit for eject-

ment—Right of occupancy—In an ejectment suit by a landlord against his tenant the plaintiff cannot

[I. L. R., 16 Mad, 9b

229. ————— Ejectment, suit
for—Occupancy rights—Madras Rent Recovery
Act (Madras Act VIII of 1865), s. 12—A zamindar, having given to the defendant, who was a culti-

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

25 LANDLORD AND TENANT—continued

vating raiyat in the ————

raiyats from a time immemorial and it was found that their holding had lasted at least one hundred and fifty years. The defendant had executed and delivered to the plaintiff a muchalka for one year and he had made no default in payment of rent. Held that the onus was on the plaintiff and as she had failed to prove that the defendant's tenancy had commenced under her or her ancestors the suit should be dismissed. VENKATA MAHALAKSHMAMMA v. RAMAJOOI. I. L. R., 16 Mad, 271

230 ————— Right of

damages by conversion of the land from ————

[10 B. L. R., Ap, 69

231 ————— Proof of zamindari rights
—Right to garden planted with trees—The owner of a bagh in an estate in which he is not possessed of any zamindari rights must if he claim a higher right than that ordinarily possessed by a tenant planter or the successor of such a planter produce evidence in support of his claim, but when the bagh has been admittedly planted by a zamindar and has been, on the sale of his zamindari rights reserved by him, it is incumbent on the purchaser to prove that by the reservation the vendor reserved only the interest which a tenant-planter would have possessed in the bagh. ALI BUKSH v. MUDUN GOPAL

[3 Agra, 369

232 ————— Suit for assessment of
lands accreted to zimma tenure—Beng Reg. VIII of 1793, s. 51—Beng Reg. XI of 1820—A suit for the assessment of lands accreted to a zimma tenure must be tried upon s. 51, Reg. VIII of 1793, the burden being on the plaintiff to prove that the tenure is liable to the assessment sought, and the

CHUNDER DUTT

9 W. R., 379

Upholding on review, JUGGUT CHUNDER DUTT v. PANIGRAHY. 8 W. R., 427

233 ————— Acknowledgment of ten-

ancy—Suit for kabuliast—In a suit before the Collector for a kabuliast, on the ground that the defendant had occupied and cultivated certain lands of the plaintiff the defendant pleaded that he was co-parcener with the plaintiff of the land, but he admitted that he had given a kabuliast for some of the lands

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.**25. LANDLORD AND TENANT—continued.**

he occupied. *Held* that, since by giving the kabuliya the defendant had acknowledged the plaintiff to be his landlord, the onus of proving the plea was upon the defendant. **JUGGOBUNDU MOZOOMDAR v. GOOROPERSHAD ROY** . . . **Marsh., 54**

GOORU PERSAD ROY v. JUGGOBUNDU MOZOOMDAR . . . **W. R., F. B., 15:1 Hay, 228**

234. ——— Suit by raiyat for pottah at fair and equitable rates.—The proprietors of a certain holding having refused the terms of the Government, a farming settlement was made with the present defendant, who undertook to confirm and ratify all amulnamahs granted by the zamindars while the settlement proceedings had been pending. Plaintiff, being a raiyat without a right of occupancy, but one who had got an amulnamah, sued for a pottah at the rate fixed by the amulnamah. *Held* that the amulnamah formed the basis of a special contract between the parties, and took their case out of the purview of the ss. 5 and 8 of the Rent Law; and that by the terms of the amulnamah the defendant was bound to give plaintiff a pottah on fair and equitable rates ("upajukta"), which were to depend on the rates which he himself obtained from Government. *Held* that the onus of proving that the rate which he claimed was fair and equitable was upon the plaintiff. **KISHEN PERSHAD SINGH v. MOHUN SINGH** **[15 W. R., 420]**

235. ——— Suit for rent—Waste and lakhiraj land.—In a suit for rent, when the raiyat pleads that part of the land is waste and lakhiraj, the onus is on the landlord to prove that such land has paid rent to him in previous years. **MOTEE LALL ADUCK v. JUDOOTTEE DOSS** **2 W. R., Act X, 44**

GUMANI KAZI v. HARIHAR MOOKERJEE
[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 15: W. R., F. B., 115 Marsh., 527]

MIRTOONJOY CHUCKERBUTTY v. BURUDA KANT ROY . . . **6 W. R., Act X, 18**

BISSESSUR CHUCKERBUTTY v. WOOMA CHURN ROY . . . **7 W. R., 44**

236. ——— Plea of payment.—In a suit for rent if the tenant pleads payment the *onus probandi* is on him. **PUREEAG LALL v. RAM JEWAN LALL** . . . **1 W. R., 264**

KOONJO BEHARY BANERJEE v. ROY MOTHORA-NATH CHOWDHRY . . . **1 W. R., 155**

237. ——— Intervention.
Plea of payment.—In a suit for rent where defendant denies the relationship of landlord and tenant as subsisting between himself and the plaintiff, and states that he paid his rent to an intervenor, it is not enough that the intervention is set aside; it still remains for the Court to investigate the question whether the defendant is a raiyat of the plaintiff. **JAGRDEE v. RADHA KISHORE** . . . **13 W. R., 258**

238. ——— Eviction of tenant by title superior to lessor.—Where a tenant is sued for rent, he can set up eviction by title paramount to that of his lessor as an answer, and, if

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.**25. LANDLORD AND TENANT—continued.**

evicted from part of the land, an apportionment of the rent may take place. The onus is on the lessor who claims to be entitled to an apportionment to show what is the fair rate of the lands out of which the tenant was not evicted. **GOPANUND JHA v. LALLA GOBIND PERSHAD** . . . **12 W. R., 109**

239. ——— Suit under special arrangement.—In a suit for rent alleged to be due under a particular arrangement, the existence of which is repudiated by defendant, it is for plaintiff to prove the arrangement. **SHUMBHOO GEEB GOSSAIN v. RAM JEWAN LALL** . . . **8 W. R., 509**

240. ——— Rent of whole tenure—Suit by shareholder.—In a suit for rent by a shareholder where the defendant contends that he is not bound to pay otherwise than by entirety to the person entitled to the whole rent, the onus is on the plaintiff to show that he is entitled to sue for a fractional portion. **LALUN v. HEMRAJ SINGH**
[20 W. R., 76]

241. ——— Rate of rent, Proof of—Evidence that rent stated in lease has been realized.—The mere fact that a tenant some time ago gave a kabuliya for a limited period at a particular rate of rent is not sufficient in itself to throw upon the defendant the entire burden of proving what the present rent is, without any evidence on the part of the landlord that the rent specified in the kabuliya had ever been realized from him. **MO-KUNDA CHANDRA SARMA v. ARPAN ALI SHEIKH**
[2 C. W. N., 47]

242. ——— Shifting of onus—Claim for rent—Written receipts, if necessary proofs of payment—Written receipts, if primary evidence.—Written receipts for payments are important, but by no means necessary as proof; nor are they of the nature of primary evidence, the loss of which must be shown in order to let in secondary. On the evidence in the case it was held that, though the case is a most obscure and of an unsatisfactory character, and that, although the plaintiff had given good reasons for holding that such part of the defendant's case as related to the missing receipts was not worthy of belief, yet that the defendant did give evidence of payment of the rent claimed, sufficient to throw back again on the plaintiff the onus of proving that the rent was still due. Plaintiff's evidence was silent on the crucial point of payment, her Dewan kept out of the way of examination, and no sufficient grounds had been assigned for reversing the decrees of the High Court. **RAMOSWAR KOER v. BHARAT PERSHAD SAHI** **4 C. W. N., 18**

243. ——— Evidence—Plea of payment.—In a suit by a landlord against his tenant for arrears of rent due for a portion of the year 1283 (1876), the defendant pleaded payment and called as his witness the plaintiff's agent, who admitted the receipt of certain payments from the defendant's under-tenants during the time for which the arrears were demanded, but swore that they were payments made in respect of arrears due

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

25 LANDLORD AND TENANT—continued.

on account of previous years. The lower Appellate Court reversing the decree of the Court of first instance gave the defendant credit for the payments so admitted. Held that the lower Appellate Court was wrong, that the defendant, having pleaded payment was bound to prove that the admitted payments were in respect of that portion of the year 1283 for which the arrears were claimed. S 12 of the Rent Law applies to receipts given directly by the landlord to the tenant and not to receipts given to third persons. *SIRFUV v RUDDER SOHAY* [1 L R, 7 Cal, 582]

244. — *Proof of determination of tenancy—Beng Act VIII of 1869, s 20*—The defendant held under a lease from the plaintiff which expired in 1867, when he gave up possession without any notice. In a suit subsequently brought against him for arrears of rent of 1867, 1868 and 1869—Held that the onus was on the plaintiff to prove that the defendant held on after the term of the lease had expired. No written notice of relinquishment was necessary. S 20 Bengal Act VIII of 1869 did not apply. *TILAK PATAK v MAHABIR PANDAY*. 7 B L R, Ap, 11. 15 W R, 454

245. — *Suit for arrears of rent—Proof of rate of rent*—In a suit to recover arrears

rent, the plaintiff who claimed a shown rent at the rate of 9 annas of the crop, proved that in the mouzah in question the rayats paid rent at that rate. Held

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[1 L R, 428]

246. — *Alleged portions of portions only of land*—In a suit to recover arrears of rent under a kabuliat the defendant who had paid rent for upwards of four or five years pleaded that he had obtained possession of portions only of the lands demised. Held (reversing the decision of FIELD, J) that the onus was upon the defendant. *RAN MADHOS MOOKERJEE v SEIDHUR DEB GHUTUCK*. 10 C L R, 555

247. — *Suit for ejectment and for arrears of rent—Disputed rate of rent*—In a suit for arrears of rent and for ejectment in consequence of non-payment where defendant challenged the rate claimed as well as plaintiff's right to sue alone—Held that the onus lay on plaintiff to prove his claim to the rate of rent sued for and to show that he was sole proprietor. *ASHUTV v RAK KISHEN OHOSE*. 23 W. R, 289

248. — *Suit for ejectment—Ground for retaining possession, Proof of*—In a suit for ejectment by landlord against tenant after proof of due service of notice, the onus is on the tenant to show any ground for retaining possession. *NUBO COOMAR OHOSE v OOMIE SRIKAR*

[23 W. R, 238]

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

25 LANDLORD AND TENANT—continued.

249. — *Nature of tenure, Evidence of*—In a suit in ejectment valued under R100, the defendants who were sued as yearly tenants replied that their tenure was a murad gajasta tenure, and produced evidence tiffs. The lower allegation was w evidence of the having failed to make out a *prima facie* case, were not entitled to a decree for ejectment. *BYJI NATH SAROO v RAMDOUR ROY*. 7 C L R, 389

250. — *Suit by landlord to eject tenant on expiration of tenancy*—Where a landlord sues to eject a rayat on the ground of his tenancy having expired, the tenant is not called upon to state the character of his tenancy until the plaintiff has given *prima facie* proof that it is of a terminable character and that it has terminated. A sued to eject B on the ground that a temporary settlement effected with him had expired. B set up a gajasta title to the land. The lower Courts disbelieved plaintiff but called on B to support the title he had set up and he failing to do so gave A a decree. Held that A's suit should have been dismissed when it was found that the evidence he put forward was unworthy of credit. *BULLER AHLEER v NISHAN SINGH*

[3 C L R, 209]

251. — *Suit to eject tenant holding over after expiry of lease*—In a suit to eject a tenant holding over after the expiry of a pottah which was merely for a number of years, the onus is on the landlord to show that the tenure was such that the express limit of years may be fairly applied to the possession and construed to give the right of re-entry. *ROY DUTTE NARAIN SINGH v UDHURN ROY*. 4 W. R, Act X, 1

SHEER DIAL PAULERT v DWARKANATH SOOKUL [2 W. R, Act X, 54]

252. — *Right of occupancy*—Where a tenant holding under a terminable lease which does not provide for re entry makes no

that right. *PUDDOMONER DOSSIA v JHOLIA PALEY* [7 W. R, 283]

253. — *Ejectment—Right of occupancy*—In a suit by a zamindar

did not hold under any lease from the plaintiff, that the kabuliat was not genuine, and that the defendant by his holding had acquired a right of occupancy. Held the onus was on the plaintiff to prove the kabuliat, and not on the defendant to prove that he had acquired a right of occupancy. Therefore, where

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*25. LANDLORD AND TENANT—*continued.*

the plaintiff failed to prove the kabuliati, the suit was held to be rightly dismissed, though the defendant failed to show any right of occupancy. *WALLAH ALLEE v. GOLAM GOUS*

[10 B. L. R., Ap., 32: 19 W. R., 215

254. ——— *Refusal to quit after notice.*—In a suit by a zamindar to obtain khas possession of land within his estate, if a defendant is a middleman, the right of plaintiff follows as a matter of course, unless defendant can make out his claim to exclude the zamindar; but if defendant is a raiyat, plaintiff must show some cause of action beyond the bare circumstance of defendant's refusal to quit after notice under X of 1859. He must show that the raiyat is of a class liable to eviction. *LALBA JOYNATH SAHEE DEO v. LUFCHEN CHRISTIAN*

[16 W. R., 158

See *PRABHAD SEN v. DURGAPRASAD TEWARI*

[2 B. L. R., P. C., 111: 12 W. R., P. C., 6
12 Moore's I. A., 286

255. ——— *Suit under Act X of 1859, s. 23, cl. 5.*—In a suit under cl. 5, s. 23, Act X of 1859, the question of illegal ejectment was the only question for adjudication. The onus in such a cause was upon the plaintiff. *ASGUR v. GOLUCK CHUNDER CHOWDHRY*

[8 W. R., 383

256. ——— *Suit for possession by tenant—Appropriation of crops by another tenant.*—In a suit to recover possession where a plaintiff had held over the term of his lease and raised a crop which was appropriated by defendant (an adjacent tenant), on the ground that the disputed land was his alluvion,—*Held* that the onus lay upon the defendants (tenant and zamindar) to show that the land held by the plaintiff was removed from the control of the owner of the estate by circumstances which brought it under the control of the defendant-tenant. *HEMA PANDEY v. GUJADHUR ROY*

[24 W. R., 108

257. ——— *Suit to set aside order of Settlement officer—Sonthal Pergunnahs Settlement Regulation (III of 1872), ss. 24, 25.*—In a suit instituted in January 1887 by a plaintiff to set aside a settlement made under Regulation III of 1872, and to recover khas possession of a mouzah, alleging that the defendant held the lands as chakran, and that the services for which he held them had ceased, the defendant pleaded that the tenure was dar-mokurari, that the lands had been settled as such in June 1877, and that the suit was consequently barred by the special limitation provided by s. 25 of the Regulation. It was contended that the onus of proving the tenure to the dar-mokurari, which had been thrown on the defendant, had been wrongly so thrown on him, as the suit was substantially one to set aside a decree. *Held* that the onus of proving the validity and propriety of the settlement proceedings upon which he relied had been properly thrown on the defendant. *NADIAH CHAND SINGH v. CHUNDER SIKHUR SADHU*

I. L. R., 15 Calc., 765

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*25. LANDLORD AND TENANT—*concluded.*

258. ——— *Suit for damages for illegal distraint.*—In a suit for recovery of damages by a plaintiff on the ground that his landlords, the defendants, had distrained their paddy alleging higher jummas, the onus is on the plaintiff to prove the annual rent payable by him. *CHUNDER KANT MUKERJI v. HEM LAL MONDAL*

[1 C. W. N., 493

26. LEGITIMACY.

259. ——— *Proof of legitimacy—Proof of heirship depending upon illegitimacy of defendant—Suit for possession.*—The plaintiffs in a suit to eject the defendant from land of which he was in actual possession having to prove not only their relationship (which was not disputed), but their heirship, which depended upon the illegitimacy of the defendant, were held bound to give sufficient general evidence in support of their case, to throw upon defendant the onus of proving his legitimacy. *MAHOMED GOUR ALI KHAN v. ASHRUFTOONISSA*

[2 W. R., P. C., 13: 9 Moore's I. A., 492

MAHOMED GOUR ALI KHAN v. AHMED KHAN

[2 W. R., P. C., 13: 9 Moore's I. A., 504

27. LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION.

260. ——— *Plea of limitation.*—When a defendant pleads limitation, the *onus probandi* is on the plaintiff. *BROJENDRO COOMAR ROY CHOWDHRY v. RADHA GOBINDO SHAH*

1 W. R., 235

COLLECTOR OF RUNGPORE v. PROSUNNO COOMAR TAGORE

5 W. R., 115

PANDURANG GOVIND v. BALKRISHNA HARI

[6 Bom., A. C., 125

KUMOLA DASSEE v. AZMUR ALI

7 W. R., 13

NOBOKISHORE DEY v. RAMKISHEN

[9 W. R., 131

BHILOO MUNDUL v. MOTEE LALL GHOSE MUNDUL

[9 W. R., 251

GOSSAIN DOSS KOONDOL v. SIROO KOOMAREE DEBIA

12 B. L. R., 219: 19 W. R., 192

GHOOGOLEE v. MUZHUR HOSSEIN

[24 W. R., 389

261. ——— *Limitation—Suit for possession—Dispossession—Cause of action.*—In a suit between two zamindars, the appellant sought to disturb the admitted possession for about eleven years of the defendant. The defendant insisted on a possession of much longer duration as a statutory bar to the suit. *Held* that the onus was on the appellant to prove that the cause of action accrued to him on a dispossession within twelve years before suit, and that he, or some other person through whom he claims, was in possession during that period. *MITRASUR SINGH v. NUND LOLL SINGH*

1 W. R., P. C., 51

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

27. LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION
—continued

S C NITRASUR SINGH v NUND LALL SINGH
[8 Moore's I A, 199]

SIDHEE NUZEER ALI KHAN v. WOOMESH CHUN-
DER MITTER 2 W. R., 76

MAHOMED HOSSAIN v SURAHTOONISSA KHANUM
[2 W. R., 89]

KEDARNATH ACHARJEE v BHUOWAN CHUNDER
NUNDEE 2 W. R., 153

GOOROODOSE ROY v HURONATH ROY
[2 W. R., 246]

JUGODUMBA CHOWDHRAIN v RAM CHUNDER DEO
[3 W. R., 327]

BOOLEE SINGH v HUROBUN NARAIN SINGH
[7 W. R., 212]

LALL SINGH v MODHOOSOODUN ROY
[8 W. R., 428]

DINOBUHDHOO SUEATE v FURLONG
[9 W. R., 155]

BUSEEBOONISSA CHOWDHRAIN v JEELANUND
SINGH 14 W. R., 135

ANKER ALI v INDEBJEET KOOPER 15 W. R., 43

KALAN NARAIN BOSE v ANUND MOYEE GOOPTA
[21 W. R., 79]

262. —Adverse possession.—Proof
of loss of title by—Held by the Privy Council
(affirming the judgment of the High Court) that,
where the plaintiff has established his title to land, the
burden of proving that the plaintiff has lost that
title by reason of the adverse possession of the
defendant is upon the defendant. RADHA GOBIND
ROY v. INOLIE 7 C L R., 364

263. —Joint ancestral
property.—Limitation.—Held that the admission of
certain property being joint ancestral throws the
burden of proving exclusive and adverse possession
beyond limitation upon the sharer refusing to admit
other heirs DABER SUEAI v SHEO DASS RAI
[1 Agra, 265]

264. —Limitation
Act, 1877, art 144.—Under art 144 of the Limita-
tion Act (XV of 1877) it is not for the plaintiff to
prove that he has been in possession within twelve
years before suit, but it is for the defendant to show
that he has held adversely to the plaintiff for twelve
years NYAMTULA v NANA VALAD FARIDSHA
[1 L. R., 13 Bom., 424]

265. —Suit for posses-
sion.—Where a defendant pleads partly title and
partly purchase, and asserts his own possession on

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

27. LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION
—continued

KEDARNATH MOOKERJEE v MOHESH CHUNDER
PAULIT 1 W. R., 67

266. —Suit for posses-
sion.—Proof of adverse possession.—In a suit to
recover possession, where defendants plead limitation,
and plaintiff proves that the commencement of the
possession of the party through whom defendants' claim
was as tenant it is for those who set up the
plea of limitation to show when the nature of that
possession was changed and how it became adverse
RAMDHUN SATRA v NOBIN CHUNDER CHOWDHRY
[12 W. R., 250]

267. —Suit for posses-
sion.—Limitation.—Where a plaintiff brought a suit
in 1856 to recover landed property which was in the
possession of the defendant since 1845, and at the
time of the institution of the suit it was held that
before the plaintiff could recover he must prove,
first, possession within twelve years before suit, and,
secondly, title to possession BEER CHUNDER JOH-
RAJ v DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF BHULLOOAH
[13 W. R., P. C., 23]

268. —Benami trans-
action.—Limitation.—In a suit for immovable prop-
erty under a kobala more than twelve years old,
where defendant pleads that plaintiff was only a
benamidar and was never in possession, plaintiff must
prove not only title, but also possession within twelve
years of the filing of the suit. KEDARNATH MAHATA
v KADUMBEZ DEEBA 10 W. R., 239

269. —Suit for posses-
sion.—Limitation.—In a suit for possession

270. —Suit for posses-
sion.—The plaintiff's ancestors having been declared
by a decree of the Peshwa's Government in 1722 to
be entitled to the whole of the patilki watan of Pan-
derai and the defendants having a watan patra from
the Raja of Satara in 1743 in favour of their claim
to a half share, but being unable to show that their
ancestors had any concern with the watan for a period
of ninety six years subsequent thereto, during which
the plaintiff's ancestors were recognized as owners,—
Held that the onus was on the defendants to show
sufficient adverse possession previous to suit as to
entitle them to the property AMIRTRAY P. KODRI
v MANAJI J JAGTAP 3 Bom. A. C., 49

271. —Suit to recover
possession of land.—Limitation.—A suit to recover
possession of an unenclosed piece of ground must
be brought within twelve years from the time the cause
of action accrued, and in deciding this the issue
is, not that the plaintiff must show that he exercised
some right of ownership over the ground within the
twelve years preceding the filing of the action, but

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

27. LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION
—continued.

that twelve years have not elapsed between the day the defendant interfered with the plaintiff's possession and the date on which the plaintiff filed his claim. *SAGANGOWDA BIN BASANGOWDA v. BASAPA BIN CHENAPA* 9 Bom., 62

272. ————— *Limitation—Settlement.*—In a suit for possession, where defendant denies plaintiff's title and sets up a defence involving the plea of limitation, the question of limitation does not depend upon whether defendant was in possession, but upon whether plaintiff was in possession. Where defendant admitted that the permanent settlement was ordered to be made with the party in possession, and that it was made within twelve years prior to the suit with the party from whom plaintiff claimed,—*Held* that, until the contrary was shown, that party was rightly presumed to be in possession, and plaintiff's claim was not barred by limitation. *MAHOMED KOBBER v. ABDOL AZBEM*

[24 W. R., 315]

273. ————— *Suit for possession—Proof of title.*—In a suit to obtain possession, where defendant pleads limitation, plaintiff is bound not only to prove his title, but also to show affirmatively that his cause of action accrued within twelve years before the commencement of the suit; and he must succeed upon the strength of his own title, not upon the weakness of his opponent's. *LUTCHOO KHAN v. FOLEY* 24 W. R., 273

274. ————— *Suit for possession—Limitation.*—In a suit for possession of land the defendants claimed to hold under a valid miras tenure so as to be entitled to the ground rent from the raiyats, and to pay the plaintiff who was the superior landlord merely the miras rent. *Held* that, the plaintiff being admitted to be landlord, the onus was upon the defendants to prove either that they had a valid miras tenure, or that they had held adversely to the plaintiffs as mirasdars for more than twelve years, and that the plaintiffs had notice of such adverse holding. *Prahlad Sen v. Budhu Singh*, 2 B. L. R., P. C., 111, cited and followed. *OGRA KANT CHOWDHREE v. MOHESH CHUNDER SIKKIDAR*

[4 C. L. R., 40]

275. ————— *Disposition—Presumption—Onus probandi—Limitation—Joint owners, Adverse possession between.*—Under the former Limitation Act the cause of action, and under the present law the event from which limitation is declared to run, must have occurred within the prescribed period, and it lies on the plaintiff to show this. Accordingly, where the suit is for possession and the cause of action is dispossession, the plaintiff is bound to prove possession and dispossession within twelve years. Possession is not necessarily the same thing as actual user. When land has been shown to have been in a condition unfitting it for actual enjoyment in the usual modes, at such a time and under such circumstances that that state naturally would, and probably did, continue till within twelve years before suit, it may properly be

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

27. LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION
—continued.

presumed that it did so continue, and that the previous possession continued also until the contrary is proved. Such a presumption is in no sense a conclusive one. Its bearing upon each particular case must depend upon the circumstances of that case. Many acts which would be clearly adverse, and might amount to dispossession as between a stranger and the true owner of land, would, between joint owners, naturally bear a different construction. *MAHOMED ALI KHAN v. ABDUL GUNNY*

[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 744 : 12 C. L. R., 257]

276. ————— *Conflicting evidence of possession—Presumption of possession from title—Possession and actual user—Character of land in dispute—Mode of enjoyment.*—It is only when the evidence of possession is strong on both sides and apparently equally balanced that the presumption that possession goes with title should prevail. The principle does not apply where the evidence of possession is equally unworthy of reliance on both sides. *Dharm Sing v. Hurpershad Sing*, I. L. R., 12 Calc., 38, explained. Possession, however, is not necessarily the same as actual user. When therefore the plaintiff has to prove possession of land in dispute within the statutory period of limitation, if there is anything special in the character of the land, for example, when it is permanently or temporarily incapable of actual enjoyment in any one of the customary modes, a presumption in favour of continuance of possession, though in no sense a conclusive one, may arise. *Mahomed Ali Khan v. Abdul Gunny*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 744 : 12 C. L. R., 257, referred to. *THAKUR SINGH v. BHOGERAJ SINGH* I. L. R., 27 Calc., 25

277. ————— *Suit for possession—Previous dispossession—Limitation—Evidence.*—In every suit for the recovery of land, on the allegation of previous dispossession by the defendant, the plaintiff must start his case by showing that, at some time within twelve years previous to the institution of the suit, he has been in possession of the land sued for. *Perhad Sein v. Rajender Kishore Singh*, 12 Moore's I. A., 337; *Dawkins v. Lord Penrhyn*, 4 App. Cases, 951; and *Noyes v. Crawley*, 10 Ch. D., 31-36, cited. *BHOOTHNATH CHATTERJEE v. KEDARNATH BANERJEE*

[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 125]

278. ————— *Suit for possession—Previous dispossession—Limitation.*—Where, in a suit for the recovery of land based on title, the plaintiff alleges that he has been in possession of the land and was dispossessed therefrom by the defendant within twelve years prior to the institution of the suit, mere proof of such possession will not be sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to a decree. *Wise v. Ameerunnissa Khatoon*, L. R., 7 I. A., 73, followed. *Kawa Manji v. Khovaz Nussio*, 5 C. L. R., 278, disapproved. *ETAZA HOSSEIN v. BANY MISTREY* . I. L. R., 9 Calc., 130 : 11 C. L. R., 393

279. ————— *Limitation Act, 1877, sch. II, art. 142—Burden of proof—*

ONUS OF PROOF—continued**27 LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued**

Date of dispossession or discontinuance of possession—The claimants had shown that they formerly were proprietors of the land to which they alleged title, and from which they claimed to oust the defendants, but they had been dispossessed or their possession had been discontinued some years before this suit was brought by them and the land was occupied by the defendants who denied their title. That being so, the burden of proof was on the claimants to prove their possession at some time within the twelve years

burden of proof on to the defence to show that the defendants were entitled to retain possession. **MOHIMA CHUNDER MOZUMDAR v MOHESH CHUNDER NEOGI** [I L R, 16 Calc. 473 I L R, 10 I A, 23

280 ————— *Limitation Act (XV of 1877), sch II, arts 142 144—Burden of proof*—The plaintiff who was the sister of the defendant, sued in 1858 to recover from him a moiety of a paramba purchased by them jointly in 1877. In 1878 the plaintiff went to live elsewhere, but from time to time returned and spent a few days with the defendant on the land in suit. The defendant pleaded limitation. *Held* that the Limitation Act, sch II, art 144, applied to the suit and the burden of proving adverse possession lay on the defendant. **ALIMA v KUTTI** I L R, 14 Mad., 96

281 ————— *Limitation Act (XV of 1877) arts 142 and 144*—In cases falling under art 142 of the Limitation Act the plaintiff must at the outset show possession within twelve years and cannot rest merely on a proof of title, while in cases falling under art 144 the plaintiff may rest content with proof of title only in the first instance, and the burden lies on the defendants to show that they have had a possession inconsistent with the title of the plaintiff for more than twelve years before suit. The plaintiff sued to recover posses-

Act and that it was for the plaintiff to show that he, or those under whom he claimed, had been in possession within twelve years before suit. **Rao**

BANAJI OUNGAJI I L R, 14 Bom., 458

282 ————— *Limitation Act (XV of 1877), art 142—Sale while vendor is out of possession—Adverse possession*—In a suit brought by a vendee to recover possession of immovable property which was not in the possession of his vendor at the time of the sale, the defence having

ONUS OF PROOF—continued**27 LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued**

raised the point of adverse possession for more than twelve years—*Held* that the onus lay upon the plaintiff to show that the claim was not barred by the defendant's adverse possession by proving that his vendor had been in possession within twelve years before the date of sale under art 142 sch II of the Limitation Act. **KASHINATH SITARAM OZE v SHRIDHAR MAHADEV PATANKAR** I L R, 16 Bom., 343

283 ————— *Suit for possession of immovable property—Question of title—Limitation Act, s 28*—Where a suit for the recovery of possession of immovable property is resisted by a plea of adverse possession for more than twelve years, the question of limitation becomes a question of title and it lies upon the plaintiff in the first instance to give satisfactory *prima facie* evidence of his possession within twelve years of the suit. **Mohima Chunder Mozoomdar v Mohesh Chunder Neogi**, I L R, 16 Calc. 473 and **Parmanand Misr v Sahib Ali** I L R 11 All 483, referred to. **JAFAR HUSAIN v MASHUQ ALI**

[I L R, 14 All., 193]

284. ————— *Suit for possession of immovable property*—In a suit for possession of immovable property it is for the plaintiff to show by some *prima facie* evidence that he has a subsisting title not extinguished by the operation of limitation before the defendant can be called upon

which such families live, and to the fact that in such

Bibi, Weekly Notes, All., 1884 p 171, referred to. **INAYAT HUSEN v ALI HUSEN**

[I L R, 20 All., 182]

285 ————— *Suit for possession—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), art 142—Evidence and proof of possession*—A suit for the proprietary possession of land was defended on the

given to and received by the possessor of lands, and they extended throughout the period in dispute, going

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

27. LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION
—continued.

back far behind the twelve years which would bar. It was not necessary to consider whether the burthen of proof was shifted merely by the seven years' admitted possession, as the additional evidence raised the inference that the same possession had continued for more than twelve years. *Held* that the burthen of rebutting this inference had not been discharged by evidence given by the plaintiff, while the evidence for the defendant had amply sustained the burthen originally laid upon him to show his twelve years' possession. *INNASIMUTU UDAYAN v. UPAKARATH UDAYAN*
[I. L. R., 23 Mad., 10

286. ————— *Ejectment, Suit for—Limitation.*—In an action of ejectment the plaintiff need not fail merely because he cannot prove that he has been in possession of the land claimed within twelve years; he must show that his cause of action (that is, the taking possession of the land by another person) has accrued within that period. *PANDURANG GOVIND v. BALKRISHNA HARI*

[6 Bom., A. C., 125

287. ————— *Suit for possession—Ejectment—Evidence—Previous possession.*—Where, in a suit for possession of land, the plaintiff proves merely that he has been in possession of the disputed land at some time within twelve years previous to the filing of the plaint, such evidence is not sufficient to throw upon the defendant the burden of proving his title to the land. *Wise v. Amirunnissa Khatoon, L. R., 7 I. A., 73*, followed; and *Gour Paroy v. Wooma Soonduree Debia, 12 W. R., 472*, cited. *DEBI CHURN BOIDO v. ISSUR CHUNDER MANJEE*

[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 39 : 11 C. L. R., 342

288. ————— *Ejectment, Suit for—Proof of possession—Dispossession.*—In an ejectment suit, where the plaintiff claims land from which he alleges that he has been dispossessed, the general rule is that the burden is upon the plaintiff to show possession and dispossession within twelve years, or, at least, that the cause of action arose within twelve years, and this rule is not intended to be interfered with by the Privy Council in *Radha Gobind Roy v. Inglis, 7 C. L. R., 364*. *MORO DESAI v. RAMCHANDRA DESAI* . I. L. R., 6 Bom., 508

289. ————— *Right of Crown to waste lands—Title suit by Crown for declaration of title and possession.*—Assuming that the Crown has the right to oust any person who, without sanction, occupies waste land which has not been appropriated for any public purpose, it cannot, by a suit brought for a declaration of title or for ejectment, the date at which the cause of action arose not being stated in the plaint, compel a defendant to prove possession for sixty years. As a general rule, a plaintiff must not only show he has a title, but that he has a subsisting title, which he has not lost by the prescriptive section of the Limitation Act. The probable explanation of the ruling in *Radha Gobind Roy's case, 7 C. L. R., 364*, is that, when a plaintiff proves title

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

27. LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION
—continued.

and possession, it is to be presumed that his possession continues till the defendant proves that the possession was interrupted, but that, where the plaintiff can prove title only, and not possession, he must prove that the adverse possession of the defendant, or the acts of which he complains as impugning his title, occurred within the period prescribed by the Limitation Act. *SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA v. VIRA RAYAN* . I. L. R., 9 Mad., 175

290. ————— *Waste land subsequently made cultivable—Presumption—Constructive possession.*—The doctrine of constructive possession applies only in favour of a rightful owner, and must not, as a rule, be extended in favour of a wrong-doer, whose possession must be confined to land of which he is actually in possession. In a suit for the possession of lands formerly uncultivable, but subsequently brought under cultivation, the District Judge had allowed the plea of limitation to prevail against the plaintiff upon a finding—based, not upon evidence of actual possession by the defendants, but upon an inference from part of the evidence—that the defendants had been in constructive possession for over twelve years prior to the suit. *Held* that, so far as the judgment and decree of the District Judge related to certain plots described as patit or uncultivable lands, they must be set aside, and the case remanded to the District Judge to determine (a) how far the presumption in favour of the plaintiff as to the continuance of the uncultivable state of the lands till within twelve years of suit applied; and (b) how far that presumption had been rebutted by evidence of actual possession on the part of the defendants. *MOHINI MOHAN ROY v. PROMODA NATH ROY*
[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 256
1 C. W. N., 304

291. ————— *Dispossession—Ejectment—Evidence—Proof of title.*—In June 1878 the plaintiff sued the defendant for the recovery of possession of certain land. At the trial it was proved that he had been continuously in peaceable possession of the land until the month of May 1878, when he was forcibly and illegally dispossessed by the defendant. *Held* that the evidence was sufficient to call upon the defendant to show his title to the land. *MOHABEER PERSHAD SINGH v. MOHABEER SINGH*
[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 591 : 9 C. L. R., 164

292. ————— *Suit for possession after wrongful dispossession—Proof of title.*—In a suit for possession, it was found that the plaintiff had been in possession within twelve years from the institution of the suit, but he had been wrongfully dispossessed by the defendant. The plaintiff was unable to prove possession previous to being ousted for a longer period than eleven years. *Held* that, the ouster by the defendant having been wrongful, the onus was not thereby shifted to the plaintiff, and that under the circumstances the defendants were bound to prove their title. *See Mohabeer Pershad Singh v. Mohabeer Singh, I. L. R., 7*

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued***27 LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION**
—*continued*

Calc. 591 9 C L R, 164 BROJO SUNDER GOS-
SAMI v KOLASH CHUNDER KUR 11 C L R, 133

293. ———— *Suit for posses-*

session "for a very long time," and although they had failed to prove possession in excess of sixty years, the onus was held to be on the Government to prove possession within sixty years. *BROMANUND GOS SAIN v GOVERNMENT* . . . 5 W R, 138

294. ———— *Limitation*

—*Boundaries*—No proof of anterior title in the claimant such as would be involved in the decision of a question of boundaries in his favour can relieve him of the burden of proving that he was in possession within twelve years prior to suit, or shift it upon his adversaries so as to compel them to prove the time and manner of his dispossession. *TARA SINGH v CHAIDA MULL* . . . 2 Agra, 177

295. ———— *Limitation*

Suit by reversioner to set aside alienation by widow—In a suit for possession by the purchaser of the right of a reversioner to the estate of a widow,

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ples of limitation to prove, not only that the widow died on the date alleged, but that she actually held possession up to the time of her death. *KALKA NATH v JOY DOORGA DOSSEE* . . . 11 W. R, 173

296. ———— *Suit for pos-*

session—*Limitation—Chur lands*—In a suit to recover possession of land under cultivation, when the defendant pleads adverse possession, it is, under ordinary circumstances, for the plaintiff to show

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never been under cultivation, the rule is different, and the defendant must establish his adverse possession for more than twelve years. When a suit is brought for possession of chur or other land under cultivation at the time of the institution of the suit but previously jungly or unculturable, the *onus probandi* still lies on the plaintiff, but on his proving that the chur was formed, or the land first became culturable, within twelve years before he instituted his suit, the onus is shifted to the defendant, who must establish his adverse possession for more than twelve years. *MAHOMED IBRAHIM v MOHISOV*

[I. L. R, 5 Calc., 36]

297. ———— *Suit for pos-*

session of land after submission—*Limitation*—Where the suit was for possession of certain land, on the allegation that it was land belonging

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued*.**27 LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION**
—*continued*

to plaintiff's village but submerged at the time of settlement, if the plaintiff could show the identity of the land submerged with the land which has since been left dry, the onus is on the defendant to show that some other person had been in adverse possession for twelve years before the plaintiff preferred his claim, and that such adverse possession commenced from a time when plaintiff was in a position to dispute it. *HUR SAHAL v MAHOMED DAIM KHAN* . . . 2 Agra, 64

298. ———— *Accreted lands*
—*Re-survey of lands*—In a suit in which plaintiff

his estate, but
nd as forming
urvey of 1846,

and an annex reported that, though an erroneous survey in 1865 included the said land in plaintiff's estate, yet, in the earlier survey, it had been thaked as defendant's, who indeed had obtained a decree for it against the Government.—*Held* that, before plaintiff could be entitled to a decree for the land in suit, he must establish facts which, according to the law

KOOMABEE v MUTTI SINGH . . . 25 W. R, 129

299. ———— *Suit for pos-*

session of alluvial land—*Evidence of possession in absence of landmarks*.—The plaintiff sued to recover a tract of chur land as parcel of his mouzah of J, the defendant alleging the said land to be a parcel of his mouzah of G. About the year 1830, a large tract of land was delineated by the River Chutul within the mouzahs belonging respectively to the plaintiff and defendant and after reformation in 1837 a proceeding was taken by the plaintiff before the Magistrate under which he was ordered to be put in possession of a considerable tract of such newly-formed land, the Magistrate laying down the boundaries. After nearly twelve years (*i.e.*, in 1849), the defendant's father brought a civil suit to set aside the Magistrate's decision, and the ultimate finding was that the plaintiff had been in possession of the land described in the Magistrate's order from and since the date of that order. *Held* that that decree must be taken to have established that the plaintiff was in possession of the land described in the Magistrate's order, and had continued in such possession, the question in the present suit being whether the lands now claimed are identical with those so described. *Held* also that the onus of proving that issue lay upon the plaintiff, because the foundation of his suit was that, having been in possession, he was dispossessed as a consequence of certain measurements made by Government officers. *Held* further that plaintiff had failed to sustain the burden of proof. He relied principally on the boundaries given by the Magistrate and certain maps prepared then and later as compared with the Government map of 1853; but their Lordships were unable to

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.***27. LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION**
—*continued.*

place firm reliance upon any inference drawn from these maps. Their Lordships were also of opinion that in questions of this kind, where the natural boundaries and landmarks have disappeared, evidence of possession was very important and satisfactory, and that there was no reason to distrust the witnesses of the respondent proving such possession. **GRIJA KANT LAHORY CHOWDHRY v. HURISH CHUNDER CHOWDHRY** 19 W. R., P. C., 114

300. ————— *Right to alluvial land—Change in course of river—Boundaries.—Disputed settlement.*—At the permanent settlement the River Gunduck divided mouzah Sohagpore (zillah Tirhoot) from the village of Dumri (zillah Sarun). In 1837 the river got into its southern channel, and a quantity of chur land to the north was resumed by Government and settled with the zamindars of Sohagpore. In 1846 it was again settled with the same zamindars, who remained in possession until 1848, when the river having returned to its northern channel the deara land was claimed by proprietors on the southern or Sarun side of the river: the consequence was an Act IV of 1840 suit which was decided in favour of the zamindars of Sohagpore. In 1856, on the expiry of the last temporary settlement, the question arose with whom Government should engage for the revenue, and it was finally decided by the Board of Revenue that a settlement should be made with the zamindars of Dumri, who accordingly obtained possession. The Board's decision proceeded on two principles,—*viz.*, that a usage existed that the main channel of the Gunduck should be the boundary of the zamindari, and that therefore the interest of the zamindars of Sohagpore had been of a limited, temporary, and conditional character. These zamindars then brought a suit to impeach this settlement and to recover possession. After decision, appeal, and remand, it was finally decided by the High Court that the land in dispute was identical with that formerly settled with the maliks of Sohagpore, who (it was assumed) had a permanent proprietary interest therein. *Held* that the proper issues to be tried were: first, whether the land had been settled in 1837 with the maliks of Sohagpore as proprietors of alluviums which had gradually accreted to their estate, or upon what other grounds such settlement was made, the onus of proving gradual accretion being on the plaintiffs; and, secondly, whether there was at the permanent settlement, and has been since, a clear and definite usage such as supposed by the Board of Revenue, the burden of proving the affirmative of this being on the defendant. **RAJENDUR PERTAB SAHAI v. LALLJEE SAHOO**
[20 W. R., P. C., 427]

301. ————— *Alluvial land after diluvion—Re-formation of chur land—Limitation.*—In a suit for possession of chur lands as re-formation on the original site of plaintiff's or his vendor's lands, or accretions thereto, where limitation is pleaded by defendant in adverse possession, the

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.***27. LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION**
—*continued.*

onus lies on plaintiff to prove that, before disappearance or diluvion, the land in dispute was in the possession of his vendor. **GOKOOL KRISTO SEN v. DAVID** 23 W. R., 443

The evidence to be given and the onus of proof in cases of re-formed chur lands was also discussed in **AUKHIL CHUNDER CHOWDHRY v. DELAWAR HOSSEIN** 6 C. L. R., 93

302. ————— *Re-formation on old site of lands after diluvion—Limitation.*—Where, in a suit for possession of lands which have re-formed upon the old site after diluvion, the defendant relies upon a statutory title of twelve years' possession, the plaintiff, in order to succeed, must, according to the rule laid down in the case of **Nitrasur Singh v. Nund Loll Singh**, 8 Moore's I. A., 199, prove satisfactorily that the defendant has not been in possession for the period of twelve years next preceding the commencement of his suit. And where the evidence is not sufficient to support an affirmative finding that the whole of the lands claimed have re-formed within twelve years preceding the institution of the suit, it is incumbent on the plaintiff to show specifically the portion, if any, which has not so re-formed. *Per* JACKSON, J.—I am unable myself to see on what principle or by what means the Court could of itself undertake to divide the portion of the land which may have re-formed within twelve years from the larger part which evidently re-formed more than twelve years ago, and had been in the adverse possession of the defendants. **RUNJIT SINGH v. SCHOENE, KILBURN & Co.**
[4 C. L. R., 390]

303. ————— *Diluvion—Possession on re-formation—Subsequent diluvion—Possession, Suit for.*—*Per* GARTH, C.J.—Where a person can show that he has been in possession of certain lands prior to such lands becoming diluviated, his possession must be considered as continuing during the time of diluvion, until such time as he becomes dispossessed by some other person; and in such a case, the onus lies upon the dispossessor to show that he has acquired a title under the law of limitation which has put an end to the rights of the original possessor. **Nitrasur Singh v. Nund Loll Singh**, 8 Moore's I. A., 199, and **Radha Gobind Roy v. Inglis**, 7 C. L. R., 364, distinguished. **KALLY CHURN SAHOO v. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA** . I. L. R., 6 Calc., 725 : 8 C. L. R., 90

304. ————— *Suit for possession of land—Presumption of possession and ownership.*—If, in a suit for possession of land which was covered with water more than twelve years before the institution of the suit, the plaintiff proves that he exercised acts of ownership, as by letting out the julkur to tenants, that is *prima facie* evidence of possession and ownership; and unless the defendant can make out a twelve years' statutory title by adverse possession, the plaintiff's possession must be presumed to have continued, and it is not necessary

ONUS OF PROOF—continued**27. LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued.**

for him to show a possession by acts of ownership within the twelve years **MOHINI MOHUN DAS v. KRISHNO KISHORE DUTT**

[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 802; 12 C. L. R., 337]

305. *Alluvion and diluvion—Title—Limitation—Acts of ownership.*

up to the time of diluviation, and alleged that the lands had reformed within twelve years, without alleging or proving possession during that period. The defendants, on the other hand, alleged that the reformation had taken place more than twelve years before suit, and that they had acquired a title to the lands by adverse possession for that period. *Held* that in such a case the submergence of the lands after diluvion ought to be presumed until the contrary was shown, and that the onus of proving reformation before twelve years and adverse possession was shifted to the defendants. *Per Wilson, J.*—As a general rule, where a plaintiff claims land from which he alleges he has been dispossessed, the burden is upon him to show possession and dispossession within twelve years. Proof of possession within twelve years does not necessarily mean proof of acts of ownership within that time. The nature of the proof of possession must depend on the nature of the case. There are many cases in which the party on whom the burden of proof in the first instance lies may shift the burden to the other side by proving facts giving rise to a presumption in his favour. In the case of lands gradually diluviated and gradually reformed, if the diluviation has been more than twelve years before suit, the claimant, unless he can show possession since the reformation, must at least show that he was in possession down to the date of the diluvion. Where the reformation is proved to have taken place within twelve years, the burden is shifted to the defendant to show that he was not in possession at the time of the diluvion. In the present case, the plaintiffs failed to show possession within twelve years, and the defendants failed to show that the plaintiffs were not in possession at the time of the diluvion. *Held* in favour of the defendants.

the property in dispute is capable of actual or visible possession, yet, in the case of property which is not susceptible of actual and visible possession, an exception to the nature of the thing must be made to the general rule. In such cases, when the title and possession have been proved to be in a certain person up to a certain point of time,—when there has

possession of the person having the title will be presumed to continue until the property has again become susceptible of actual visible possession. Proof of possession is presumptive proof of ownership, because men generally own the property which they

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.**27. LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued.**

possess. And if the ownership of property is proved, and there is nothing to show that the possession of such property is with any person other than the owner, it may fairly be presumed to be with the owner. Such a presumption then takes the place of evidence to show the plaintiff's possession, within twelve years before suit, of a property in which, from the nature of the thing, evidence of actual possession is impossible. **MANO MOHUN OHSE v. MOTHURA MOHUN ROY**

[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 225; 8 C. L. R., 126]

306. *Diluviation—Subordinate tenure—Suit for recovery of possession of land—Re-formation on the site of plaintiffs' land—In a suit for recovery of possession of the site of the land in dispute were re-formation on the site of the land.*

the plaintiffs alleged that the land in dispute was re-formation on the site of the land.

diluviation, was not denied, and as it was found that the disputed plots of land were part of the said villages, it was not incumbent on the plaintiffs to prove possession of the lands in dispute previous to the diluviation, but the onus lay on the defendants to prove adverse possession for more than twelve years prior to the institution of the suit, and the suit was not barred by limitation. **Woomesh Chunder Goopto v. Ray Narain Roy, 10 W. R., 15, and Davis v. Abdul Hamed, 8 W. R., 55, referred to GUNGA KUMAR MITTER v. ABUTOSH GOSSAWI**

[I. L. R., 23 Calc., 863]

307. *Accretion—Right of riparian proprietors—Title to alluvial land contested between villages on opposite banks—Prescription—The plaintiffs were the proprietors of a village on the southern bank, who disputed with*

before they brought this suit. The evidence did not support their claim, the burden of proof being on them. It was shown that after the second recession of the river towards the north, and after the re-appearance of the alluvial land on the south of the

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*27. LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION
—*continued.*

current, the land had been taken by the Government into their possession, and that the latter had made over the greater part of it to the defendants who had since held this part. There had not been shown to have been any actual possession held of the remainder by the plaintiffs, who had thus failed as to the whole to prove the continued possession necessary to their acquiring title. **UDIT NARAIN SINGH v. GOLABHOND SARTI** . I. L. R., 27 Calc., 221 [L. R., 28 I. A., 238]

308. ————— *Limitation Act (XV of 1877), sch. II, arts. 142, 144—Boundaries, Dispute as to—Ownership of land reclaimed from a bhil contested between proprietors of contiguous estates—Prior possession of land by one of two claimants—Presumption as to continuance of possession of land by original owner, limitation being pleaded by party in possession.*—In suits relating to disputed boundaries where the decision of the lower Court as to the ownership involves questions of the correctness of surveys, maps, recorded description, and other such evidence, the appellant should do more than show points requiring explanation. He should be prepared to show in what respect the decision has been wrong in regard to the evidence, and what other course would be right. The question was as to the ownership of land reclaimed from a bhil within the confines of one or other of two adjoining revenue mehals, the one belonging to the plaintiff, the other to the defendants, and involved the identification of the land in suit with some that had been covered with water, but of which the plaintiff's possession, with title, had been affirmed in proceedings of the revenue survey in 1857. In consequence of the nature and condition of the land, there was no evidence of any act of possession done by either party during the first two years of the twelve immediately preceding the date of the institution of the suit, and during the last ten years the defendants had been in possession. The latter, having tried and failed to establish adverse possession in themselves, contended that, even if the plaintiff's possession had been shown to have existed in 1857, he could not succeed without his showing that his possession remained till later than the 9th April 1869, the suit having been filed on 9th April 1881, or unless he proved some act of dispossession by the defendants within that period. *Held* that the presumption was in favour of the plaintiff's possession, which had been with apparent title, having in fact continued over the two years in question, as to which continuance there was no evidence to the contrary. If the burden was on the plaintiff to show possession down to within twelve years of suit, it had been discharged. **RAJKUMAR ROY v. GOBIND CHUNDER ROY**

[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 660
L. R., 19 I. A., 140]

309. ————— *Suit for possession of lands forming bed of river—Fishery rights—Presumption—Possession.*—In a suit to recover

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*27. LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION
—*continued.*

possession of certain lands in the bed of a river which had changed its course, and to get rid of the effect of a Deputy Magistrate's order under s. 318, Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, it was found that plaintiffs had been in possession when the lands were surveyed some years previously as part of their village, and had continued in possession up to the year in which the criminal proceeding was held. *Held* that the presumption raised by the plaintiff's continued, and undisturbed possession was not rebutted by defendant's allegation that he was entitled to the julkur of the river. **HOGG v. DENONATH KOONDOD** 11 W. R., 586

310. ————— *Omission to give purchaser possession until long after sale—Suit to recover possession.*—Where the right, title, and interest of a party had been sold in execution, but possession was delivered to the purchaser more than fifteen years after the sale, such irregularity was held not to entitle the party first mentioned to a decree in a suit to recover the property unless he could prove possession for a period of more than twelve years before he was dispossessed. **ATTOTRAM DOSS v. BALUNKEE DOSS** 14 W. R., 357

311. ————— *Suit for confirmation of title—Possession.*—In a suit by a Hindu widow for confirmation of her title to certain land in right of her husband, the defendant, who had a possessory award of the property given to her under s. 16, Act XIV of 1859, pleaded that the plaintiff was never in possession. *Held* that the onus was on the plaintiff to show that she was in possession within the period of limitation. **SHANTO MONER GOPTAH v. SUTTO BHAMA GOPTAH** 7 W. R., 34

312. ————— *Suit to establish proprietary right.*—Where plaintiff sues to establish proprietary right as against a mokurarridar, it is not necessary for him to prove that he has been in actual possession within twelve years. **PROTAP NARAIN MOOKERJEE v. KARTIHK CHUNDER MOOKERJEE** 10 W. R., 192

313. ————— *Limitation—Suit on bond—Instalment-bond—Indorsement of payment of instalments.*—Where a defendant sets up the defence of limitation, he must plead it and show that the claim is barred. If, when the plaintiff has proved his case, the facts show that the cause of action accrued at a date earlier than the period of limitation, and the plea of limitation has been set up by the defendant, the latter will be entitled to take advantage of the plaintiff's evidence that the claim is barred, and to have judgment given in his favour. The obligee of a bond, by which the obligor covenanted to pay the sum of Rs. 800 by annual instalments of Rs. 200 and in which it was also agreed that payments of the instalments should be indorsed on the bond, brought a suit against the obligor alleging default in payment, and claiming to recover the amount of the bond. He gave credit for payment of the instalments for seven years, and alleged that his cause of action arose upon default in payment of the eighth instalment. The

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

27 LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION
—continued

the defendant adduced no evidence to show that the later instalments were not paid and inasmuch as the evidence produced by the plaintiff did not show that the debt accrued at a date earlier than the limitation period, the plea of limitation failed. **RADHA PRASAD SINGH v BHAJAN RAY** I L R, 7 All, 677

314 ——— Suit for possession by member of family admittedly not joint—*Partition*—The plaintiff sued for possession of a portion of the land which had belonged to a

of limitation. On second appeal it was contended that if the partition was held not to be proved, the family must be held to be joint, and as the possession of one member could not be adverse to another, the decree dismissing the suit on the ground of limitation was erroneous. *Held* that, as the family was admittedly not joint the plaintiff was bound to remove the bar of limitation by showing some sort of possession by himself within twelve years before his suit could be entertained and as he had not done so his suit was properly dismissed. **TULSHI PRASAD v RAJA MISSE** I L R, 14 Calc, 610

315. ——— Limitation Act (XV of 1877), *sch II, arts 127 and 144*—*Suit for possession of land alleging a previous partition*—The defendant had purchased the land in question at a sale in execution of a decree obtained by him against cousins of the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed to recover the land, alleging that it was his share of

the Limitation Act (XV of 1877) but that art 144 applied, and that the plaintiff had failed to show that the defendant's adverse possession had begun within twelve years preceding the suit. On appeal to the High Court—*Held* reversing the decree and sending back the case that under art. 144 it was for the defendant to prove adverse possession for twelve years before suit. **HANMANTA KOLAJI v MADADY HONDARI**

[I L R, 18 Bom, 513]

316 ——— Suit for redemption of usufructuary mortgage—*Plaint Form of—Proof of title—Act I of 1872 (Evidence Act), s 118*

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

27 LIMITATION AND ADVERSE POSSESSION
—concluded

years' adverse possession by the defendant. In each case the plaintiff must plead his title, and if that title is in issue he must make it out by at least *prima facie* evidence before the defendant can be put to proof of his defence. Where the defence is twelve years adverse possession, the defendant must plead and make out the title he alleges, and thus show that the title of the plaintiff which otherwise had been proved or admitted, was lost in a suit for possession of land by redemption of mortgage, the very nature of which presupposes that the possession of the defendant or his predecessor was lawful, the plaintiff must in his plaint show the title upon which he relies, and therefore a title subsisting at the date of suit. Unless he gives *prima facie* evidence to show that his suit is within time, he fails to prove his title or subsisting right to the property. **Philipp v Philipp**, L R, 4 Q B D, 127, **Dawkins v Lord Penrhyn** L R, 4 Ap Cas, 51, **Radha Gobind Roy Sahib v Inglis**, 7 C L R 364, **Rao Karan Singh v Bakar Ali Khan**, L R, 9 I A, 99, **Paja Kissen Dutt Panday v Narendar Bahadur Singh**, L R, 8 I. A, 85, **Ram Chandra Apaji v Balaji Bhaurao**, I L R, 9 Bom 137, and other cases referred to. **PRAMANAND MISSE v SARIM ALI** [I L R, 11 All, 438]

317. ——— Possession of usufructuary mortgagees—The possession of a usufructuary mortgagee being the possession of all the persons who have the right of redemption that is of all the persons entitled to the estate, it is only when after redemption possession is taken by some of the persons so entitled that their possession can become adverse as against the others. **INAYAT HUSEN v ALI HUSEN** I L R, 20 All, 182

28 MESNE PROFITS

318 ——— Suit for mesne profits—*Possession by wrong doer*—In suits for mesne profits, when the defendants have been in possession of the property as wrong doers it lies upon them to show what were the sums realized as rent during the time of their possession. **BRJENDRO COOMAR ROY v MANHUB CHUNDER GHOSH**

[I L R, 8 Calc, 343]

29 MINORITY

319 ——— Plea of minority—Where a defendant pleads minority, the onus is on him to prove his plea. **NILMONEE CHOWDURY v ZUPPERUNISSA KHANUM** S W R, 371

CHITET NARAIN SINGH v DUNWAFEE SINGH

[23 W R 395]

30 MONEY LENT

320 ——— Failure to prove an alleged transaction of lending money—Upon the evidence the decision of the High Court was affirmed as

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.**30. MONEY LENT—concluded.**

to a question of fact, *viz.*, whether the defendant's deceased father had, or had not, in his lifetime, in consideration of a payment to his order by the plaintiff, promised repayment. The High Court, reversing the decree of the first Court, had found that there had been no sufficient proof of the alleged transaction. This was the conclusion also on this appeal; and, although it was possible that the money might (as it was indicated in the judgment) have been wrongly obtained from the plaintiff by persons about him, it was not shown to have been received by the alleged borrower. **LACHMI PRASAD v. NARENDRO KISHORE SINGH**. . . **I. L. R., 14 All., 169**
[**L. R., 19 I. A., 9**

31. MORTGAGE.

321. ——— **Suit for redemption of mortgage—Alleged sale.**—In a suit for redemption of property which, the plaintiff alleges to be mortgaged, but which the defendant contends was sold absolutely, the onus is on the plaintiff to prove the mortgage; and the existence of a mortgage cannot be presumed from the failure of the defendant to establish the alleged sale. **BALAJI NARJI v. BABU DEOLI**
[**5 Bom., A. C., 159**

322. ——— **Evidence Act, I of 1872, s. 110.**—The plaintiff sued to redeem certain land, alleging that it had been mortgaged by his father to the defendant in 1854-55. The defendant denied the mortgage, and alleged that he purchased it under a deed of sale from the plaintiff's father in 1849, and had ever since been in his possession as owner. The deed of conveyance was not forthcoming, nor was the alleged mortgage-deed. The Court of first instance rejected the plaintiff's claim on the ground that the mortgage was not proved. The lower Appellate Court reversed the decree of the Court of first instance. The defendant appealed. *Held* that the defendant's possession was *prima facie* evidence of a complete title, and that the plaintiff, who alleged that the defendant was merely a mortgagee, was bound to prove his own right as mortgagor, clearly and indefeasibly. Mere statements that the property had been mortgaged, which failed to establish any particular mortgage, did not shift the burden of proof, or require the mortgagee to show what were the terms of such mortgage, or his right to retain possession under it. **RAMCHANDRA APAJI v. BALAJI BHABRAV**
[**I. L. R., 9 Bom., 137**

323. ——— **Lost mortgage-deed.**—In a suit for redemption, the mortgage-deed, dated 21st July 1840, having been lost, the Judicial Commissioner held that the onus lay, not upon the mortgagor to prove that the term did not expire before 13th of February 1856, but upon the mortgagee to prove that it did. *Held* by the Privy Council that the burden of proof was *prima facie* on the mortgagor, regard being had, as respects the quantum of evidence required, to the opportunities which each party might naturally be supposed to have of giving evidence. **KISHEN DUTT RAM PANDEY v. NARENDAR BAHADOOR SINGH**. . . **L. R., 3 I. A., 85**

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.**31. MORTGAGE—continued.**

324. ——— **Beng. Reg. XVII of 1806—Promulgation of statute.**—The plaintiff sued, on the 31st of December 1861, to redeem a mortgage of lands in Sarun, dated the 30th of November 1801. The mortgage-money was payable on the 28th September 1806. If not paid, the property was to vest absolutely in the mortgagee without foreclosure. The defendant admitted that he had not foreclosed, but stated that Regulation XVII of 1806 was promulgated in Sarun on the 7th January 1807, and consequently that the money became due before the Regulation was promulgated. *Held* the onus was on the plaintiff to prove that the Regulation was promulgated before 28th September 1806. **SARIFUNNISSA v. INAYET HOSSEIN**
[**B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 415 : 5 W. R., 88**

325. ——— **Accounts.**—In taking an account on a mortgage in a suit for redemption, where the mortgagee had been in possession, it lies upon the mortgagee to prove what is due from the mortgagor in respect of principal and interest. **GANGA MULIK v. BAYAJI** **I. L. R., 6 Bom., 669**

326. ——— **Profits.**—In a suit for redemption, on the ground that the debt has been satisfied with interest, the onus is on the plaintiff. A mortgagee is not an assurer of the continuation of the same rate of profits as his mortgagor was able to raise. Hence an estimate of the rental preceding the mortgagor's possession is not sufficient proof of the profits in his time. **SHAH MAKHANLAL v. SER-KRISHNA SINGH**
[**2 B. L. R., P. C., 44 : 11 W. R., P. C., 19**
12 Moore's I. A., 157

327. ——— **Evidence Act, I of 1872, s. 110.**—The plaintiffs averring that their ancestor had mortgaged three villages to the ancestors of the defendants in 1842 for Rs. 2,500, putting the mortgagees into possession, sued to recover possession of 15 biswas of each village, asserting that the mortgage-debt had been redeemed from the usufruct. The defendants, admitting the proprietary title of the ancestor of the plaintiffs to the villages, alleged as to 10 biswas of each village that they were sold to their ancestors in 1842 by him for Rs. 1,250, and as to the other 10 biswas of each village, that they were subsequently mortgaged to their ancestors by him for Rs. 14,000, borrowed by him from them for the purpose of defending a suit arising out of the previous sale, which sum had not been satisfied from the usufruct. *Held* (STUART, C.J., dissenting) that the burden of proving the mortgage of the 10 biswas of each village of which the defendants alleged the sale lay on the plaintiffs. *Per* STUART, C.J., *contra*. **RATAN KUAR v. JIWAN SINGH**. . . **I. L. R., 1 All., 194**

328. ——— **Possession.**—Where a suit was brought to redeem a mortgage, and the defendants pleaded possession under a sale,—*Held*, under the circumstances, there having been long undisputed possession, that the onus of proving that the possession was less than a proprietary possession, and was referable to a mortgage, lay on the

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

31 MORTGAGE—continued

the usufruct CHITTUR DHABEE SINGH & SUREEN
HOSSEIN 1 W. R., 28

532 _____ Sust by more

gagee for possession under usufructuary mortgage — An estate was mortgaged on the 4th of 1881

principal sum and actually took possession of the property. The mortgagee sued to recover possession and obtained a decree with *vasilat*. Held that the plaintiff might have sued under Act XIV of 1859, s. 15, but that, suing as he did, the onus was on him to produce the accounts and show that something was due to him as interest. **FRANKISHORE v. CHUNDIE CHURN BISWAS** 19 W. R. 429

333 ————— Suit by mortgagee for possession and to set aside mukurari lease.—In a suit by mortgagees under a zur i peshgi

for some time in accordance with a Magistrate's order.—*Held* that the onus was on the plaintiffs to give some evidence to impeach the validity of the mukurari, but this having been done, and a strong *prima facie* case made out the onus was shifted, and it became incumbent on the defendants to show that the mukurari was executed before the sur-i-peahi and that it was granted *bona fide* for a real consideration and intended to be co-operative as between the mortgagors and the lessee SHAMNARAIN :
ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL

[23 W. R. P. C. 111]

334 ————— *Suit by mort-*
gagee under usufructuary mortgage—In a suit in
 which the plaintiff prayed for the sale of property
 which had been mortgaged to him as security for a
 loan under a *zur-i peshgi* *ijara* lease and of which he

and interest of his soil, the burden was on him to show that there was anything remaining due to him, and that the sons also was on him to prove that the para gave him the right to sell the property upon some contingency. MUJEDDUNISSA & DILDAZ HOSEIN. 20 W. R. 178

335 ————— Suit for possession after foreclosure—Civil Procedure Code, 1851, ss 239, 240—Suit on mortgage—Attachment—A suit on a mortgage foreclosed under Beng Reg XVII of 1806 s. 8, comprising property attached here re the date of the mortgage under s 81 and the following sections of Act VIII of 1859 was brought against the purchaser of the attached property, which had been sold under “ ”
creditor The
within the prov

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*31. MORTGAGE—*concluded.*

against the attaching creditor and those claiming under him. For the mortgagee it was contended that the attachment could not prevail, it not having been proved affirmatively that the requirements of s. 239 relating to the intimation of the attachment had been complied with. *Held* that this objection to the validity of the attachment could not be raised for the first time on this appeal, even if it was not rather for the mortgagee, seeking to deprive the attaching creditor of his possession, to prove the non-observance of the formalities in question. **RAMKRISHNA DASS SURROWJI v. SURFURNISSA BEGUM**

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 129 : L. R., 7 I. A., 157]

32. NOTICE.

338. ———— *Liability under Act—Road Cess Act (Beng. Act IX of 1880), ss. 52, 53—Evidence Act, s. 114—Presumption.*—Where under an Act certain things are required to be done before any liability attaches to any person in respect of any right or obligation, it is for the person who alleges that that liability has been incurred to prove that the things prescribed in the Act have been actually done. *Held* that the notice provided by s. 52 of the Road Cess Act did not come within the presumption of s. 114, cl. (c), of the Evidence Act, and must be proved. **ASHANULLAH KHAN BAHADUR v. TRILCHAN BAGCHI** I. L. R., 13 Calc., 197

337. ———— *Service of notice—Execution of decree—Presumption.*—In the case of execution of decree of twelve years' standing, the defendant is not bound to prove service of notice, but the Court may presume that notice has been regularly served, unless the party alleging irregularity can produce evidence to the contrary. **KASEE KANT v. GOPAL KISTO MOITRO** W. R., 1864, 314

33. PARTITION.

338. ———— *Suit for partition—Plea of prior separation.*—In a suit for partition of joint family property, in which the defendant pleads that a partition has already taken place, the onus is on the defendant to prove the alleged partition. **GOOROO PERSHAD MOOKERJEE v. KALEE PERSHAD MOOKERJEE** 5 W. R., 121

339. ———— *Private partition—Private arrangement—Subsequent partition by Collector.*—*A* and *B* were joint owners of a mouzah. *B* leased his share in part to *C*. By arrangement between *A* and *C* a partition of the lands was made, and each party collected the rents of the lands allotted to him. Forty years afterwards, a butwara of the mouzah was made by the Collector between *A* and *B*, whereby lands held by *C* under the previous arrangement were allotted to *A*. *C* was no party to the butwara proceedings. In a suit brought by *A* against *C* for possession of the lands so allotted, the plaintiff alleged that the previous division of the lands between *A* and *C* was a temporary one, made after the commencement of the butwara proceedings. The lower

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*33. PARTITION—*concluded.*

Appellate Court found that the plaintiff's allegations had not been proved, and dismissed the suit. *Held* (**TOTTENHAM, J.**, dissenting) that the decree of the lower Court was correct, as it lay on the plaintiff to show that the private partition had come to an end. **ONHOY CHURN SIKKAR v. HURI NATH ROY**

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 72 : 10 C. L. R., 81]

340. ———— *Suit for possession on allegation of partition.*—In a suit to obtain possession of certain lands, on the ground that they had been assigned to plaintiffs by a partition made by the Collector,—*Held*, in the matter of certain of the plots which plaintiffs alleged to be included in particular dachis in the butwara chittals, that as defendants denied that they were so included, it was on the plaintiffs to prove their allegation. *Held*, in respect to a dagh in which plaintiffs were admitted to be entitled to a certain quantity of land, it was their business to prove that the particular lands which they claimed had been assigned to them by the butwara proceedings. **BUGGOBUTTY GOOPTA v. SARODA SOONDUREE DEBEA** 11 W. R., 337

341. ———— *Suit for possession after partition—Interference with possession after Collector's award.*—In a suit for possession with mesne profits, on the ground that the lands claimed were allotted to plaintiff's share by a butwara under Bengal Regulation XIX of 1814, where defendant, admitting the allegation, urged that plaintiff had given up possession as soon as the butwara was completed,—*Held* that it was for plaintiff to prove that defendant had interfered with the possession awarded to him by the Collector. **MOBARUK ALI v. IMDAD ALI** 16 W. R., 200

342. ———— *Suit to have property excluded from partition—Nature of possession.*—In two suits in which the prayer was substantially to have certain property which had been included in a butwara before the Collector excluded from such butwara, it was held that, as plaintiff's possession was admitted and defendant had failed to prove his plea that such possession was in the quality of tenant under him, plaintiff was entitled to a decree. **BIPIN BEHAREE LUKKUN v. GHASOO** 11 W. R., 16

343. ———— *Suit to stay partition by Collector—Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), s. 43—Declaration of specific rights.*—A person bringing a suit under s. 42 of the Specific Relief Act to stay a partition directed by the Collector under Bengal Act VII of 1876, on the ground that a private partition has already been come to, must prove not only that there has been a private partition, but also that under that partition he is entitled to, and was in possession of, in severalty some specific portion of the property again sought to be partitioned by the Collector; and such person is entitled to no declaration affecting the rights of other shares in the parent estate. **Khoobun v. Wooma Churn Singh**, 3 C. L. R., 453, distinguished. **KALUP NATH SINGH v. LATA RAMDEEN LAL** I. L. R., 16 Calc., 117

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

34 POSSESSION AND PROOF OF TITLE

344 ———— *Suit for possession—Weakness of defendant's case—Title Proof of*—In a suit for possession of land where plaintiff's title and previous possession are both denied it is not proper for a Court to start with the case put forward by the defendant the onus of proof being primarily on plaintiff. *WALKER v ATNA RAM MYDUR*

[14 W R, 478]

345 ———— *Person out of*

the possession arose in some way which has preserved his own right. In every case the person who has been out of possession for more than twelve years must make out some *prima facie* title and some agreement or acknowledgment of that title such that possession is deprived of its ordinary effect thereof being held on a joint right or a subordinate right. *RAMCHANDRA NARAYAN v NARAYAN MAHADEV*

[I L R, 11 Bom, 218]

See also *TATYA v ANANI*

[I L R, 11 Bom, 220 note]

and *VITHOBA v NARAYAN*

[I L R, 11 Bom, 221 note]

346 ———— *Proof of title*

—A decree holder sued to establish that certain property was the property of *W* his judgment debtor such property being claimed by *A* as his. He proved that for five years and more *W* had been in possession of such property as ostensible owner. Held that this being so it rested with *A* to prove his title. *MATHURA DAS v MITONKEL*

[I L R 4 All, 208]

347 ———— *Evidence of*

title—Dispossession Proof of—Possession is evidence of title and if the plaintiff proves that he had possession on and that his possession has been forcibly disturbed he makes out a *prima facie* title for the defendant to rebut. *MAHOMED BUX v ABDUL KUREEM alias ABOO*

20 W R, 458

348 ———— *Person in pos*

session without title—In the case of the owner of land seeking to recover possession on the allegation that the party in possession has no right to continue it and showing a *prima facie* title to possession he can claim a decree unless the party in possession is a tenant entitling him to retain possession. *PAN MONKE v ALFEMOODEEN*

20 W R, 374

RAJKISHEN MOOKERJEE v PEARSE MOHUN MOOKERJEE

20 W R, 421

JOTKISHTO MOOKERJEE v HUBEPHUR MOOKERJEE

12 W R, 365

KOONJ DEHAREE RAU v DUKSHEE LUCHMUN DOSS

18 W R, 168

HUREE MOHUN PODDAR v GURFEROOLAH MUL HICK

22 W R, 417

KALEE KISHEN ROY v DROJENDRO COOMAR ROY CHOWDHURY

24 W R, 286

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

34 POSSESSION AND PROOF OF TITLE

—continued

BATAI AHIR v BHUGGOBUTTY KOER

[11 C L R, 478]

349 ———— *Dispossession*

Proof of title—When a person forcibly dispossessed sues to recover possession on the burden of proving title is on the party by whom he was forcibly dispossessed. *SHAMA SOONDURIE DEBIA v COLLECTOR OF MALDAH*

12 W R, 164

350 ———— *Dispossession*

Proof of title—In a suit to recover possession on the allegation of a previous possession and forcible ouster both being denied by defendants who set up a title of their own it is for plaintiffs to prove the alleged ouster. If they do so to the satisfaction of the Court the burden of proof will be on the defendants to show the title on which they ousted the plaintiffs. Should the defendants prove such a *prima facie* title then it will be the duty of the Judge to call upon the plaintiffs to establish their title. *GOUR PAROY v WOOMA SOONDURIE DEBIA*

[12 W R, 472]

DAITARI MOHANTI v JUGO BUNDRHO MOHANTI

[23 W R, 293]

351 ———— *Dispossession*

—Proper procedure pointed out in a suit for recovery of possession of certain lands on an allegation of illegal dispossession where defendant sets up a superior title as proprietor against the allegation of a similar title on the part of plaintiff. If defendant in such a case established his better title as a landlord then plaintiff cannot in a Civil Court succeed on the title of an under tenant. *KOBEERODDEN v NIAN BIBER*

[8 W R, 354]

DABJEE SAHOO v TUNEEZOODDEN

[10 W R, 102]

RADHA BULLUR GOSSAIN v KISHEN GOBIND GOSSAIN

9 W R, 71

352 ———— *Ejectment*

Proof of title—Where *A* was illegally dispossessed by *B* of land for which *A* obtained a decree in a suit

entitle him to a decree in his suit with *B*. *JADUN NATH v PAN SUNDAR SURMA*

7 W R, 174

353 ———— *Proof of title*

Forged evidence—Suit by *A* to recover immovable property in the possession of *B* and his predecessors whose title had been unchallenged for forty four years on the ground that the estate was mortgaged only by *A*'s ancestors and that *B* and those claiming under him were only usufructuary mortgagees in possession. Held that the onus probandi was on *A* who could only succeed by the strength of his own title and not by reason of the weakness of *B*'s title. *SEVYAJI VIJAYA RAGHUNADHA VALJOI KRISHNAY GOPALDAR v CHINPA NATANA CHETTI*

[10 Moore's I. A., 151]

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*34. POSSESSION AND PROOF OF TITLE
—*continued.*

354. ————— *Title — Suit after ejectment.*—The plaintiff, a lessee in perpetuity of a piece of land from the inamdar of the village in which it was situated, sued the defendant, who had dispossessed him more than six months before the date of suit, to eject him from the land. The defendant set up a lease from the same inamdar, but it was held to have been granted without any authority. Both the leases required to be registered under Act XX of 1866, but were not registered. *Held* that the plaintiff, although suing more than six months after the date of dispossession and without resorting to a possessory suit (Act XIV of 1859, s. 15; Act I of 1877, s. 9), was entitled to rely on the possession previous to his dispossession as against a person who had no title; the onus being on defendant to prove his title. *KRISHNARAY YASHVANT v. VASUDEV APAJI*. I. L. R., 8 Bom., 371

355. ————— *Suit to establish title and for possession after decree under s. 15, Act XIV of 1859.*—In a suit to establish title and recover possession from a person who has obtained possession under s. 15, Act XIV of 1859, the defendant need not prove his title, and his possession cannot be disturbed, unless the plaintiff gives proof of a better title; the onus being on the plaintiff to prove everything. *MAENOODDEEN v. GREESH CHUNDER ROY CHOWDHRY*. 7 W. R., 230

356. ————— In a suit against a landlord to recover possession of land of which plaintiff alleged himself to have been illegally dispossessed,—*Held* that, if plaintiff sought to recover possession without reference to any right or title, but simply on the ground of having been illegally ejected, his remedy would have been under s. 15, Act XIV of 1859. Not having availed himself of this remedy, he was bound to show that he had title to re-enter, and that the landlord had ejected him without any right to do so. *NUND KISHORE LALL v. SHEO DYAL OOPADHYA*. 11 W. R., 168

RAM MOHUN DOSS v. JHUPPRO DOSS
[14 W. R., 41]

CROWDY v. RAM BHUROSE CHOWDHRY
[23 W. R., 383]

a suit brought under s. 27, Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

357. ————— *Suit by heirs of last full owner of property—Proof of title.*—Where a defendant in possession of certain property resists a suit for possession thereof, brought by parties who have proved themselves to be the nearest heirs of the last full owner, the onus is on the defendant to prove his title. *Taring Churn Chowdhry v. Saroda Soonduree Dassee*, 3 B. L. R., A. C., 145, and *Thakoor Deen Tewary v. Ali Hossein Khan*, 13 B. L. R., 427, cited and followed: *RAM-PROTAP MISSEER v. ABHILASH MISSEER*
[3 C. L. R., 170]

358. ————— *Written statement—Admission.*—In a suit by A against B for recovery of ancestral jamai lands, of which he

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*34. POSSESSION AND PROOF OF TITLE
—*continued.*

alleged that he had been dispossessed by B, B stated in his written statement that A's ancestor having relinquished the land, the zamindar had leased the same to him, B, and he had been in possession since. He also stated how A's ancestor relinquished, and that he, B, had thereupon obtained a pottah. He denied that he had dispossessed A. *Held* that, B having admitted the possession of A's ancestor, it lay upon B to prove his title. *BAIKANTHANATH KUMAR v. CHUNDRA MOHUN CHOWDHRY*

[1 B. L. R., A. C., 133; 10 W. R., 190]

359. ————— *Allegation of ownership as mortgagee only.*—Where a person is alleged to be in possession, not as owner of the full proprietary right, but as mortgagee, the burden of proof of such qualified ownership lies on the party asserting it. Such a case falls within the scope of s. 110, Act I of 1872. *SHEORUTTONGIR v. DOORGA*

[6 N. W., 36]

360. ————— *Land purchased benami by plaintiff for defendant—Evidence Act (I of 1872), s. 110.*—The plaintiff sought to recover possession of certain lands, alleging that he had been dispossessed. The defendants, who were in possession, alleged that at an auction sale the plaintiff had bought the lands benami for the defendants. *Held* that the burden of proving a *prima facie* case that the land belonged to the plaintiff was on him. *HARI RAM v. RAJ COOMAR OPADHYA*

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 759]

361. ————— *Title.*—In a suit to recover possession of certain property, on proof that the plaintiff had been dispossessed by a benami-dar, in whose favour a conveyance had been executed by the plaintiff's father,—*Held* that the presumption arising from the defendant's recent and unexplained possession being rebutted by the plaintiff's prior continuous and peaceful possession, the defendant must show affirmatively that his title was a valid one, and could not raise the defence that the plaintiff was prevented from showing it to be invalid. *MAHESH CHANDRA BANERJEE v. BARADA DEBI*

[2 B. L. R., A. C., 274; 11 W. R., 185]

362. ————— *Obstruction to execution of decree by a claimant—Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859), s. 229 (Acts X of 1877 and XIV of 1882, s. 331).*—In a suit under s. 229 of Act VIII of 1859 (s. 331 of Acts X of 1877 and XIV of 1882), the onus is on the plaintiff to establish a *prima facie* case of possession, and it is then incumbent on the claimant to answer that case, and show, if possible, a better title. *RAKHAI CHURN MUNDUL v. WATSON & Co.* I. L. R., 10 Calc., 50

363. ————— *Resistance to execution by third party—Suit for possession—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 331.*—The plaintiff had obtained a decree for possession of certain land against his tenant B. On proceeding to execute his decree, he was obstructed by the defendants. He therefore filed a claim against them for possession under s. 331 of the Civil Procedure Code

ONUS OF PROOF—continued**34 POSSESSION AND PROOF OF TITLE**
—continued

(Act XIV of 1882) which was duly registered as a suit. The lower Court found as a fact that the plaintiff through his tenant *B* had been in possession of the land. The defendants pleaded that the land had belonged not to the plaintiff but to one *J* on whose death they were entitled to it. *Held* that in a proceeding under s 331 of the Civil Procedure Code,

or to set up a *jus tertii*. The onus of proving a better title than the plaintiff's rests with them and they may prove their title as a defence. *RAFU JIRAO v. FATTESING SHAHAJI BHOSLE*

[I L R, 22 Bom, 967]

384 ————— Proof of title—

Unregistered deed of sale—Oral evidence inadmissible—On the 18th January 1876 plaintiff became a purchaser at a Court's sale of the right title and interest of *G* and *N* in a shop and having been obstructed by defendant in obtaining possession of it sued to recover it from him. The plaint was filed on the 27th January 1877. Defendant answered that he purchased it from *G* under a deed of sale dated 5th January 1860, and that he had been in possession since that day. The deed of sale was not admitted in evidence for want of registration but it was found that defendant had been in possession as owner since 5th January 1865. *Held* that as the defendant admitted that he had derived his title from *G* (of

the deed *SAMBHUBHAI KARSANDAS v. SHIVAJILALAS SADASHIVDAS* I L R, 4 Bom, 89

385 ————— Suit to have

property declared liable in execution of decree—In a suit for the sale of certain property in satisfaction of a decree against a judgment debtor (since de

ALL v. COURT OF WARDS. 10 W R, 423

386. ————— Proceedings to

obtain possession in execution of decree—Where a judgment creditor admits having obtained possession of a portion of the land without opposition from the judgment debtor the onus lies on him to show that he was unable nevertheless to obtain possession of the remainder. *AMJAT ALI v. AZHUR ALI* 21 W R, 241

387 ————— Khas mehalat

in 24 Pergunnahs—Relation between owners and

ONUS OF PROOF—continued**34 POSSESSION AND PROOF OF TITLE**
—continued

prove its claim to the possession of the lands *GUNGA GOBIND MUNDOL v. COLLECTOR OF 24 PERGUNNAHS*

[7 W R, P C, 21 11 Moore's I A, 345]

388 ————— *Suit to establish title*—*Bom Reg XVII of 1827, s 7 cls 1 and 2—Bom Act I of 1860—Miras land*—On the 28th August 1857 the plaintiff passed a *kabuliat* to Government and took possession of certain *miras* land abandoned by the *mirasdar* for four or five years previous to that date. The plaintiff continued in possession of his land and paid the Government assessment from 1864 till 1872. In an action brought by the plaintiff to recover possession of the land he alleged in the plaint that he had taken the defendants as partners in the cultivation of the land and had been dispossessed by them. Both the lower Courts rejected the claim. The lower Appellate Court based its decision on the ground that as the plaintiff failed to prove the fact of his alleged partnership with the defendants he could not succeed notwithstanding that Court found in the plaintiff's favour on the other facts stated above. *Held* on special appeal that as the suit was one to establish title and recover possession the Judge should on the facts found and having regard to Regulation XVII of 1827 s 7 cls 1 and 2 and Bombay Act I of 1865 have called upon the defendants to prove their claim to hold possession as against the plaintiff's right of occupation. *TRIMBAK PANT v. NANA BHAVANI*

[12 Bom, 144]

389 ————— *Title*—In a suit to recover possession of land and *waslat* under a *gauti jumma* which had originally belonged to the defendants the main question was as to ten cottahs of which possession by receipt of rent only was

tenure while it was in their possession and when it was transferred to the plaintiffs although the fact was one peculiarly within their knowledge. *GIRDHAR HARI v. KALIKANT ROY CHOWDHURY*

[3 B L R, A C, 161 11 W R, 501]

370 ————— Evidence—

Jaghir tenure—Anuladad grant—By a *sundad* dated March 1824 the plaintiff's ancestor granted to *B* the defendant's ancestor a *jaghir* of a certain *mouzah*. *B* died in 1872 and plaintiff subsequently brought a suit to recover possession of the *mouzah* alleging that the grant to *B* was an ordinary service *jaghir*. The plaintiff filed a *kabuliat* which had been executed by

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*

34. POSSESSION AND PROOF OF TITLE

—*continued.*

B, the terms of which supported the plaintiff's allegation as to the nature of the grant. The defendant alleged that the grant was *auladad*, but failed to produce the *sanad* or account for its non-production. *Held* that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree. *Juggernath Sahee v. Ahlad Kowur*, 19 *W. R.*, 140, distinguished. *THAKUR DOYAL v. RAM NARAIN SINGH*. . . *I. L. R.*, 8 *Calc.*, 375

371. ———— *Suit for lands*

granted as jaghir tenure—Non-production of documentary evidence.—In a suit to recover possession of certain lands upon the ground that they were granted as a jaghir tenure by the plaintiff's ancestor to one *P* and his lineal descendants, and that such descendants had failed,—*Held* that it was necessary for the plaintiff to prove the grant alleged in his plaint, without which no cause of action would have been shown; and as the tenure was created in the proper and usual manner,—*i.e.*, by pottah and kabuliati,—the latter would be in the possession of the plaintiff's ancestors. As this was not produced, no secondary evidence given of it, and no foundation laid for giving such evidence, it was unnecessary to go further into the plaintiff's case. *JUGGERNATH SAHEE v. ALHAD KOWUR*. . . 19 *W. R.*, 140

372. ———— *Proof of title.*

—The plaintiff sued for possession under the allegation that the property in dispute was under the management of the defendant. The defendant having denied management, and set up a title by purchase, and his possession for more than thirty years having been proved,—*Held* that the onus of showing a possession for his benefit was rightly thrown on the plaintiff. *KIRAT SINGH v. RAM DOSS*

[*W. R.*, *F. B.*, 8

373. ———— *Adverse or per-*

missive occupancy—Proof of title.—A donee, under a deed of gift, brought a suit to recover a piece of land which he alleged his donors had given for a temporary purchase to the defendant in possession six years before; and the Munsif found that it was so, and allowed the claim. But the District Judge, on appeal, considering that the plaintiff had failed to prove his donors' title to the land, reversed the Munsif's decree. *Held* that the Judge was in error in requiring the plaintiff to establish the title of the donors, without enquiring whether the defendant had obtained possession merely by their permission; and that the suit must be remanded for a finding by the District Judge on that point. *SAKALCHAND SAYAI-CHAND c. DAYABHAI IOHHACHAND*

[4 *Bom.*, *A. C.*, 70

374. ———— *Shifting of*

burden of proof—Land taken by Government as forest reserve—Madras Forest Act (Mad. Act V of 1882).—Portions of certain land, which had been taken up by Government as forest reserve, were claimed by one who had admittedly been in possession and enjoyment of them for thirty years. The Government failed to establish any subsisting title of its own. *Held* that the burden of proof had been

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*

34. POSSESSION AND PROOF OF TITLE

—*continued.*

shifted on to the Government and had not been discharged, and accordingly that the claim should be allowed. *SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA v. KOTA BAPANAMMA GARU*. . . *I. L. R.*, 19 *Mad.*, 165

375. ———— *Suit for land*

attached under s. 3 of Act IV of 1840.—In a suit for possession of land attached by the Magistrate under s. 3 of Act IV of 1840, the *onus probandi* is on the plaintiff. *MOHESHUR SINGH v. RAMAPUT SINGH* [*W. R.*, *F. B.*, 7:1 *Ind. Jur.*, *O. S.*, 35

376. ———— *Suit by zamindar*

against trespasser.—An award under Act IV of 1840 does not relieve a party of the obligation to prove his right and title, when sued by the zamindar as a trespasser. *BYDONAUTH SORBBON v. KENORAM HODDAR*. 1 *W. R.*, 211

377. ———— *Possession*

under order of Criminal Court—Suit to eject on ground of title.—*A*, being in possession of lands as purchaser under deeds of sale from *B*, the person last seised, was forcibly ousted from possession by *C* and *D*, who set up a title to the lands under an alleged deed of gift from *B*. *A* made a complaint to the Criminal Court, and under an order of that Court was again put into possession; *C* and *D* being directed to institute a suit in the Civil Court to establish their claim, which they accordingly did, relying upon their title, and impeaching the deeds of sale. In such circumstances,—*Held* by the Judicial Committee, reversing the decree of the Court at Calcutta (without prejudice, however, to any question which might arise between *A* and any other party claiming under *B*), that it was incumbent on *C* and *D* to prove some title to the lands claimed before they could put *A* to proof of his title. *RAM RUTTON RAE v. FURROOKOONNISA BEGUM*. . . 4 *Moore's I. A.*, 233

378. ———— *Ejectment by*

order of Magistrate under s. 319, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861—Suit to recover possession.—The plaintiffs were in possession of certain land when the Magistrate, acting under s. 319 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, placed the defendant in possession until the rights of the parties should be determined by a competent Civil Court. *Held*, in a suit to recover possession of the property instituted more than six months after the plaintiffs were dispossessed, that they could not recover without showing their title, the onus being on them to prove it. *ASHUMANDE AGATH KUNHI PATHUMAH v. MAKACHINDE AGATH MAKACHI*. 4 *Mad.*, 478

RAJESSUREE DEBIA v. BRINDABUTTY DEBIA

[7 *W. R.*, 212

LUCHMUN PERSHAD v. MAHARANEE OF BURDWAN. 17 *W. R.*, 181

379. ———— *Suit after order*

of Criminal Court under s. 530, Act X of 1872.—In a suit for possession and for establishment of title against parties in possession under an award of the criminal authorities under Act X of 1872, s. 530

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

34 POSSESSION AND PROOF OF TITLE

—continued

the *onus probandi* is on the plaintiffs **HURI RAM**
v BHIKAREE ROY 25 W R, 20

As also under s 318 of the Code of Criminal
 Procedure of 1861 **HURRO SOONDUREE v SONATON**
Doss 25 W R, 484

380 ——— *Suit after order*
under the Land Registration Act (Beng Act VII of
1876)—Where a person who by an order of the
 Collector passed under the provisions of the Land
 Registration Act (Bengal Act VII of 1876) has been
 declared to be out of possession of certain land brings
 a suit for the recovery of possession it lies on him
 in the first instance to make out a *prima facie* case
MUDDUN MOHUN PODDAE v BHAGGONANTO POD
DAE I L R, 8 Calc, 623

381 ——— *Suit for pro*
duce of trees—Title Proof of—In a suit to prevent
 the defendants from obstructing the plaintiff in his
 enjoyment of fruits of certain trees which he claimed
 as heir of a person who purchased that right the
 defendants denied the existence of the right and
 alleged possession and enjoyment in themselves

LALDAS RANDAS v KASHIRAM 4 Bom, A C, 60

382 ——— *Civil Procedure*
Code 1859 s 230 Suit under—Title Proof of—
 S 230 Act VIII of 1859 only gave an applicant
 the right without instituting a separate suit of
 contesting the decree-holder's right to dispossess him
 but did not exempt the applicant from the onus
 of proving his case **MAHOMED AUSTUR v PROKASH**
CHUNDER SHA 8 W R, 8

383 ——— *Claim—Dis*
possession—Act VIII of 1859 s 230—One share
 holder, being dispossessed by the other of a certain

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

34 POSSESSION AND PROOF OF TITLE

—continued

was sold in execution and bought by P, the defend-
 ant. If then he can show that he is not P (i.e. that

he is in possession of the shop and has proved his
 title The defendant appealed to the High Court
Held that the plaintiff having proved his possession
 at the date of the execution sale, it lay upon the
 defendant (P) who claimed the property, to prove
 a title in himself or in the judgment debtor A and
 that he having failed to do this the plaintiff was
 entitled to a decree declaratory of his right to the
 property as against the defendant Where a dis-
 possessed party proceeds under s 230 of Act
 VIII of 1859 to vindicate the possession of which
 he has been deprived although he may give evidence
 of his title he is not bound to do so but may
 rest his right to recover on his possession and cast
 upon the decree holder the burden of proving his
 title i.e. his right to dispossess the applicant *Per*
WEST, J—A person in possession of property which
 is sold in execution as that of another is not called
 upon when suing to establish his title to prove his
 propriety

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 sold an
 itself affords a ground for an assertion of full pro-
 prietorship for the purpose of the suit except so far
 as the right vested in the judgment debtor can be
 shown affirmatively to contradict or qualify it Pos-
 session constitutes an interest requiring affirmative
 proof of a superior title on the part of any one who
 seeks to disturb it and therefore where a person in
 possession of property which has been sold in execution
 as being the property of another sues to establish
 his title to such property the burden of proof
 lies not upon him but upon the person who claims
 as purchaser at the execution sale **PEMRAJ BHAVA**
NIRAN v NARAYAN SHIVARAM

[I L R, 6 Bom, 215]

385 ——— *Suit for confirmation of*

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PURSEEDH NARAIN SINGH v BISSESSUR DYAL SINGH
 [7 W R, 148]

386 ——— Where a party,
 who asserts that he is in possession without a *ludicial*,
 any evidence in support of his title, sues for con-
 firmation of title as against a *bona fide* purchaser
 for valuable consideration without notice from the
 party
 acts
 world
 defend
 own

[11 W, 21, 100]

ABDUL OANI 3 B L R, Ap, 90

S C WOODCOY TARA CHOWDHRAIN v ABDUL
GUNNY 12 W R, 16

384 ——— *Title by posses*
sion—Attachment and sale under a decree of pro
perty claimed by a third person—Suit by a third
person to establish his title—Civil Procedure Code
(Act VIII of 1859) ss 230 246—S obtained a
 money decree against the sons and heirs of A, and
 under that decree attached a shop as part of A's
 estate N (father of A) applied to have the attach-
 ment removed under s. 246 of the Civil Procedure
 Code (Act VIII of 1859) alleging that the shop
 was his The application was rejected, and the shop

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*34. POSSESSION AND PROOF OF TITLE
—*concluded.*

387. ————— *Right to begin—Adoption, Proof of—Proof of loss, and admission of secondary evidence, of a document alleged to have been executed—Evidence Act (I of 1872), s. 65.*—A suit for possession by right of inheritance was brought by a claimant, alleging himself to be the heir, against the alleged adopted son of the last male owner, denying that an adoption purporting to be made by the widow had been duly authorized by the deceased. The Court of first instance called upon the defendant to prove his title as a son by adoption, notwithstanding that the plaintiff was out of possession, and could not have succeeded, in the event of the defendant's failure to prove it, without first proving his own title as collateral heir by descent: thus in effect, proposing to make the establishment of the plaintiff's title depend upon the failure or success of the defendant in proving the adoption. The High Court pointed out the error of this proceeding, and the Judicial Committee affirmed its judgment, concurring also in its finding that the adoption had been proved. It was found also that the loss of the anumati-patra had been established, so that secondary evidence of it was receivable. *KALI KISHORE DUTT GUPTA MOZUMDAR v. BHUSAN CHUNDER alias BEPIN CHUNDER DUTT GUPTA* **I. L. R., 18 Cal., 201 [L. R., 17 I. A., 159]**

388. ————— *Presumption of ownership—Possession—Suit for ejectment—Evidence Act (I of 1872), s. 110.*—It is usually for the plaintiff who seeks ejectment to prove his title. But where he proves himself to have peaceably enjoyed possession for a considerable time, the person who has recently dispossessed him has to meet the presumption of law that the plaintiff's possession indicates his ownership. In a suit for possession of immoveable property and other reliefs, it was proved that the plaintiff and his predecessors in title had been in undisturbed possession for thirty or forty years previous to his dispossession by the defendant. The defendant alleged, but failed to prove, that the plaintiff had paid him rent as tenant-at-will of the premises. The lower Appellate Court, upon the finding that the plaintiff's possession was that of a licensee, modified the first Court's decree, which had allowed the claim in full. *Held* (by *MAHMOOD, J.*) with reference to s. 110 of the Evidence Act that, although in the first instance the burden of proving his title was on the plaintiff, it was shifted by his proving long undisturbed possession; that the defendant's failure to prove the alleged payment of rent went far to prove that the plaintiff's possession was adverse; and that the Court below, in acting upon the theory that such possession was that of a licensee, had wrongly set up for the defendant a defence which he had not set up for himself. *LACHHO' v. HAR SAHAI* **I. L. R., 12 All., 46**

35. PRE-EMPTION.

389. ————— *Suit for pre-emption—Proof of antedating of a deed.*—In a suit by *A* to en-

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*35. PRE-EMPTION—*continued.*

force a right of pre-emption, in which the purchase to *B* was admitted, but it was alleged that *B*'s deed of purchase had been antedated, the onus lay on *A* to prove that *B*'s deed had been antedated. *KUMAR ALI v. AZMUT ALI* **8 W. R., 383**

390. ————— *Suit on ground of vicinage—Ownership.*—In a suit to establish a right of pre-emption on the ground of ownership of contiguous land, no amount of mis-statement on the part of the defendant as to the ownership of such land can relieve plaintiff of the onus of proving his ownership. *BEHAREE RAM v. SHOOBHUDRA* **[9 W. R., 455]**

391. ————— *Recital in deed of sale as to price.*—In a suit to establish a right of pre-emption to property which had been sold, in which plaintiff alleged that the actual value was different from that which was recited in the deed of sale between the defendants, the vendor, and the vendee,—*Held* that it was for plaintiff to give some evidence in support of the allegation that the amount stated as the price by the defendant was wrong. *GOLAM AYHYA v. JOY MUNGUL SINGH* **13 W. R., 435**

MAHOMED MORUL HOSSEIN v. HYDER BUKH **[W. R., 1864, 304]**

392. ————— *Purchase money—Evidence Act (I of 1872), s. 106.*—In a suit to enforce the right of pre-emption, in which the plaintiff impugns the correctness of the price stated in the instrument of sale, although the burden of proof *prima facie* is on him to show that the property has in fact been sold below the stated price, yet very slight evidence is ordinarily sufficient to establish his case; and when such case is established, it rests upon the defendants, the vendor and vendee, to prove by cogent evidence that the stated price is the correct one. The principle laid down by the Privy Council in *Kishen Dutt Ram Panday v. Narendar Bahadoor Singh, L. R., 3 I. A., 85*, applied. *Mahomed Noorul Hossein v. Hyder Buksh, W. R., 1864, 304*, and *Golum Ayhya v. Joy Mungul Singh, 13 W. R., 435*, referred to. *BHAGWAN SINGH v. MAHABIR SINGH* **[I. L. R., 5 All., 184]**

393. ————— *Dispute as to price—Assessment of amount—Bhagwan Singh v. Mahabir Singh, I. L. R., 5 All., 184*, followed as to the rule of *onus probandi*, where the plaintiff in a suit to enforce a right of pre-emption impugns the correctness of the price stated in the instrument of sale. In determining the amount of the price which a pre-emptor has to pay, the Court is not called upon to assess the amount which would be a fair and reasonable price for the property, but to ascertain what amount actually changed hands as consideration for the sale. *TAWKKUL RAI v. LACHMAN RAI* **[I. L. R., 6 All., 344]**

394. ————— *Purchase-money—Evidence of consideration.*—In suits for pre-emption where the amount of the consideration for the sale is in dispute, the rule as to the burden of proof is that, in the first instance, the plaintiff who alleges the

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

35 PREEMPTION—concluded

price stated in the deed of sale to be fictitious must give some *prima facie* evidence leading to the presumption that the price so stated was not the true price. Having done that, it then lies upon the vendor and vendee to give such an explanation by evidence as will go to rebut the presumption raised by the plaintiff's evidence. In the majority of cases the only *prima facie* evidence which the plaintiff pre-emptor could produce would be either evidence showing that the vendor or the vendee had made an admission that the price was fictitious or else evidence showing that the market value of the property was so much less than the alleged price as would lead any reasonable man to come to the conclusion that the alleged price was not the real price. Where the price stated in the deed of sale was nearly five times the market value of the property sold and the purchaser gave no explanation showing why he was willing to buy the property at a price apparently so extravagant—*Held* that there was sufficient evidence upon which to find that the price alleged in the contract was fictitious. *Bhagwan Singh v Mahabir Singh, I L R 5 All, 184* followed. *SHEOPAROSH DUBE v DHANRAJ DUBE I L R, 9 All, 225*

36 PRINCIPAL AND AGENT

395 ——— Evidence as to liability of agent to account. In 1884 a deed of release exonerating an agent from liability to account was executed by his principal stating that there had been a settlement between them. In 1885 the agent signed an *ikarnama* addressed to the principal stating that there had not been a settlement of

suit was dismissed. In a suit brought by the principal the release of 1884 and its contents were proved to the satisfaction of both the Courts below,

explain his execution of the *ikarnama*. *Held* that, inasmuch as it had been found by two Courts concurrently that the release of 1884 was valid and that it necessarily followed from that finding that the document of 1885, so far as it expressed the agent's willingness to account was false the onus was as much upon the principal to explain his reception of the *ikarnama* of 1885 as upon the agent to explain its execution. The question as to the burden of proof had therefore been rendered immaterial by the facts proved. On the materials before them the Courts

37 PROFITS SUITS FOR

398 ——— Suit by recorded co-sharer for profits—*Claim for profits not collected in*

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

37 PROFITS, SUITS FOR—concluded

consequence of defendant's negligence or misconduct—*Jamabandi*—*Act XII of 1887 (N-W P Rent Act), ss 93 (h) 209—Act I of 1872 (Evidence Act), s 106*—In a suit under s 93 (h) of the N-W P Rent Act (VII of 1881) by a recorded co-sharer against a *lambaradar* for his recorded share of the profits of a *mehal* in which the plaintiff seeks to make the

plaintiff. No general rule can be laid down as to the quantum of evidence which the plaintiff in such a case must give in order to shift the burden of proof on to the defendant. The mere production by the plaintiff of the *jamabandi* or rent roll is not sufficient to cast upon the defendant the necessity of proving that there was no negligence or misconduct in him. S 106 of the Evidence Act (I of 1872) does not apply to such a case. So *held* by the Full Bench *MAHMOOD, J*, dissenting. *Held* by *MAHMOOD, J*, *contra* that the production of the *jamabandi* by the plaintiff in a case where he claims his share of the profits according to the *jamabandi* and the *lambaradar*—defendant pleads that the actual collections fell short of the *jamabandi* established a *prima facie* presumption in favour of the plaintiff so as to throw

38 RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

397 ——— Likelihood of breach of peace—*Party obtaining summons*—The onus lies on the person who has obtained this summons to prove that the defendant is likely to commit a breach of the peace. *BEHARI PATAK v MAHOMED HYAT KHAN*
[4 B. L. R., F. B., 40
12 W. R., Cr., 60]

39 RELINQUISHMENT OF PORTION OF CLAIM

398 ——— Objection of former suit

include the portion which he now claimed, and in respect of which he then had a cause of action, the objection being one of fact, the burden of proof was held to be with the objector. *SKINNER & Co v SHAMA SONDUREE*
19 W. R., 429

40 RESUMPTION AND ASSESSMENT

399 ——— Suit for resumption—*Suit under Beng Reg VII of 1793, s 10*—In suits in a Civil Court for resumption under Regulation VII

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

40. RESUMPTION AND ASSESSMENT
—continued.

of 1793, s. 10, the onus was upon the plaintiff to prove a *prima facie* case. The decisions in *Sonatan Ghose v. Abdool Farar*, *B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 109*, and *Heera Moner Debi v. Koonj Behary Holdar*, *B. L. R., Sup. Vol., Ap., 8*, upheld. The mere fact of the lands falling within the ambit of his estate does not show that the lands are *māl* or rent-paying. *HARIHAR MUKHOPADHYA v. MADHAN CHANDRA BABU. NADAKRISHNA MOOKERJEE v. KAILAS CHANDRA BHUTTACHARJEE*

[8 B. L. R., 566; 20 W. R., 459
14 Moore's I. A., 152]

BISHNATH CHOWDHURY v. RADHA CHURN GANGOOLY 20 W. R., 405

400. ————— *Rent-free tenure*
—*Beng. Reg. XIX of 1793, s. 10—Reg. II of 1819, s. 30.*—In a suit brought in the Civil Court before Act XIV of 1859 came into operation to enforce a right under s. 10, Regulation XIX of 1793,—that is, to resume lands alleged to be held by the defendant under an invalid *lakhiraj* grant,—*Held* that the suit was not barred by s. 18, Act X of 1859. The onus was on the plaintiff to prove that the case fell within s. 10, Regulation XIX of 1793,—i.e., that the grant was made subsequent to December 1st, 1790. *PARBATI CHARAN MOOKERJEE v. RAJKRISHNA MOOKERJEE* B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 162

S. C. SONATAN GHOSE v. ABDEL TURRAN
[2 W. R., 105]

Contra, OMESH CHUNDER ROY v. DEKHINA SOONDERY DEBIA W. R., F. B., 95

ELIAS v. TITHANAM ROY 1 W. R., 164

401. ————— *Invalid lakhiraj tenure.*—In a suit to resume and assess lands under 100 bighas held as rent-free on an invalid title, if the defendant files his *sanad* showing the area to be above 100 bighas, it is for the plaintiff who alleges the *prima facie* good title of the defendant to be bad to prove it to be so. *BEER CHUNDER JOONRAJ v. SHIBJOY THAKOOR* W. R., 1864, 8

402. ————— *Auction-purchaser.*—Certain lands which had been let out in *patni* were, on default by the *patnidar* in payment of rent, sold by auction under Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, and purchased by *M*, who granted them in *patni* to the plaintiff. In a suit for resumption on the allegation that the defendants were in possession of a portion of the lands as invalid *lakhiraj* by withholding payment of the *māl* rent thereof from after 1793, the defence was that the lands in dispute were valid rent-free lands existing as such from before 1790. *Held* that, on the grounds of the decision of the Privy Council in *Harihar Mukhopadhyaya v. Madab Chandra Babu*, 8 B. L. R., 566, the principle that the onus is on the plaintiff to show that the lands are *māl* applies to cases where the plaintiff, as in the present case, is the representative of an auction-purchaser. *ABFUNNESSA v. PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE*

[I. L. R., 1 Calc., 378; 25 W. R., 209]

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

40. RESUMPTION AND ASSESSMENT
—continued.

403. ————— *Proof of rent-free grant before permanent settlement.*—In the year 1862 the plaintiff brought a resumption suit against *A* in respect of the lands in dispute in this case, upon the ground that she was holding them by an invalid *lakhiraj* title, and obtained a decree. After some years the plaintiff brought the present suit against *B*, who derived her title through *A*, to have the rent assessed. *B* pleaded, by way of bar to the jurisdiction, that the *lakhiraj* grant, under which *A* claimed, was made previously to 1790. *Held* that the onus of proving this plea was upon *B*. *HEERA LALL PORAMANIC v. HARIKUNNISSA BREE*
[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 501; 1 C. L. R., 586]

404. ————— *Lakhiraj and māl lands.*—In a suit by a zamindar to resume land which has been held as *lakhiraj*, if the *lakhirajdar* claims under a grant of date prior to the 1st of December 1790, the onus is on him to prove it. If the *lakhirajdar* claims under a grant subsequent to that date, the zamindar is not entitled to a decree until he has shown in the first instance that the land claimed is part of his zamindari and at one time was *māl* land. And in the latter case, the *lakhirajdar* is not put to proof of his title until the zamindar has established the fact of the land having once, at some time subsequent to 1st December 1790, been rent-paying land. *MAHOMED AKHIN v. RELUX*
[24 W. R., 447]

405. ————— *Declaration of lakhiraj title—Assessment of rent.*—In a suit instituted in 1877, *A* prayed for a declaration that he had a *lakhiraj* title to certain lands, the defendant stated that; the lands, for a declaration of a title to which *A* now sued, formed part of certain lands which had been the subject of resumption proceedings, which were terminated in 1863 by a decree declaring that the lands which were the subject of that suit, including the lands now claimed by *A*, were not *lakhiraj*. It being found as a fact that *A* had neither been a party to, nor been represented in, the resumption proceedings; that he had been in quiet and undisturbed possession of the lands which he now claimed for more than twelve years before the institution of his suit; and that proceedings had been taken by the defendant calculated to disturb such possession,—*Held* that, although the onus of proof lay on the plaintiff, it was not necessary for him to prove that the lands claimed by him to be held as *lakhiraj* had been held rent-free from before the date of the permanent settlement; but it was sufficient for him to prove that the defendant was, at the time of the institution of the suit, debarred by lapse of time from instituting a suit for the resumption or assessment of rent upon the land. *ABHOY CHURN PAL v. KALLY PERSHAD CHATTERJEE* I. L. R., 5 Calc., 949

S. C. ABHOY CHURN PAL v. KALI PRASAD CHATTERJEE 6 C. L. R., 260

406. ————— *Lakhiraj grant.*—If a person claiming under a *badshai-lakhiraj* grant made before the 1st of December 1790

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

40 RESUMPTION AND ASSESSMENT

—continued.

can show that he has held the land as *lakhuraj* since the 1st of December 1790 this will be a conclusive bar to a suit for resumption, whether brought by the Government or by a purchaser at a revenue sale, or by any other person,—that is in order to prove a grant anterior to the 1st of December 1790, it is sufficient to give evidence of possession dating back to the 1st of December 1790 *Sriatedhur Sawunt v Romanath Rokhit*, 6 W R 53, cited. A person seeking to resume *lakhuraj* land must give *prima facie* evidence to show that rent has been paid for that land at some time since the 1st of December 1790 *Parbati Charan Mookerjee v Raykrishna Mookerjee*, B L R, Sup Vol, 162 *Sonatan Ghose v Abdul Farar*, B L R Sup Vol 109 and *Harihar Mukhopadhyay v Madhab Chandra Babu* 8 B L R, 566, referred to *Koxlash BASHINTY DOSSEE v GOCOLMONI DOSSEE*

[I L R, 8 Calc, 230, 10 C L R, 41]

407

Rent free lands

—*Landlord and tenant*—In suits for the resumption of lands alleged by the defendant to be *lakhuraj*, the burden of proof is in the first instance on the plaintiff to show that the lands are *mal*. The fact that the defendant is a tenant of the plaintiff is a matter to be taken into consideration by the Court in determining whether on the facts of the case, the plaintiff has made out a *prima facie* case, but unless the Court finds that the plaintiff has made out a *prima facie* case, judgment should be given for the defendant *Harihar Mukhopadhyay v Madhab Chandra Babu*, 8 B L R, 566 *14 Moore's I A*, 153, *Akbar Ali v Bhyea Lall Jha* I L R, 6 Calc, 666 and *Newaj Bundopadhyay v Kali Prasunno Ghose* I L R 6 Calc 543, cited. *BACHA RAM MUNDUL v PEARY MOHUN BANERJEE*

[I L R, 8 Calc, 813, 12 C L R, 475]

408

Rent free lands

—*Landlord and tenant*—In a suit for resumption

he fails to make out a *prima facie* case, the suit should be dismissed *Bacharam Mundul v Peary Mohun Banerjee*, I L R 9 Calc 813, followed *Newaj Bundopadhyay v Kali Prasunno Ghose*

409

Suit for rent

of land where defendant pleads a *lakhuraj* tenure—The rule which, in cases where the defendant pleads *lakhuraj* lays on the plaintiff the onus of proving that the land is *mal* is not inflexible, but may be altered according to circumstances, as in this case, where the defendant admitted plaintiff's title as landlord and never set up any plea of *lakhuraj* until years after the suit was brought, when a second Ameen was deputed to the spot to make a local enquiry *GOCOLMONI DOSSEE v BURRODAXANT ROY*

[18 W. R, 181]

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

40 RESUMPTION AND ASSESSMENT

—continued.

410

—*The Full Bench decision—Parbati Charan Mookerjee v Raykrishna Mookerjee*, B L R, Sup Vol, 162, ruling that before a plaintiff can resume *lakhuraj* lands he must first prove that he has collected *mal* rents and defendant need not first prove his *lakhuraj* title—was held not to be applicable to the present case, in which it was proved the plaintiff collected *mal* rents from the time the land was capable of bearing any *RAMSEONDUR CHUCKER DUTTY v RAMESSUR ACHARJEE* 8 W R, 45

411

—*Beng Regs XL of 1793 and XIV of 1825—Evidence of exemption from resumption—Semble*—The exclusion of land as *lakhuraj* from the decennial and permanent settlements is of no weight *per se*, as evidence of exemption

11A of 1793 and XIV of 1825 the onus probandi lies on a claimant to lakhuraj to establish his title to exemption—not by inference but by positive proof of a grant to hold as lakhuraj or by a proprietary right prior to the grant of the Dewanny (12th Augus 1765), and that the possession was bond fide take under it or an enjoyment of lands as such, and descendible to heirs at or since that time DHEERA RAJA MAHATAB CHUND BAHADPOOR v GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL 4 Moore's I A, 48

412

—*Suit by lakhurajdar*—One *lakhurajdar* cannot maintain a suit for resumption against another and force the defendant to prove his title. The onus is on the plaintiff *KAEEM KHAN v SAHEBA JAN 7 W R, 36*

413

—*Invalid lakhuraj*—The Government, when acting as agent of zamindar can only sue to resume invalid *lakhuraj* lands under 100 bigas the onus of proof of its being *mal* when so claimed is on the zamindar *RAM LOCHUN SINGH v DENONATH PAUL 2 W R, 278*

414

—*Suit for assessment—Suit by zamindar to assess lands usurped or alienated by lakhurajdar*—The onus in a case in which the plaintiff is an ordinary zamindar, suing to assess lands which he asserts to have been illegally usurped or alienated by a dependent *lakhurajdar* subsequent to the permanent settlement rests on the plaintiff *BEHAREE LALL ROY v KALKE DOSS CHUNDER* [8 W. R, 451]

415

—*Suit by auction purchaser at sale for arrears of revenue to assess rent on lakhuraj land—Limitation Act, 1859, s 1, cl 13*—In a suit by an auction purchaser to assess rent on land claimed as valid *lakhuraj*, the onus is on the rayat to prove that the land has been held as *lakhuraj* from the year 1790 *SHAM LALL GHOSE v SEKUNDUR KHAN 3 W R, 182*

FORBES v MEAN JAN

3 W. R, 89

HEERA MOHNE DEBIA v LOKEVATH MUNDUL

[2 W. R, 135]

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

40. RESUMPTION AND ASSESSMENT
—continued.

NOBO LAL KHAN v. ADHEERANEE NARAIN KOON-
WAREE 5 W. R., 191

416. ————— *Lakhiraj land*
—*Beng. Reg. XLI of 1795, s. 10.*—Where certain land apparently lakhiraj was represented in village papers as part of māl land, and included within the boundary of the revenue-paying mehal,—*Held*, on the zamindar's suit for assessment of the land, that the onus of showing that the case is within s. 10, Regulation XLI of 1795, lay on the zamindar. The inclusion of the land in the boundary is not conclusive evidence, nor is it binding when the boundary has not been made judicially. The landlord proving it to be so, the plaintiff claiming rent-free possession would be required to prove his rent-free possession (peaceably and not tainted with fraud) for sixty years before he can get a decree. MAHABEER PERSHAD v. OOMRAO SINGH 1 Agra, 167

417. ————— *Rent-free land*
—*Benares.*—In a suit for rent of land in the province of Benares which was rent-free and recorded as such at the revision of settlement in 1840-41 and 1842, the zamindar must show that, if it was lakhiraj in 1197 Fasli, there has been a legal resumption and assessment by judicial award: or if māl in 1197 Fusli, he must prove legal resumption and actual levy of rents. The burden of proving this by direct and specific evidence lies on the zamindar. MOTEE LALL v. JANKI ROY 3 Agra, 364

418. ————— *Suit to have certain lands declared māl.*—Where it is admitted that the defendants hold certain lands within the plaintiff's zamindari, some at least of which are rent-paying, the defendants, if desirous of proving that any of these lands are rent-free, are bound to give some *prima facie* evidence of the fact, before they can call upon the plaintiff, the zamindar, to prove that the whole or any part of the lands are māl. AKBUR ALI v. BHYEA LAL JHA

[I. L. R., 6 Cal., 666; 7 C. L. R., 497

419. ————— *Suit for rent-paying land*
—*Suit by auction-purchaser for and alleged by him to be māl.*—In a suit by an auction-purchaser for the khas possession of land alleged to be māl land fraudulently alienated by the former zamindar as lakhiraj, the burden of proving that it is māl is on the plaintiff. ANDREW v. LYON 2 Hay, 362

420. ————— *Suit for land alleged to be lakhiraj—Proof of receipt of rent.*—In a suit to recover possession of land within plaintiff's estate, in which defendant sets up a rent-free title, all that plaintiff is required to show is that either he or his predecessor had received rent for the land at some time subsequent to the perpetual settlement, in which case the onus of proving title falls on the defendant. RAM NARAIN SINGH DEO v. BISTOO THAKOOR [15 W. R., 299

421. ————— *Suit for possession of resumed lands—Application for and refusal of*

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

40. RESUMPTION AND ASSESSMENT
—continued.

settlement.—Where, in a suit for possession of resumed lands, the plaintiff contends that the laws under which the lands in dispute were resumed (Bengal Regulations II of 1819 and III of 1828) contemplate assessment and not ejectment, the plaintiff must prove that he had formerly applied for and been refused a settlement of the lands. ABDOL GUNNY v. COMMISSIONER OF THE SUNDERBUNS 2 W. R., 239

422. ————— *Suit for land as lakhiraj—Dispute as to land being māl or lakhiraj.*—In a suit in which plaintiff claimed four plots of land as belonging to his patni, and defendant alleged that they formed part of the resumed land of a jote for which he had obtained a decree in a resumption suit, and of which he had ever since been in possession, the parties went to trial on the issue whether the land was māl as beyond the limits of the decree, or lakhiraj as included in the chittahs, according to which possession was given to the defendant in execution. On a consideration of what the latter had received under the decree, the first Court held that he was not entitled to retain the disputed land. The Appellate Court did not look beyond the plaintiff's chittahs. *Held* that the circumstances justified the first Court in deviating somewhat from the usual rule of law as regards the *onus probandi*, and that the course taken by it was most consonant with justice. DOSSEE v. RAM NIDHEE KOONDOD 15 W. R., 183

423. ————— *Suit to declare land liable to assessment—Suit for ejectment by purchaser at sale for arrears of revenue on the ground that land is māl—Homestead land.*—The purchaser of an estate at a sale for arrears of revenue, after withdrawing a suit for arrears of rent, sued to eject the defendant from a piece of land on which his homestead was, i.e., to declare the land liable to assessment and to obtain khas possession. *Held* that the onus lay with the plaintiff to prove that the land was māl, and that he and his predecessors had received rent for it. BISSAMBHUR BANERJEE v. KOYLASH CHUNDER BOSE 23 W. R., 388

424. ————— *Suit for declaration of lakhiraj title—Possession, Proof of—Title, Proof of.*—Where a plaintiff comes into Court to prove a lakhiraj title, no proof of possession for years (unless it be carried beyond 1790) as apparent lakhiraj can excuse him from proving his title. RAM JEEBUN CHUCKERBUTTY v. PERSHAD SHAR 7 W. R., 458

425. ————— *Suit for possession of lakhiraj land—Beng. Reg. XIX of 1793, s. 10.*—Suit to recover possession of land from which the plaintiff had been ousted by the defendant under s. 10, Regulation XIX of 1793, on the ground that it was an invalid lakhiraj created after 1st December 1790. *Held* that the zamindar, having no right to oust the lakhirajdar, unless the lakhiraj was created after 1st December 1790, must prove that the lakhiraj was created subsequently to that date, and that it was not for the lakhirajdar to prove that the

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.**40. RESUMPTION AND ASSESSMENT**
—concluded.

by limitation. The party claiming the rent must satisfy the Court that the remedy is not affected by lapse of time, and that the land was held for some service due and rendered to the zamindar, or otherwise by the zamindar's permission. If the holding were merely permissive, it could not prejudice the zamindar's right. *ALI BUX v. ROOF KOOR*

[2 N. W., 108]

41. SALE OF GOODS.

438. ———— *Sale of goods by sample—Proof of inequality of sample.*—In a sale of goods by sample, the onus is on the party alleging that the goods are not equal to sample. *ISHERA YARN MILLS COMPANY v. ABDOL KURREEM*

[Bourke, O. C., 278]

42. SALE FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.

439. ———— *Suit by purchaser—Incumbrances—Title—Possession.*—In a suit by an auction-purchaser of a permanently-settled estate to recover certain julkurs, of which the defendants had been admittedly in possession for nearly fifty years, and which they claimed as incidents to a tenure which existed before the date of the permanent settlement, it was held that the onus was on the plaintiff to prove his title affirmatively. *FORBES v. MEER MAHOMED HOSSEIN* 12 B. L. R., F. C., 210 : 20 W. R., 44

440. ———— *Suit for rents and profits of uncultivated land brought into cultivation.*—Suit by purchaser of a mootah at a sale for arrears of revenue for the rents and profits of a hamlet, consisting of lands which, when uncultivated, were given by the then zamindar to the defendant (respondent). The plaintiff alleged that the lands were included in the assets upon which the permanent assessment was fixed, but being unable to prove his allegation, his suit was dismissed. *VENCATA NILADRY ROW v. VUTCHAVOY VENCATAPUTTY RAJ*

[5 W. R., P. C., 80]

441. ———— *Incumbrance—Act XI of 1859, s. 54.*—Where the surrounding circumstances suggest the creation of a *bond fide* incumbrance executed in contemplation of an impending sale for arrears of revenue which would be protected by s. 54 of Act XI of 1859, it is for the party setting up such incumbrance to establish its *bond fide* character. *MONOHUR MOOKERJEE v. JOYKISHEN MOOKERJEE*

[5 W. R., 1]

442. ———— *Claim to protection from ejectment by auction-purchaser—Act XI of 1859, s. 37.*—Where a raiyat claims protection from ejectment by an auction-purchaser under the proviso to s. 37, Act XI of 1859, the onus is on the raiyat to prove the character of his holding. *DOMUN LOU v. PUDMUN SINGH* . W. R., 1864, Act X, 129

443. ———— *Revenue sale law—Act XI of 1859, s. 37—Purchaser of estate sold at auction, Rights of.*—The onus of proving that under-tenures

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.**42. SALE FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE**
—concluded.

in a talukh sold at a revenue sale under Act XI of 1859 fall under any of the exceptions to s. 37 of that Act is on the person alleging the under-tenures to be within such exceptions. *RASH BEHARI BOSU v. HARA MONI DEBYA* . I. L. R., 15 Calc., 555

444. ———— *Act XI of 1859, s. 37—Incumbrance, Annulment of—Burden of proof—Tenure held since permanent settlement.*—In a suit for ejectment by a purchaser at a revenue sale, the defence was that the defendants held the land as a subordinate talukh, which had been in existence and in their possession and that of their predecessors since the time of the permanent settlement. It was found as a fact that the tenure was in existence in the year 1798-99. The plaintiff's suit was dismissed, and he now contended that the facts found could not protect the tenure in the absence of proof that the tenure was in existence at the date of the permanent settlement. *Held* that, although in the first instance the burden of proof is upon the defendants, the fact that defendants were in possession for such a length of time was sufficient to discharge the onus and establish that the tenure was protected. That in a case like this no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down as to when the burden of proof shifts from one side to the other, and that each case must be governed by its merits. *NITYANUND ROY v. BANSHI CHANDRA BHUNJAN*

[3 C. W. N., 341]

43. SALE FOR ARREARS OF RENT.

445. ———— *Ejectment, Suit for—Avoidance of under-tenure—Incumbrance—Beng. Act VIII of 1869, ss. 59, 60, 66.*—In a suit by the purchaser of an under-tenure, under ss. 59 and 60 of the Rent Act (Bengal Act VIII of 1869), to obtain possession of lands held by the defendant, on the ground that the holdings are incumbrances which have accrued thereon by an authorized act of the previous holder of the under-tenure, it lies upon the plaintiff to show that the defendant's holdings are such incumbrances as the plaintiff is entitled to avoid under s. 56 of the Rent Act. *GOBIND NATH SHAHA CHOWHURI v. REILLY* . I. L. R., 13 Calc., 1

446. ———— *Suit to set aside patni sale—Irregularity—Non-service of notice—Proof of service—Evidence Act, s. 106.*—In a suit against a zamindar to set aside the sale of a patni tenure under Regulation VIII of 1819 on the ground of non-service of notice, the onus of proving service lies on the defendant according to the spirit of s. 106 of the Evidence Act. *DOORGA CHURN SURMA CHOWDHRY v. NAJIMOODDEEN* . 21 W. R., 397

44. SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE.

447. ———— *Suit to set aside sale—Irregularity.*—When a judgment-debtor sues to set aside a sale in execution of a decree on the ground of irregularity, the onus of proving the irregularity is on him. *NUFUSA v. MAHOMED AKBAR GAZER*

[2 W. R., 74]

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

44 SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE
—continued—

448 ———— *Fraud Proof of—Irregularity*—In a suit to set aside an execution sale on the ground of fraud the *onus probandi* rests on the plaintiff to prove his allegation mere irregularity in the issue of processes will not of itself prove fraud even where the auction bids were so small as to excite suspicion KUBHERUN v. SUFFEY
MUN 24 W R, 388

449 ———— *Proof of irregularity*—Non affixing of notices previous to sale—Several years after the purchase by the defendant of immoveable property at a sale in execution of a decree the judgment debtor sued this purchaser for the lands on the ground amongst others that the notices required by Bengal Regulation XX of 1790 s 12 had not been affixed previous to the sale Held that the onus of proving the default in affixing the notices lay upon the plaintiff the judgment debtor MOHSEN NABAIN SINGH v. KISHANANUND MISSEY
[Marsh, 592 2 Ind Jur, O S, 1
5 W R, P C, 7 9 Moore's I A, 324

450 ———— *Allegation of*

of proving such knowledge on the part of the plaintiffs prior to the time stated by them lay on the defendants NATHA SINGH v. JODHA SINGH
[I L R, 6 All, 406

451 ———— *Bona fides—*

rejected and the property was sold the judgment creditor purchased the same at the auction and sold it to the defendant who ousted the plaintiff who there

DEBI v. MADAN MOHAN SINGH
[3 B L R, A C, 326

452 ———— *Purchase by granddaughter from grandmother—Stranger purchasing bona fide—Proof of bona fides*—When a granddaughter purchases from a grandmother, and

ALIKOONNISSA DABEE DUTT MISSEY v. ALIKOONNISSA
W R, F B, 77

453 ———— *Proof of want of bona fides—Suspicion*—In a suit to have a purchase made at an execution sale set aside on the ground

ONUS OF PROOF—continued

44 SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE
—concluded—

that it was not *bona fide* but collusive the burden of proof is upon the plaintiff and it is not sufficient for him only to show circumstances which create a suspicion of the *bona fides* of the transaction But in a suit for possession of land and for a declaration of plaintiff's title by virtue of purchase it is not sufficient for him to produce a deed executed by a judgment debtor the plaintiff must free his case of such suspicious as may arise from his own position with reference to the vendor and from any such circumstance as the improbability of such a purchase having been made ROOF RAM DASS v. SASEERAM NATH KUMOKUR
[23 W R, 141

See GOLUCKNATH GHOSE v. SREENATH BOSH
[24 W R, 209

454 ———— *Suit for confirmation of sale—Suit to set aside order cancelling sale—Sale for inadequate price Allegation of—Material irregularity Proof of*—In a suit for confirmation of a sale held in execution of a decree by the Collector under s 320 Civil Procedure Code and to set aside an order by the Collector cancelling the sale where it is pleaded in defence that the property was sold for an inadequate price it lies on the defendant to show that there has been a material irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale BANDI BIDI v. KALEKA
I L R, 9 All, 602

45 SERVICE OF SUMMONS

455 ———— *Application to set aside ex parte decree—Proof of service of summons*—Where a judgment debtor applies to set aside an *ex parte* judgment on the ground that there was no effectual service of summons upon him he should be called upon to give us evidence or to make out a *prima facie* case KHUDEERUN LALL v. CHUTTER DHAREE LALL
21 W R, 242

JHUTOO KOER v. LULITA KOER 23 W R, 423

46 TRUST, REVOCATION OF

456 ———— *Religious endowment—Proof of revocation—Limitation*—In 1813 certain lands were dedicated by deed to the religious service of an idol and in 1820 that dedication was confirmed in a partition deed The plaintiff sued to set aside alienations of the property and to have the trusts of the dedication-deeds declared The holders of the property alleged that a subsequent partition deed had been executed in 1845 and that the dealings of the family had shown an intention to revoke the trusts Held that it lay upon the holder to prove the revocation of the trusts and that on failure to do so they could not set up the law of limitation in answer to the plaintiff's suit JUGUTMONNEENEE DOSSEE v. SORHEENONEE DOSSEE
[ROB L R, 19 17 W R, 41
14 Moore's I A, 289

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*

47. VALUATION OF SUIT.

457. ——— Assertion by defendant that suit is overvalued.—When the defendant asserts that a suit is overvalued, the onus of proving the truth of his assertion lies on him. *UMA SANKAR ROY CHOWDHRY v. MANSUR ALI KHAN*

[5 B. L. R., Ap., 6: 13 W. R., 327]

48. WITNESS.

458. ——— Refusal to come into Court as witness—*Presumption.*—In a suit to recover possession of land claimed by virtue of a sanad from a rajah, in which plaintiff gave *prima facie* evidence of the authenticity of the sanad and subpoenaed the rajah to prove it, it was held that the lower Court did very right in considering the plaintiff's testimony to be strengthened by defendant's (rajah's) refusal to come into Court with his own story; and that the onus lay on the rajah to rebut the plaintiff's evidence, or to prove minority or other personal disqualification. *RADHA KISTO SING DEO v. GUDADHUR BANERJEE*

[8 W. R., 453]

49. WRONGFUL CONVERSION.

459. ——— Suit for wrongful conversion of timber—*Failure to prove actual or constructive possession.*—In a suit under the Civil Procedure Code, in which the plaintiffs allege that the defendants wrongfully and forcibly took away and were detaining timber which had been in the plaintiffs' constructive possession, and to which they are entitled, and the relief asked for is the restitution of the timber with costs of suit, if it be proved that the defendants had forcibly and wrongfully taken property in the plaintiffs' actual or constructive possession, it would then be for the defendants to show that they were entitled to the timber. In the present case, the plaintiffs having failed to show their possession of the timber or the forcible or wrongful dispossession or conversion of the goods, and the defendants having made good their title to the timber,—*Held* that the judgment should have been for the defendants. *SNADDEN v. TODD, FINDLAY & Co.*

[7 W. R., 286]

50. MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

460. ——— Suit by purchaser of tora garas huk—*Evidence of alienability.*—Suit by the purchaser of a certain annual payment by Government, called tora garas huk, sold in satisfaction of a decree. *Held* that the onus was on the Government to prove that there was something in the nature of this payment which made it incapable of alienation, and that the Government had failed to give such proof. *SHUMBHOO LALL GIRDHUR LALL v. COLLECTOR OF SURAT*

[4 W. R., P. C., 55: 8 Moore's I. A., 1]

461. ——— Suit for closing new road and opening old one—*Title—Trespass.*—In a suit for closing a new road opened by the defendants

ONUS OF PROOF—*continued.*50. MISCELLANEOUS CASES—*continued.*

through the land of the plaintiff, and for opening an old road which had been closed by the defendants,—*Held* that the only question which can be tried in the suit is, whether the defendants have trespassed on the land of the plaintiff by opening a road. The onus is upon the plaintiff to prove that the land belongs to him. *HIRA CHAND BANERJEE v. SHAMA CHARAN CHATTERJEE*

[3 B. L. R., A. C., 351: 12 W. R., 275]

462. ——— Admission of assets by heir of deceased judgment-debtor—*Proof of extent of property.*—When an heir of a deceased judgment-debtor admits possession of some of the latter's property, the onus is on the heir, and not on the decree-holder, to prove the extent of that property. *MATUNGINEE DEBEA v. GUGUN CHUNDER BROOY*

2 W. R., Mis., 41

463. ——— Suit for share of income-tax—*Manager, Possession as.*—Suit for share of income-tax by a co-sharer who, the lower Court found, was the defendant's manager. *Held* that the mere production of a deed showing that the defendant had in it nominated other persons to collect the rents of her share, without proof of cessation of possession, did not shift the onus from the plaintiff of proving that he had ceased to hold possession of the defendant's share as her manager, or that the defendant, and not the plaintiff, had actually collected the rents. *RAMNATH GHOSE v. AMBIT MOTEE DOSSEE*

[5 W. R., 168]

464. ——— Suit for disturbance of kazi in his office—*Proof of legality of his appointment as kazi.*—Where it was shown that the plaintiffs had acted as kazi of Bombay for more than twenty years, it was held, in an action against the defendant for disturbing the plaintiff in his office and thereby depriving him of his fees, that the onus was on the defendant to show that the plaintiff had been illegally appointed; and on the defendant failing to show that, that the plaintiff was entitled to succeed. *MUHAMMAD YUSSUB v. SAYAD AHMED*

[1 Bom., Ap., 10]

465. ——— Suit for share of joint property under family arrangement—*Proof of cause of action.*—A plaintiff suing for a share of joint property which she claimed under a family arrangement said to have been reduced to writing as an ikrarnamah, and upon the happening of the necessary conditions, it was held that the rules with regard to the onus of proof which are applicable to a suit for a share of joint family property were not directly applicable, and the plaintiff was bound to give some *prima facie* proof of her cause of action. *RAM CHUNDER MITTER v. KISTOO KAMINEE DOSSEE*

[10 W. R., 194]

466. ——— Suit for share of zerait land under ticca pottah granted by co-sharers—*Effect of decision without jurisdiction.*—Where, under a ticca pottah granted to him by several shareholders, plaintiff claimed the share of rent said to be due to him by the defendant (another

ONUS OF PROOF—concluded

50 MISCELLANEOUS CASES—concluded

shareholder) in respect of the occupation of a certain quantity of the zeraat land which constituted the holding of the combined shareholders and the defendant objected that the plaintiff's share was less than what he stated it to be.—Held that the burden of proving the extent of his share lay on the plaintiff. In such a case even a raiyat resisting the claim of a shareholder to rent would be entitled if he had good reason to do so, to make the plaintiff prove the amount of his share and the only onus on an intervenor would be to prove *bona fide* possession. A decision set aside by a superior Court as made without jurisdiction cannot have any probative force whatever between the parties. **SOOKRAM VISSER v CROWDY** 19 W R, 285

OPINIONS OF JUDGES

Memoranda of—

See JUDGMENT—CIVIL CASES—WHAT AMOUNTS TO

[B L R., Sup Vol, 774

OPIUM.

Illegal possession of—

See Act XIII of 1867, s 20

[8 B L R., Ap. 7

Illegal sale of—

See Act VII of 1856 s 36

[18 W. R., Cr, 69

1 Bom. Reg XXI of 1827, s 4

—Keeping smuggled opium—Sentence on conviction—Where more than one person is convicted under s 4 Regulation XVI of 1827 (Bombay) of keeping smuggled opium each of the convicts is liable to the whole penalty therein imposed viz the forfeiture of double the value of the opium and double the amount of the duty leviable thereon. **REG v VAKHATCHAND** 1 Bom, 50

But this was overruled by the following case which approved of the case of **Reg v Rajgur Venecur, 3 Moore's Fouz Rep., 673**, and held that, where several persons knowingly harbour, keep or conceal a parcel of smuggled opium one penalty of double the value of such opium and of double the amount of duty leviable upon it only is recoverable under Regulation XVI of 1827, s 4. **REG v SNOWDAR GHENAB** 7 Bom, Cr, 39

2 Act XXI of 1856, s 53—

Possession by servant—Where opium was found in

accused could not be convicted under s 53, Act XXI of 1856, as it had not been shown that the purchase by his wife was authorized by the accused, and therefore her possession of the opium or that of the servant could not be considered the possession of the accused. **QUEEN v GUNESH MANA**

[20 W. R., Cr, 54

OPIUM ACT (I OF 1878)

Breach of license under—**Beng Act IV of 1866, ss 36 37 39 40—Beng Act II of 1876—Bengal Excise Act II of 1878—Lia**

was granted by the police where a license had been issued by the Collector upon a certificate from the Deputy Commr of Act IV of 1876, with license, but having been

the sale of muddut is regulated by Act I of 1878 and therefore no license from the Commissioner of Police for the sale of muddut was requisite under ss 36 and 37 of Act IV of 1866. Held further that s 39 of Act IV of 1866 applied to the case and that

DAVIS v KOYLASH CHUNDER GHOSH

[13 C L R., 336

s 3—License to possess opium—Transport of opium—A person having a license for the

offence of transporting opium without a license. Held the conviction was right. **QUEEN EMRESS v RAMANUJAN** 1 L R., 13 Mad., 191

s 4

See CONTRACT ACT, s 23—ILLEGAL CONTRACTS—GENERALLY

[1 L R., 19 Bom, 626

ss. 5 and 8—Licensed vendor Liability of under s 9 for keeping incorrect accounts—S 5 of the Opium Act (I of 1878) declares that

of rules of opium Govt of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council on the 21st February 1893, rule 15 (1) of which declares that a person to whom a license has been granted may sell opium by retail in accordance with the conditions specified in the license. The conditions of the license for retail sale of opium are contained in Form No. 1 made under rule 15. Under art 13 of this form, the

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

47. VALUATION OF SUIT.

457. — Assertion by defendant that suit is overvalued.—When the defendant asserts that a suit is overvalued, the onus of proving the truth of his assertion lies on him. *UMA SANKAR ROY CHOWDHRY v. MANSUR ALI KHAN*
[5 B. L. R., Ap., 6: 13 W. R., 327]

48. WITNESS.

458. — Refusal to come into Court as witness—*Presumption*.—In a suit to recover possession of land claimed by virtue of a sanad from a rajah, in which plaintiff gave *prima facie* evidence of the authenticity of the sanad and subpoenaed the rajah to prove it, it was held that the lower Court did very right in considering the plaintiff's testimony to be strengthened by defendant's (rajah's) refusal to come into Court with his own story; and that the onus lay on the rajah to rebut the plaintiff's evidence, or to prove minority or other personal disqualification. *RADHA KISTO SING DEO v. GUDADHUR BANERJEE*
[8 W. R., 453]

49. WRONGFUL CONVERSION.

459. — Suit for wrongful conversion of timber—*Failure to prove actual or constructive possession*.—In a suit under the Civil Procedure Code, in which the plaintiffs allege that the defendants wrongfully and forcibly took away and were detaining timber which had been in the plaintiffs' constructive possession, and to which they are entitled, and the relief asked for is the restitution of the timber with costs of suit, if it be proved that the defendants had forcibly and wrongfully taken property in the plaintiffs' actual or constructive possession, it would then be for the defendants to show that they were entitled to the timber. In the present case, the plaintiffs having failed to show their possession of the timber or the forcible or wrongful dispossesion or conversion of the goods, and the defendants having made good their title to the timber,—*Held* that the judgment should have been for the defendants. *SNAJDEN v. TODD, FINDLAY & Co.*
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460. — Suit by purchaser of tora garas huk—*Evidence of alienability*.—Suit by the purchaser of a certain annual payment by Government, called tora garas huk, sold in satisfaction of a decree. *Held* that the onus was on the Government to prove that there was something in the nature of this payment which made it incapable of alienation, and that the Government had failed to give such proof. *SUMBHOO LALL GIRDHUR LALL v. COLLECTOR OF SURAT*
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461. — Suit for closing new road and opening old one—*Title—Trespass*.—In a suit for closing a new road opened by the defendants

ONUS OF PROOF—continued.

50. MISCELLANEOUS CASES—continued.

through the land of the plaintiff, and for opening an old road which had been closed by the defendants,—*Held* that the only question which can be tried in the suit is, whether the defendants have trespassed on the land of the plaintiff by opening a road. The onus is upon the plaintiff to prove that the land belongs to him. *HIRA CHAND BANERJEE v. SHAMA CHARAN CHATTERJEE*
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462. — Admission of assets by heir of deceased judgment-debtor—*Proof of extent of property*.—When an heir of a deceased judgment-debtor admits possession of some of the latter's property, the onus is on the heir, and not on the decree-holder, to prove the extent of that property. *MATUNGINEE DEBEA v. GUGUN CHUNDER BHOOS*
[2 W. R., Mis., 41]

463. — Suit for share of income-tax—*Manager, Possession as*.—Suit for share of income-tax by a co-sharer who, the lower Court found, was the defendant's manager. *Held* that the mere production of a deed showing that the defendant had in it nominated other persons to collect the rents of her share, without proof of cessation of possession, did not shift the onus from the plaintiff of proving that he had ceased to hold possession of the defendant's share as her manager, or that the defendant, and not the plaintiff, had actually collected the rents. *RAMNATH GHOSE v. AMBIT MOYEE DOSSEE*
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465. — Suit for share of joint property under family arrangement—*Proof of cause of action*.—A plaintiff suing for a share of joint property which she claimed under a family arrangement said to have been reduced to writing as an ikrarnamah, and upon the happening of the necessary conditions, it was held that the rules with regard to the onus of proof which are applicable to a suit for a share of joint family property were not directly applicable, and the plaintiff was bound to give some *prima facie* proof of her cause of action. *RAM CHUNDER MITTER v. KISTOO KAVINEE DOSSEE*
[10 W. R., 194]

466. — Suit for share of zeraif land under tieca pottah granted by co-sharers—*Effect of decision without jurisdiction*.—Where, under a tieca pottah granted to him by several shareholders, plaintiff claimed the share of rent said to be due to him by the defendant (another

ONUS OF PROOF—concluded.

50 MISCELLANEOUS CASES—concluded

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CROWDY 19 W. R., 285

OPINIONS OF JUDGES

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[B L R., Sup. Vol, 77A

OPIUM.

Illegal possession of—

See ACT VIII OF 1867, s 20

[S B. L R., Ap., 7

Illegal sale of—

See ACT XVI OF 1866, s 38

[16 W. R., Cr., 69

1 Bom. Reg XXI of 1827, s. 4
—Keeping smuggled opium—Sentence on con-
viction—Where more than one person is convicted
under s 4 Regulation XXI of 1827 (Bombay), of
keeping smuggled opium, each of the convicts is
liable to the whole penalty therein imposed, viz.,
the forfeiture of double the value of the opium and
double the amount of the duty leviable thereon
REG. VAKHATCHAND 1 Bom., 60

But this was overruled by the following case,

OPIUM ACT (I OF 1878)

Breach of license under—Beng.
Act IV of 1866, ss 36, 37, 39, 40—Beng. Act II
of 1876—Bengal Excise Act, II of 1878—Li-
ability of master for servant's breach of license—A,
who held a certificate under Act VII of 1878 (the
Excise Act) from the Deputy Commissioner of Police
that he was entitled to a license from the Collector
to sell muddut upon the conditions set forth therein,
obtained such a license from the Collector under Act
I of 1878 (The Opium Act) upon the conditions men-
tioned. No license was granted by the Deputy Com-
missioner of Police, it not being usual for licenses to
be granted by the police where a license had been
issued by the Collector upon a certificate from the
Deputy Commissioner. A was charged under s 40
of Act IV of 1866 [as amended by Bengal Act II of
1876] with a breach of the conditions, not of the
license, but of the certificate, the act complained of
having been committed by A's servant. Held that
the sale of muddut is regulated by Act I of 1878,
and therefore no license from the Commissioner of
Police for the sale of muddut was requisite under
ss 36 and 37 of Act IV of 1866. Held further that
s 39 of Act IV of 1866 applied to the case, and that
under that section a license from the Deputy Com-
missioner of Police was necessary for the sale of mud-
dut and accordingly that A, although he had obtained
a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner of
Police entitling him to a license under Act I of 1878,
was liable to punishment by reason of his not having,
under s 39 of Act IV of 1866, also obtained a
certificate from the Deputy Commissioner. See *In*
re Bhodun Chunder Shau, 11 C L R., 464
DAVIS & KOTLAH CHUNDER GHOSH

[13 C. L R., 336

s. 3—License to possess opium—Trans-
port of opium—A person having a license for the

offence of transporting opium without a license
Held the conviction was right *QUEEN-EMRESS v*
RAMANUJAM 1 L. R., 13 Mad., 191

s 4.

See CONTRACT ACT, s 23—ILLEGAL CON-
TRACTS—GENERALLY

[L L R., 19 Bom., 626

ss. 5 and 9—Licensed vendor, Li-

consistent with the Act regulating the sale of opium
Under this section, rules were issued by the Gov-
ernment of Bengal with the previous sanction of the
Governor General in Council on the 21st February
1893, rule 15 (1) of which declares that a person to
whom a license has been granted may sell opium by
retail in accordance with the conditions specified in
the license. The conditions of the license for retail
sale of opium are contained in Form No. 1 made
under rule 15. Under art. 13 of this form, the

servant could not be considered the possession of the
accused. *QUEEN v GUNESH MAVA*

[20 W. R., Cr., 54

OPIUM ACT (I OF 1878)—concluded.

holder of the license is to keep a daily correct account showing the quantity of opium received and sold, and other details. Art. 18 sets out that on infringement of any of the conditions contained in the form or imposed by the Opium Act the license may be cancelled. The petitioner, a licensed vendor of opium, was convicted of having kept incorrect accounts in contravention of the rules made under s. 5 of the Opium Act, and having thereby committed an offence punishable under s. 9 of that Act. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs200, and in default of payment to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months. *Held* that the conviction and sentence must be set aside, there being nothing in any of the rules made under s. 5 of the Act which would make the preparation of an incorrect account punishable under s. 9.

UMESH CHUNDER GHOSH v. QUEEN-EMPRESS

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 571
3 C. W. N., 365]

s. 9.

See MAGISTRATE—GENERAL JURISDICTION . . . I. L. R., 15 All., 192

See MAGISTRATE—SPECIAL ACTS—OPIUM ACT . . . I. L. R., 19 All., 485

1. ———— *Liability of master for act of servant.*—Contrary to the conditions of his master's opium license, the servant sold a preparation of opium between sunset and sunrise. The master was not present, and there was no evidence to show that he had directly or otherwise authorized the illegal sale. *Held* that the master was not liable to a penalty under s. 9 of Act I of 1878. IN THE MATTER OF BHOOBUN CHUNDER SHAW

[11 C. L. R., 464]

2. ———— *Act XIII of 1857—Wrongful entrance and illegal search, Liability of police officer for—Code of Criminal Procedure (1892), ss. 155, 156, and 165—Non-cognizable offence.*—An offence under s. 9 of the Opium Act (I of 1878), and not coming under s. 14 of that Act, is a non-cognizable offence, and is therefore one for which, by s. 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a police officer cannot arrest without warrant; and he has therefore, under s. 155 of the Code, no authority to investigate such an offence without the order of a Magistrate; nor under s. 165 can he make a search in respect of it. The power of arrest without warrant referred to in cl. (g) of s. 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code is an unqualified power, and not a conditional power, as in s. 24 of Act XIII of 1857, which only gives the right to a police officer to arrest without warrant in case the accused does not furnish the security required by that section. Where a police officer therefore, in respect of an offence under s. 9 of the Opium Act not coming under s. 14 of the Act, made a search in the house of the accused without an order of a Magistrate,—*Held* that his action could not be justified, either under s. 24 of Act XIII of 1857 or under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and that he was liable in an action for damages for the illegal search. BAHABAL SHAH v. TARAK NATH CHOWDHRY . . . I. L. R., 24 Calc., 691

ORAL EVIDENCE.

See CASES UNDER EVIDENCE—PAROL EVIDENCE.

See CASES UNDER WITNESS.

ORDER AND DISPOSITION.

See CASES UNDER INSOLVENCY—ORDER AND DISPOSITION.

ORDER IN EXECUTION OF DECREE.

See CASES UNDER APPEAL—EXECUTION OF DECREES.

See CASES UNDER RES JUDICATA—ORDERS IN EXECUTION OF DECREE.

See SPECIAL OR SECOND APPEAL—ORDERS SUBJECT OR NOT TO APPEAL.

[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., Ap., 1

[1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 50, 68

6 Bom., A. C., 205

4 Mad., 32

I. L. R., 1 Mad., 401

I. L. R., 11 Calc., 169

See SPECIAL OR SECOND APPEAL—SMALL CAUSE COURT SUITS . 12 B. L. R., 261

[I. L. R., 2 All., 112

8 W. R., 112

12 W. R., 86

ORDER "MADE ON APPEAL."

See APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL—CASES IN WHICH APPEAL LIES OR NOT—APPEALABLE ORDERS . 13 B. L. R., 103

[1 B. L. R., F. B., 1

ORDER OF MAGISTRATE IN RESPECT OF NUISANCE.

See DECLARATORY DECREE, SUIT FOR—ORDERS OF CRIMINAL COURT.

[6 B. L. R., 643

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—MAGISTRATE'S ORDERS, INTERFERENCE WITH.

See CASES UNDER NUISANCE.

ORDER OF MAGISTRATE IN RESPECT OF POSSESSION.

See CASES UNDER POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO.

ORDERS.

See CASES UNDER APPEAL—DECREES.

See CASES UNDER APPEAL—ORDERS.

See CASES UNDER APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL—CASES IN WHICH APPEAL LIES OR NOT—APPEALABLE ORDERS.

ORDERS—continued

See CASES UNDER LETTERS PATENT, HIGH COURT, CL 15

See CASES UNDER LETTERS PATENT, HIGH COURT, N-W P, CL 10

See CASES UNDER SPECIAL OR SECOND APPEAL—ORDERS SUBJECT OR NOT TO APPEAL

See CASES UNDER SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, s 622

ORIGINAL SIDE OF HIGH COURT.**Criminal—**

See SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—CHAPTER ACT, s 15—CRIMINAL CASES [7 B. L. R., 244 note, 250 note

Powers of Judge sitting on—

See CERTIFICATE OF ADMINISTRATION—CANCELLMENT OR RECALL OF CERTIFICATE 5 B. L. R., Ap, 21

Right to plead in—

See RULES OF HIGH COURT, MADEAS [1 L. R., 1 Mad., 24

ODDH CIVIL COURTS ACT (XIII OF 1879).**s 27.**

See DIVORCE ACT, s 3 [1 L. R., 4 All., 306

See HIGH COURT, JURISDICTION OF—N-W P.—CIVIL [1 L. R., 18 All., 375

ODDH COURTS ACT (XIV OF 1891)**s 8.**

See HIGH COURT, JURISDICTION OF—N-W P.—CIVIL [1 L. R., 18 All., 376

ODDH ESTATES ACT (I OF 1869)

See HINDU LAW—PARTITION—RIGHT TO PARTITION—GENERAL [1 L. R., 18 Calc., 387

See WILL—CONSTRUCTION [1 L. R., 10 Calc., 482

1. — Limitation—Suit for redemption of mortgage.—Under Act I of 1869, a suit for redemption is not barred where the instrument of mortgage fixes a term within which the mortgage might be redeemed, and such term did not expire before 13th February 1856 KISHEN DUTT RAN PANDAT v. NARENDAR BAHADOOR SINGH [1 L. R., 3 I. A., 85

ODDH ESTATES ACT (I OF 1869)**—continued****2. —**

dar—Trustee.

name of J S as under Lord Cans

was summarily settled with J S on the 24th April following. A talukhdari sanad was granted to J S, and he was subsequently registered as talukhdar under the provisions of Act I of 1869. In a suit against J S by persons alleging themselves to be joint in family and estate with him, to have their interest in the talukh declared, held by the Commissioner of Seetapore in Oudh, confirming the decision of the settlement officer, that, under Act I of 1869, the defendant was protected by his sanad against any claim of the plaintiffs in respect of the talukh. Held by the Privy Council, on appeal, that as a person who

lands comprised within the talukh for another, and be liable to account accordingly, the suit must be remanded for trial as to whether the defendant had agreed or become bound, to hold the villages comprised in the summary settlement and sanad, or the rents and profits thereof, in trust for the plaintiffs HARDEO BUX v. JAWAHIR SINGH [1 L. R., 3 Calc., 522; L. R., 4 I. A., 178

Held by the Privy Council after remand that Act I of 1869, which was passed before the suit was decided by the Court of first instance, did not operate so as to change the relative conditions of the parties, and to put an end to the trust upon which the defendant had previously held the estate. The estate in his hands remained thereafter subject to the trust, and there can be no difference in this respect between an express trust and a trust implied or presumed from a fair and reasonable interpretation of the acts and declarations of the defendant. HARDEO BUX v. JAWAHIR SINGH . . . L. R., 6 I. A., 181

3. — Interest of registered talukhdar—Trust—Joint estate—A talukhdari estate, though entered in the name of one member of a joint family in the lists prepared in conformity with the Oudh Estates Act (I of 1869, may be subject to a trust, implied from the acts and declaration of the talukhdar, for the joint family as a joint estate. HARDEO BAKSH v. JAWAHIR SINGH, 1 L. R. 3 Calc., 522 L. R., 4 I. A., 178. PIETHI LAL v. JAWAHIR SINGH . . . 1 L. R., 14 Calc., 483 [L. R., 14 I. A., 37

4. — Effect of sanad to confer

it, in trust for another person, the principle on which Sookraj Koovar v. Government, 12 Moore's I. A.,

OUDH ESTATES ACT (I OF 1869)

—continued.

112, and *Hardeo Baksh v. Jowahir Singh*, L. R., 6 I. A., 161, were decided, is not applicable to make the talukhdar hold subject to a charge for the benefit of such other person. The talukhdar in whom no such trust is vested is entitled to the proprietary right in the lands forming the talukhdari estate comprised in the sanad. A claim against the talukhdar for the proprietary right included lands in which the claimant alleged himself to have purchased under proprietary rights which were not claimed. A decree maintaining the talukhdar's proprietary right was made without prejudice to a claim for the under-proprietary rights. *HAIDAR ALI KHAN v. NAWAB ALI KHAN*. . . . I. L. R., 17 Cal., 311 [L. R., 16 I. A., 183]

5. ————— Talukhdars—Title obtained by talukhdar under his sanad—*Effect of confiscation of 1858 upon previous gift—Attempt to establish trust for claimants as to part of talukhdari estate—Claim to sub-proprietary right distinguished.*—The sanad granting a talukhdar's estate confers *prima facie* an absolute title upon the grantee. A gift of villages by a talukhdar to collateral relations, if effectively made in 1850, and whether absolute or only for the maintenance of the donees out of the rents and profits, was rendered, by the effect of the confiscation of 1858, inoperative after that event to establish an interest as against the talukhdar holding under a sanad comprising the villages. Where a claim was based upon the principle that the conduct of a sanad-holding talukhdar and of his predecessor had been sufficient to establish against him a liability to make good, out of his talukh, interests, as to which ground was supposed to have been given for his relations to claim,—*Held* that such a claim was not established merely by the claimants having been left in possession of villages, and having paid to the talukhdar only the proportion of the revenue assessed upon them, during the whole time of the troubles in Oudh, and afterwards. *Held* also that the question of the claimants having an under-proprietary right in such villages was entirely irrelevant to a claim for a declaration that they had proprietary right therein, on which latter title they sought to found a right to have their names entered in the settlement record; and *held* that, although there are cases in which the claimant of a proprietary right may be allowed to maintain on the same facts, that he is an under-proprietor, this claim was not one of them. *RAM SINGH v. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF BARA BANKI*

[I. L. R., 17 Cal., 444
L. R., 17 I. A., 54]

6. ————— Estate of a sanad-holding talukhdar—*Lineal primogeniture by custom—Award of a body of talukhdar within s. 33 of Oudh Estates' Act—Withdrawal of a voluntary admission.*—The title to a talukhdari estate devolving upon a single heir by a custom of lineal primogeniture was contested. The plaintiff claimed to succeed his deceased brother as talukhdar. The defendant, who was his paternal uncle, was in possession. Before the an-

OUDH ESTATES ACT (I OF 1869)

—continued.

nexation of the province, the kabuliati had been taken in the name of the plaintiff's brother as talukhdar, who afterwards had been settled with, at both the summary settlements. By primogeniture, whether lineal or by proximity of degree (of which latter kind there was no evidence as to its being the customary one) he was the heir. To him a sanad had been granted, and the talukhdari had been entered in list II under the Act of 1869. On the other hand, it was urged that the above was consistent with the existence of a trust for the benefit of the titular talukhdar's uncles, of whom the defendant was the survivor, they having assented to the recognition of a nominal title in their nephew. *Held* that in intention as well as in form the grant of the talukhdari had been made absolutely to the sanad-holding talukhdar. In regard to the state of things before annexation, it might have been questioned whether or not the property was being held benami at that time. But after the Oudh Estates' Act, 1869, had become law, the title shown by the plaintiff must prevail, and he must recover the estate, unless a trust for the defendant should have been established. There had been no consideration given, and there was nothing to create a trust. There had been no transfer, no estoppel, and no bar by time. In 1868 an award had been made by a body of talukhdars as arbitrators within s. 33 of the Act, between members of the family other than the present disputants. This as well as a *wajib-ul-urz* of one of the villages of the talukh was admissible as evidence of what was the custom in regard to its devolution. In 1879 the plaintiff had, on his brother's death, while admitting "the custom prevailing in my family of gaddinashini," joined in a petition that the defendant's name should be entered dakhil kharij in the revenue records. *Held* that there might be a withdrawal of any gratuitous admission, unless there should be some obligation not to withdraw it; that there was no such obligation here; and that there had been no proof of any title upon which the admission could rest. *MUHAMMAD IMAM ALI KHAN v. HUSAIN KHAN*. . . . I. L. R., 26 Cal., 81

[L. R., 25 I. A., 161
2 C. W. N., 737]

7. ————— A talukhdar settled with on terms imposing a trust on him—*Settlement of estate—Second summary settlement, 1858—Effect of the confiscation—Rights of the Government.*—A sanad-holding talukhdar, whose name has been entered in lists I and II, made in conformity with the Oudh Estates Act, 1869, holds the talukh subject to such trusts as have been validly created. At annexation, four descendants of a Mahomedan proprietor were entitled in equal shares to the ancestral estate, which in 1858, at the second summary settlement, was settled with the only one of the four who presented himself to the Settlement officer. The settlement with him, as talukhdar, which was then made, was, however, made upon terms providing that the absent co-sharers on their return should obtain their shares. This accorded with his application expressing his willingness. *Held* that the question whether the talukhdar had become a trustee for the

ODDH ESTATES ACT (I OF 1869)

—continued

plaintiff in respect of his share depended on the terms on which the estate had been granted to the talukhdar

as to the co-sharer's return or admission to share had been deemed necessary by the Chief Commissioner, who authorized the settlement with the talukhdar in reliance on his assurance. The right of the co-sharer, who returned in 1859, was accordingly established.

HASAN JAFAR & MUHAMMAD ASKARI

[I. L. R., 26 Cal., 879

L. R., 26 I. A., 229

4 C. W. N., 85

8. ——— Title under sanad from Government—Trustee—Although a sanad granted by the Government of India subsequent to the promulgation of March 1858, of an estate in Oudh, confers

SINGH & DURLAO KUAR I. L. R., 3 Cal., 645

8. ——— Mortgage—Birt zamindari—Settlement—Under proprietary rights—Sub-settlement—Malikana—Act XXVI of 1866—An estate in Oudh, which had been confiscated under Lord

mortgage with birt zamindari rights under a conditional deed of sale from the former owner, was thereupon dispossessed, and put into possession. Failing in other attempts to recover possession G & S brought a claim, in which he asserted proprietary right as mortgagee, and prayed that the regular settlement might be made with him. The claim was dismissed by the Settlement officer as being for a direct settlement of a superior proprietary right, and as such barred by the Oudh Estates Act (I of 1869). On appeal to the Commissioner, the claim was modified into one for a sub-settlement of an under proprietary right, and a decree was made declaring the plaintiff an under proprietary zamindar title, and awarding him possession under the terms of the deed of conditional sale, till such time as the mortgage should be redeemed or the title perfected by foreclosure. On appeal to the Judicial Commissioner, this decree was reversed and the claim dismissed, on the ground that the effect of the mortgage-deed was to convey to the plaintiff, on the mortgage becoming absolute, the full proprietary title, and not merely

Quare—Whether, even if the interest intended to be conveyed by the mortgage was not in strictness sub proprietary, a sub-settlement might not have been supported. Quare—Whether, under Act XXVI of

ODDH ESTATES ACT (I OF 1869)

—continued

1866, Birs talukhdar was entitled to malikans. GOUE SUNKER & MAHARAJA OF BULANPORE

[I. L. R., 4 Cal., 839

L. R., 6 I. A., 1

1. ——— s. 2 and ss. 13, 20, 22 (6)—Will of talukhdar—Registration of will—Succession to talukhdari—Son of deceased elder brother preferred to younger brother—A written statement

been submitted to the Lucknow district through the tahsil of Kursi on 6th April 1860 " Held that this showed that he intended the statement of 1862 to be his will and that the statement, as was held with regard to a similar one in *Hurpurshad v. Sheo Dyal*, I. R., 3 I. A., 259, was a will within the definition in the above section. The talukhdar de-

inoperative as to the talukhdari estate, it could not

the younger surviving brother HAIDAR ALI & TASSADDUK RASUL KHAN I. L. R., 18 Cal., 1 [L. R., 17 I. A., 82

2. ——— Succession to a talukhdari—Effect of declaration by holder as to who should be his heir—The official enquiries made of talukhdars at an early period of British Administration, as to who were to be their successors, were not intended to derogate from the rights of talukhdars in their heritable and transferrable estates. To such an enquiry an answer in 1863 made by a sanad holding talukhdar, since deceased, who was entered in lists I and II (under the Oudh Estates Act, 1869), stated that

Held that the answer of 1863 did not operate to confer any estate upon the person named. BALBHADAR SINGH & SHEO NARAIN SINGH

[I. L. R., 27 Cal., 344

L. R., 26 I. A., 194

3. ——— and ss. 18-19—Summary settlement with member of joint Hindu family governed by Mitakshara law—Right of alienation—

OUDH ESTATES ACT (I OF 1869)

—continued.

Will—Custom as to partition.—By the 8th paragraph of the Oudh proclamation of March 1858, it was declared that *C L* (at that time deceased), zamindar of Mourawan, and others, were theuiceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of the lands which they held when Oudh came under British rule, and which form part of the subject of these suits. Summary settlements of the said lands were subsequently made with *G S* (one of the sons of *C L*) by the Government between the 1st April 1858 and the 10th October 1859; a talukhdari sanad was granted to him before the passing of Act I of 1869; and he entered into a kabuliat for the same. His name was not entered in the second schedule annexed to the Act, but *C L*'s was. By a document dated 7th February 1860, relating to property in the district of Oonao, and by other documents similar in effect relating to property in other districts, *G S* directed as follows: "I have been requested by Government to submit an application on the subject of primogeniture, with a view that the talukh may not be split into pieces as I would wish. Now the custom that has been followed in my family for generations past is this: that the eldest member of the family continues to be the head, while the others remain obedient to him; but every one possesses a share in the talukh. Under the custom of the family, the other brothers are at liberty to have their shares separated, should they wish it. The head has no power under the old custom to alienate the estate without consulting every sharer. I therefore wish that the old custom of maintaining the share of each shareholder be preserved, in opposition to the one in accordance with which one member of the family is allowed to succeed." In suits for partition amongst the descendants of *C L* and of his brother, who together constituted a Hindu joint family governed by the Mitakshara law, all the property the subject of the suits having been found to be the joint property of the said family, it was contended on behalf of the appellants in the first appeal that all the estates included in the sanad to their father *G S*, and summary settlements, whether previously joint property of the family or not, became the separate self-acquired property of *G S*; that he was the sole malguzar thereof; and that he and his sons were the sole beneficial owners of it, and that he had no power to transfer it by will or by alienation *inter vivos*. *Held* that the sanad and summary settlements were a mere grant by the Government to one member of the family of property which belonged to the family jointly, and were not intended to enure to the sole benefit of the grantee, and did not affect the rights of the family. As regards such property granted to *G S* (if any) which was not previously part of the family estates, it was granted for services presumably rendered with the use of the joint family funds, and could not therefore be separate self-acquired property within the meaning of the Hindu law. *Held* also that, assuming any portion of such property to have been self-acquired by *G S*, he must, in consequence of Act I of 1869, be deemed to have acquired therein a permanent heritable and transferable right, and had power by will, or alienation *inter vivos*, to transfer the same. *Held* further that the document of the 7th

OUDH ESTATES ACT (I OF 1869)

—continued.

February 1860 and other similar documents, so far as they related to the property in Oudh, amounted to a will within the definition of Act I of 1869, s. 2. Taken in conjunction with other documents, and having regard to the acts of different members of the family under it, the same amounted to evidence of an alienation *inter vivos* which in *G S*'s lifetime transferred the property to the family to be held as joint family property. Ss. 16-19 of Act I of 1869 have no retrospective effect. *HURPURSHAL v. SHEO DYAL. RAM SAHOY v. SHEO DYAL. BALMOKUND v. SHEO DYAL. RAM SAHOY v. BALMOKUND*

[L. R., 3 I. A., 259; 26 W. R., 55

— ss. 3, 4, 8, and 22.

See SANAD.

[L. R., 5 I. A., 1; 1 C. L. R., 318

1. ——— s. 8—*Talukhdar in the second list—Estate descending to single heir—Primogeniture.*—In the Oudh Estates Act, I of 1869, rules were laid down as to the title of talukhdars whose estates the Government had created, and as to the mode of succession thereto. On a question whether or not a talukh, to which the Act was applicable, descended according to the rules of lineal primogeniture,—*Held* that where a talukhdar's name was entered in the second, but not in the third, of the lists maintained under the above Act, the estate, although it was to descend to a single heir, was not to be considered as passing according to the rules of lineal primogeniture. *ACHAL RAM v. UDAI PAETAB ADDIYA DAT SINGH*

[I. L. R., 10 Calc., 51; L. R., 11 I. A., 51

2. ——— and ss. 9 and 10—*Recognition of trust.*—Notwithstanding the confiscation of land in Oudh, followed by its restoration under the Government order of 11th March 1858, affirming the absolute title of those with whom summary settlements had been made, and the granting of sanads to the latter persons, with full power of alienation, confirmed by the Oudh Estates Act, 1869, the legal owner may, either by express agreement or by his conduct, constitute himself a trustee for others as to the whole or part of the beneficial interest in the land, the subject of such restoration, settlement, and sanad. *RAMANAND KUAR v. RAGHUNATH KUAR. ANANT BAHADUR SINGH v. RAGHUNATH KUAR*

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 769; 11 C. L. R., 149

3. ——— and ss. 11 and 19—*Will of a talukhdar—Customary rule of succession in a family to impartible estate—Primogeniture.*—However true it may be that, if there is absolutely nothing to guide to any other conclusion, impartible estate will descend in a family according to the rule of primogeniture, evidence may establish the usage in a family to be that, of several sons, one son, selected without reference to primogeniture, succeeds to the impartible estate. The eldest of three brothers had succeeded to an impartible family estate, and to a talukh, also impartible, which had been, during the lifetime of their father, entered in the first and second, but not in the third, of the lists prepared in conformity

ODDH ESTATES ACT (I OF 1889)

—continued.

with s 8 of the Oudd Estates Act I of 1869. Before his death, his eldest brother made an instrument registered as a will, but using the word "tamlik," and stamped as a deed whereby he gave the talukh to the third brother, reserving an interest in the whole for his own life, and in half for any son that might be born to him with maintenance to his wife on her becoming a widow. Held with reference to the indicia of a testamentary character, there being provisions for contingencies which might not be ascertained till the death of the maker of the instrument as compared with the technical matters attending it, that this instrument was not a transfer *inter vivos*, but was a will, and within the above Act. Held also on the objection that a will or declaration made by the father had fixed a mode of descent which could not be altered by his successor, that s 11 of the above Act, giving to every heir and legatee of a talukhdar power to transfer or to bequeath his estate, is not controlled by the proviso in s 19, declaring that nothing in that section shall affect wills

depended on the custom of the family. On the evidence adduced as to the custom in this respect, the plaintiff, who was out of possession, and on whom in

4. ——— and s 22—*Descent of talukh*—A talukh entered in the lists 1 and 2, prepared in conformity with s 8 of the Oudd Estates Act, 1869, descends according to the rules pointed out in s 22 as an impartible estate to the single heir determined by the Hindu law of inheritance. *Bry Inlar Bahadur Singh v Jankee Koer*, L R, 6 I A, 1, followed. *RAN BIJAI BAHADUR SINGH v JAGAT PAL SINGH BISHNESHAR BAKSH SINGH v RAN BIJAI BAHADUR SINGH*

[L L R, 18 Calc, 111
L R, 17 I A, 173

5 ——— and s 22—*Talukh descend- ing to a single heir*—*Ascertainment of that single heir distinguished from the rule of primogeniture*—*Family custom*—An estate belonging to a talukhdar whose name is entered in the second, and not in the third, of the list of talukhdars in the six specified classes prepared under the Oudd Estates Act (I of 1869), as s 10, is one which according to the custom of the family, descends to a single heir, but not necessarily by the rule of primogeniture. If, as happened in the present case where the estate descended to a single heir, the heir according to lineal primogeniture is more remote in degree from the ancestor than other persons, who may be collaterals, coming within the line of heirship, then according to the classification in the Oudd Estates Act, nearness in degree prevails over directness of line. But if two collaterals, or other persons in the line of heirship are equal in degree,

ODDH ESTATES ACT (I OF 1889)

—continued

then the person rightly entitled is indicated by the seniority of the line to which he belongs. S 22, sub-s 11 of the Act, referring to the law which would govern descent in default of any heirs who

afforded as to villages of which they were recorded were the villages in suit, or belonging to the family which was disputing the succession. *BHAI NARAYNDAR BAHADUR SINGH v ACHAL RAM* L R, 20 Calc, 849
[L R, 20 I A, 77

— as 8, 13, and 22

See HINDU LAW WILL—CONSTRUCTION—
OF WILLS—ESTATES ABSOLUTE OR LIMITED
[I L R, 15 Calc, 725

s 10—*Joint family under Mitakshara law*—*Grant to member of talukhdars*—*Declaration of trust*—In a suit by an adopted son against his father for a declaration of right with consequential relief in a share of a certain estate the defendant pleaded that he was absolute owner thereof and in regard to two of the talukhs named was entered in the talukhdars list prepared under Act I of 1869. It was held that the transaction was a joint family transaction. The defendant had succeeded to the Mitakshara attaches to ancestral immoveable estate as between father and son. Held that the plaintiff was entitled to a declaration to that effect and that s 10 was no bar to his assertion of the interest declared to be vested in him. *SETN JAIDIAL v SETN SITA RAM* L R, 8 I A, 215

1 ——— s 13—*Will of talukhdar*—*Compulsory registration of will devising talukh*—*Deposit of will distinct from registration under Act VIII of 1971*—A will devising a talukh to a son of a talukhdar in the lifetime of the talukhdar's brother is not excepted from the necessity of being registered under s 13 of the Oudd Estates Act I of 1869, such sister's son not being one of those who in the event of the talukhdar leaving die intestate, would have succeeded to an interest in his estate within the

does not amount to the registration required by the above section of Act I of 1869. *ABDUL RAZZAK v AMIR HAIDAR*

[L L R, 10 Calc, 076. L R, 11 I A, 121

2 ——— *Registration in accordance with the rules of 1862, regulating the place and mode of it, in Oudd*—An Oudd talukhdar made a grant of a village part of her talukhdars to her adopted daughter, the instrument requiring, in order

OUDH ESTATES ACT (I OF 1869)

—continued.

to be valid under Act I of 1869, s. 13, to be registered within one month after execution. With a view to its registration, she, being a pardanashin, sent for the neighbouring pargana registrar, who attended at her house for her convenience, took her acknowledgment of the document, recorded the registration, and filed a copy of the document in his office. *Held* that this proceeding was a registration of the document, complete and effective, having been substantially a registration at the pargana office. **MAJID HOSSEIN v. FAZL-UL-NISSA I. L. R., 16 Calc., 468 [L. R., 16 I. A., 19**

3. ——— *Meaning of "intestate" as there used—Written but unregistered authority to adopt—Registration Act (III of 1877), s. 17.*—The Oudh Estates Act, 1869, requires the registration of the writing by which an authority to adopt is exercised; but not the registration of the authority, which is required by the Act to be in writing. The Indian Registration Act (III of 1877), which does require authorities to adopt to be registered, expressly excepts authorities conferred by will. The word "intestate," in s. 13, sub-s. 1, of the Oudh Estates Act, 1869, means intestate as to the talukhdari estate; and the use of the word does not exclude from the exception in that sub-section a son adopted under an authority conferred by a talukhdar's unregistered will. A talukhdar by his will authorized his senior widow to select and adopt a minor male child of his family to be the owner of the entire riasat. This power having been exercised, the following objections to the adoption were disallowed: first, one founded on the will not having been registered, and, consequently, the authority not having been registered; secondly, one founded on the erroneous argument that the adopted son was not within the class excepted in s. 13, sub-s. 1, and therefore could not take under an unregistered will. **BHAIYA RABIDAT SINGH v. INDAR KUNWAR I. L. R., 16 Calc., 556 [L. R., 16 I. A., 53**

1. ——— s. 22—*Conduct of talukhdar as indicating his successor—Daughter's son.*—Where an Oudh talukdar, not having male issue, is shown to have so exceptionally treated the son of a daughter as to give him in the family the place, consequence, and pre-eminence which would naturally belong to a son of his own if one existed, and would not ordinarily be conceded to a daughter's son and has thus indicated an intention that the person so treated shall be his successor, such person will be brought within the enactment of the 4th clause of s. 22, Act I of 1869. Circumstances affording evidence of such an intention considered. **PERTAB NARAIN SINGH v. SUBHAO KOOR I. L. R., 3 Calc., 626; 1 C. L. R., 113 [L. R., 4 I. A., 228**

2. ——— *Talukh inherited by a daughter's son—Succession or inheritance—Primogeniture.*—The talukh to which the succession was in dispute was one of those entered in the first and second of the lists prepared in conformity with s. 8 of the Oudh Estates Act, 1869, descending to a

OUDH ESTATES ACT (I OF 1869)

—concluded.

single heir by primogeniture. The last talukhdar died without leaving a son, but left a widow, and by a former wife two daughters, of whom the elder had a son. The widow's claim to an estate for life, under sub-s. 17 of s. 22 of the above Act, was met by the defence that the daughter's son, having been treated by his maternal grandfather in all respects as his own son, was under sub-s. 4 entitled to inherit the talukh. The Courts below decided in his favour. *Held* that the Courts below were right as to the treatment of the daughter's son, in regard to sub-s. 4. **PERTAB NARAIN SINGH v. SUBHAO KOOR, I. L. R., 3 Calc., 626; L. R., 4 I. A., 228**, did not show that sub-s. 4 had been construed to require evidence on that point attaining to any special degree. **UMRAO BEGUM v. IRSHAD HUSAIN [I. L. R., 21 Calc., 997 [L. R., 21 I. A., 163**

OUDH LAND REVENUE ACT (XVII OF 1876)

ss. 52, 53—*Claim to resume grant.*—A proprietor in Oudh claimed to resume a perpetual lease as having been granted by his ancestor at a favourable rent, without the sanction, but otherwise, under the circumstances, contemplated by s. 52 of the "Oudh Land Revenue Act," XVII of 1876, so that the grant was resumable. *Held* that the claim failed. The undefined charges, expenses of management, and other payments incidental to the lease, might have been such as to make the rent paid a reasonable one as between lessor and lessee; and that the favourable nature of the rate of rent had not been established. **PERTAB BAHADUR SINGH v. BADLU [I. L. R., 25 Calc., 479**

ss. 121, 123—*Transfer of share of under-proprietors in arrears of rent—Right to interest on rent from transferee—Oudh Rent Act (XXII of 1886), s. 141.*—Under the Oudh Land Revenue Act, 1876, ss. 121, 123, the shares of defaulting under-proprietors were transferred to three of them who offered to pay. The present suit was brought by the superior proprietor, the talukhdar, in whose estate the mehal was comprised, against the whole body of under-proprietors for arrears of rent accrued, while the term of the above transfer was running. *Held* that the provision in s. 123 of the Oudh Land Revenue Act, 1876, to the effect that such transfer shall not affect the joint liability of the co-sharers of the mehal, had not the effect of charging the co-sharers other than the three transferees with any liability for rent accrued during the term of the transfer. Interest was also claimed, but as to this it was *held* that under-proprietors were not tenants within the meaning of the Oudh Rent Act, 1886, s. 141, providing for payment of interest on rents due from tenants. **MUHAMMAD MEHNDI ALI KHAN v. MUHAMMAD YASIN KHAN [I. L. R., 28 Calc., 523 [L. R., 28 I. A., 41 [3 C. W. N., 218**

ODDH LAND REVENUE ACT (XVII OF 1878)—concluded

a 156.

See JURISDICTION OF REVENUE COURT—
ODDH RENT AND REVENUE CASES

[I L R, 15 Calc, 515

ss 175 and 176—*Suit against the Collector as agent for the Court of Wards—Disqualified owner—Act XXXV of 1858 (Care of the Estates of Lunatics), s 11—Parties—Defendant—Civil Procedure Code ss 440 and 464—A decree was made against a Deputy Commissioner as Agent for the Court of Wards for a debt due from a proprietor whose estate had come under the charge of that officer in virtue of an order made by the District Court under Act XXXV of 1858, the debtor having been found to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs. The Judicial Commissioner, having called for the record under s 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, set aside the decree, which had been affirmed on appeal. He was of opinion that the suit should not have been brought against the Deputy Commissioner in the above character, but would only lie against a manager appointed as Act XXXV of 1858 directed or else against a guardian. This judgment, having gone upon a technicality not well founded was reversed, and the original decree was restored. ASHAFI LAL v DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF BARA BANKEI*

[I L R, 22 Calc, 729

L R, 22 I A, 90

ODDH, LAW OF—

See MAHOMEDAN LAW—DOWES

[I L R, 19 Calc, 689

1 L R, 21 Calc, 135

L R, 20 I A, 144

ODDH LAWS ACT (XVIII OF 1878)

s 5.

See MAHOMEDAN LAW—DOWER

[I L R, 19 Calc, 689

1 L R, 21 Calc, 135

L R, 20 I A, 144

ss 9 to 13.

See PRE EMPTION—RIGHT OF PRE EMPTION—CO SHARERS

[I L R, 21 Calc, 496

ODDH LOANS OF 1838 AND 1842, PAYMENTS DUE UNDER—

See ATTACHMENT—SUBJECTS OF ATTACHMENT—PENSION

[I L R, 16 Calc, 218

ODDH REDEMPTION ACT (XIII OF 1868)

Mortgago dated previous to—

See LIMITATION ACT, ART 141—ADVERSE POSSESSION. I L R, 23 Calc, 483

[L R, 23 I A, 8

ODDH RENT ACT (XIX OF 1866), ss 41 and 83, cl 4See JURISDICTION OF REVENUE COURT—
ODDH RENT AND REVENUE CASES

[I L R, 15 Calc, 515

s 111

See RES JUDICATA—MATTERS IN ISSUE

[I L R, 19 Calc, 159

s 141

See INTEREST—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—
ARREARS OF RENT

[I L R, 26 Calc, 523

See ODDH LAND REVENUE ACT, ss 121
123 1 L R, 26 Calc, 523**ODDH, ROYAL FAMILY OF, PENSION TO—**

See TREATY CONSTRUCTION OF

[I L R, 17 Calc, 234

L R, 16 I A, 175

ODDH SUB-SETTLEMENT ACT (XXVI OF 1866)See JURISDICTION OF REVENUE COURT—
ODDH RENT AND REVENUE CASES

[I L R, 15 Calc, 515

1. — Right to sub-settlement—*Under tenures held under contract*—Under tenures held under contract, or under any arrangements from which a contract may be inferred are within the definition of sub proprietary rights given in the rules annexed to Act XVI of 1866, and their holders are entitled to a sub settlement. *MAHARAJA OF BULAMPORE v UMAN PAL SINGH*

[L R, 5 I A, 225

2. — Under proprietary right in *Ouddh—Settlement—Circular Order, 29th January 1861—Birt sankalp and khushut sankalp tenu*—A provision in the Chief Commissioner's Circular Order of 29th January 1861 in effect declares that, to found a claim to a birt tenure in Ouddh, possession must be shown to have existed in 1855, the year before annexation. This was assumed for the

sankalp holding in 1262-63 Fash (1854-55) has no locus standi in Court. Whether rightly treated by the Ouddh Courts as an enactment of limitation,

including those that are termed 'sankalp' which the latter are in the nature of birts. Rules I and II in the schedule of the Ouddh Sub-Settlement Act, XVI of 1866, held not to exclude the plaintiff, he having

ODDH SUB-SETTLEMENT ACT (XXVI OF 1866)—concluded.

shown that he, and those through whom he claimed, did not, in the words of those rules, hold the land, "through privilege, or by favour of 'the talukhdar,' but held by an under-proprietary right, under contract 'pucka,' with some degree of continuousness, since the village came into the talukh." **DRIG BIJAI SING v. GOPAL DAT PANDAY**

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 218: 6 C. L. R., 146
L. R., 7 I. A., 17]

3.——— **Right of tenant under talukhdari settlement—Tenancy-at-will—Right of resumption—Absence of under-proprietary right.**—At the confiscation and restoration of Oudh lands in 1858, it was intended to settle and restore under regulation to the talukhdars, with certain exceptions, the talukhdars' rights, and also to protect as far as was necessary, by sub-settlement or otherwise, the existing rights of the occupiers; but there is nothing to show any intention to advance beyond what the rights were at the time. Where the relation of talukhdar and tenant at a rent of land within a talukh has been shown to have existed at that date, and since the tenant cannot defeat the talukhdar's right of resumption on due notice, notwithstanding a lengthened duration of tenancy, he is entitled to an under-proprietary right, either on the ground that, by reason of this state of things having brought him within the meaning of paragraph 2 of the schedule to Act XXVI of 1866, or on the ground that time and undisturbed enjoyment have ripened his holding into a species of ownership. The issues between the parties raising only the question of some form of proprietary right, still, if the tenant had shown any right whatever to remain undisturbed by the talukhdar, such right would have been considered on this appeal and would have received effect. The allegation of a grant in perpetuity in 1826 at a rent to be varied according to the amount of revenue payable by the talukhdar, not having been proved, but the existence and origin of a tenancy having been shown at a rent, paid down to the commencement of the suit,—*Held* that length of enjoyment, coupled with such payment of rent, could give no greater force to the tenant's right than it originally possessed. **ROHAN SINGH v. SURAT SINGH**

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 318: L. R., 12 I. A., 25]

ODDH TALUKHDARS' RELIEF ACT (XXIV OF 1870).

—s. 3—**Hypothecation of lands under management.**—A talukhdar, the management of whose talukh at the time was vested in an officer appointed under s. 3 of Act XXIV of 1870, made an instrument purporting to hypothecate the talukh to secure payment of money borrowed by him. *Held* that, as the document contained no personal contract to pay out of personal estate, or any estate other than the talukh, it was unnecessary to consider whether a talukhdar, whilst his talukh is under management in pursuance of the provisions of the above Act, is competent to make a personal contract, this being only an hypothecation of the property falling within s. 4, cl. 3, of

ODDH TALUKHDARS' RELIEF ACT (XXIV OF 1870)—concluded.

the Act, and invalid within its meaning. **NAROTAM DASS v. SHEO PARAGASH SINGH**

[I. L. R., 10 Calc., 740: L. R., 11 I. A., 83]

—s. 10—**Appeal—Appeal allowed though presented after time.**—Case in which, having regard to exceptional circumstances and exceptional legislation, an appeal to the Commissioner of Division against a decision of a manager appointed under the Oudh Talukhdars' Relief Act was held to have been rightly allowed, although preferred long after the period of six weeks prescribed by s. 10. It appeared that the appellant in the Court below was a minor and incapable of exercising his right to appeal except through the manager, who himself made the order appealed from, and that the respondents (present appellants) had, after the expiration of the said six weeks, themselves prayed for a judicial determination of substantially the same questions as were raised by the present appeal. **RAMJISDAS v. BHAGWAN BAX**

L. R., 5 I. A., 197

—s. 25—**Manager not made party to suit—Effect on decree.**—Where a manager of the estate had been appointed under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1870 (The Oudh Talukhdars' Relief Act), but had not been made a party to a suit relating to the right to succeed to the talukhdari,—*Held* that the omission did not, under s. 25, affect the validity of the decree between the parties. **PARTAB NARAIN SINGH v. TRILOKINATH SINGH**

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 186: L. R., 11 I. A., 197]

OUTCAST.

—Property of—

See PROBATE—OPPOSITION TO, OR REVOCATION OF, GRANT.

[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 697]

—Succession to—

See HINDU LAW—INHERITANCE—ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

[I. L. R., 13 All., 573]

OUTCASTS.

See HINDU—LAW—INHERITANCE—DANCING GIRLS . I. L. R., 13 Mad., 133

OWNER OR OCCUPIER OF LAND.

See RIOTING . I. L. R., 12 All., 550

OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS, FINE IMPOSED ON—

See BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, III OF 1864, s. 67 . . . 8 B. L. R., Ap., 9

OWNERS OF ADJOINING ESTATES.

See DECREE—FORM OF DECREE—POSSESSION . I. L. R., 17 Calc., 814

OWNERSHIP.

See KHOTI TENURE

[I L R, 11 Bom., 680]

Evidence of transfer of—

See MAHOMEDAN LAW—GIFT

[I L R, 19 All, 267]

L R, 24 I. A, 1

See REGISTRATION ACT, s 49

[I L R, 16 Bom, 18]

Presumption of—

See BOUNDARY 9 W. R, 428

See ENDOWMENT I L R, 16 All, 412

See ONUS OF PROOF—POSSESSION AND PROOF OF TITLE I L R, 12 All, 46

See ROAD, OWNERSHIP OF

[I L R, 4 Calc, 208]

1. ——— Ownership of tanks—*Possession sufficient to bring suit*—In a suit to recover possession of the beds of tanks which, though gradually reclaimed and made fit for cultivation by defendants, were situate within plaintiff's mal estate, and had been measured and recorded in the zamindari chittahs as the khas khamar and unfit for cultivation—*Held* that plaintiffs being unable from the nature of the ground to show any direct acts of ownership, the presumption was that until the act of defendant dispossessing them they were sufficiently in possession to enable them to maintain their right of suit RUFATUZZOGLAH CHOWDHRY & SHUSHEE SHIKHUR BANERJEE 14 W R, 57

2. ——— Enjoyment of fruit on trees—*Disputed right to possession*—Where the question as to possession was doubtful a Civil Court was held to have committed no error of law in pre-

3. ——— Uncultivated lands—*Possession—Title*—Lands which have never been occupied for cultivation, and which are of such a nature and description as that no one can be said to be in possession may be presumed rightfully to belong to the parties with whom the title rests MOOKEER RAM MAHAR & BISSAMBHUR ROY CHOWDHRY [24 W R, 410]

See SUNNED ALI & KURIMOOVISHA 9 W. R., 124

LEELANUND SINGH & BASHEROOVISHA

[16 W. R., 102]

4. ——— Act of ownership—*Suit for possession—Disputed possession*—In a suit for possession, where it was found not only that all the land in dispute was comprised within boundaries

no doubt that the land is concerned were the property of the plaintiff RAM NARAIN ROY & NIRMAYER ADHIKARIE 24 W. R., 144

OWNERSHIP—continued

5 ———

Measurement and

—Where a line is drawn between two

the question of possession JANAKEE NATH CHOWDHRY & BROJENDRO COOMAR ROY CHOWDHRY [25 W R, 85]

6. ——— Adjoining buildings—*Walls of adjoining buildings on same foundation*—Where the external walls of two adjoining houses which no belong to different owners but which at one time were the property of the same person, have been erected wholly or partly on the same foundation wall and there is an entire absence of evidence on either side as to the dates of the several purchases or of the terms on which they were made the presumption is that the line of demarcation of the two properties is that indicated by the superincumbent walls RADHA MOHUN ROY & RAJ C UNDER DASS [2 C L R, 377]

7 ———

Dive ion of road—*Right of*

—*land of a holder of a road*—*Waste* of the AZMAT

ALI KHAN . . . I L R, 1 All, 362

8. ——— Forest lands in Malabar—*Hindu law—Property in the soil—Right of Sovereign*—In the district of Malabar and the tracts administered as part of it there is no presumption that forest lands are the property of the Crown According to the Hindu law, a right to the possession of land is acquired by the first person who makes a beneficial use of the soil, the right of the Sovereign being to assess the occupier to revenue SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA & VIRA RAYAN [I L R, 9 Mad., 175]

9. ——— Forest lands—*Acts of ownership—Property in the soil—Construction of istemrari sanad of 1803 as to lands granted—Evidence of possession—Questions of fact—Proof of zamindari title*—A zamindar claimed from the Government the proprietary possession of a tract of hill and forest in virtue of an istemrari sanad of the year 1803 conferring upon the grantee his heirs and successors a permanent property in the zamindari as then possessed To the sanad, which was aptly worded to include the subject of this claim, the acts of the zamindar had been ascribed. But it did not contain any description of the lands which it was intended to carry, a marginal note only specifying three villages then comprising the zamindari The plaintiff having proved that he and his ancestors had cut wood, pastured cattle, and gathered forest produce in certain forests for fifty years, the lower Court held that such acts of enjoyment were only evidence of an easement and not of adverse possession *Held* by the High Court that these acts as they had been done under the belief and assertion that the said tracts formed portion of

OWNERSHIP—continued.

the zamindari, and that the plaintiff and his ancestors were owners of the said tracts, were evidence of adverse possession. In principle, an act done is one of ownership or evidence of an easement according as the person doing it asserts general ownership or a particular right in another property. The enjoyment of any right of ownership over the soil is *prima facie* proof of ownership of the soil. Where, therefore, the lower Court found such an enjoyment of a forest as proved title to the profits thereof, and such enjoyment was accompanied with an assertion of ownership of the soil.—*Held* that the Court was bound to find a title to the soil established. **SIVASUBRAMANAYA v. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**

[I. L. R., 9 Mad., 285]

Held by the Privy Council on appeal (affirming the decision of the High Court) that the grant was not confined to the villages so named, and to an area in their immediate vicinity, but that the whole tract of hill and forest was claimable on its being shown, by direct evidence or reasonable inference, that it was in the possession of the zamindar when he obtained a permanent title from the Government. As to part of the tract, the zamindar's acts of possession, such as grazing cattle, cutting timber, and collecting forest produce, had been exclusive of the exercise of such rights by any other persons; but as to another part of the tract, his acts of that character had been concurrent with a similar user of hill and forest by raiyats of neighbouring villages, not part of the zamindari and belonging to the Government. *Held*, as to both parts, that the acts of possession, which had been found by both the Courts below to have been done by the zamindar, did not fall short of proving his proprietary possession, and that the user by the villagers, not having taken place in the assertion of conflicting proprietary right, and whether or not they were sufficient to establish rights of easement, were neither in amount nor quality sufficient to displace the zamindar's proprietary title. The decision of the first Court that the exercise of the abovementioned rights by the zamindar was evidence only of the right on his part to use the land of another for the purposes indicated, had been rightly reversed by the High Court. Where the proprietary right in a tract of land had been constantly asserted, all questions between the disputants as to the amount of the use of the tract by the claimant, and as to the sufficiency of such use to establish his possession over the whole extent, were *held* to be questions of fact. **SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA v. NEELAKUTTI SIVA SUBRAMANIA TEVAR**

[I. L. R., 15 Mad., 101
I. R., 18 I. A., 149]

10. — **Property in trees—Tree planted by mutwali of a shrine on land belonging to the shrine—Enjoyment of the fruit by mutwali—Attachment of tree in execution of money-decree against mutwali.**—A tree having been planted by the predecessor of a mutwali of a shrine on land admittedly belonging to the shrine, and a judgment-creditor of the mutwali having sought to attach the tree under a money-decree against the mutwali,—

OWNERSHIP—concluded.

Held that, although the predecessor of the mutwali planted the tree on land belonging to the shrine, he could acquire no property in the tree by so doing, nor could any benefit, which he or the present mutwali might have derived by taking the fruit of the tree, enable them to acquire any right of ownership in the tree as against the shrine. The land admittedly belonging to the shrine, the tree must have the same character until the contrary was proved. **SURBIDI v. MAGANLAL PARBHUDAS**

[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 547]

OWNERSHIP IN THE SOIL.

See PENSIONS ACT, 1871, s. 3.

[I. L. R., 1 Bom., 523]

OWNERSHIP, RIGHT OF—

See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, s. 26.

[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 592]

OWNERSHIP, TRANSFER OF—

See CONTRACT ACT, s. 78.

[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 801]

See CASES UNDER VENDOR AND PURCHASER.

P**PANCHAYAT.**

1. — **District panchayat—Mad. Reg. XII of 1816—Mad. Reg. VII of 1816—Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873.**—Neither the total repeal of Regulation VII of 1816 by Act III of 1813 (Madras Civil Courts Act) nor the partial repeal of Regulation XII of 1816, so far as it contained words of reference to Regulation VII of 1816, abolished the jurisdiction of district panchayats. A Collector cannot order a reference to a district panchayat under Regulation XII of 1816 unless there has been (1) an inquiry as to whether the parties will submit to the jurisdiction of a village panchayat; (2) an objection from either party to such reference, and a request in writing by one of the parties that the matter be referred to a district panchayat. **CHIKATI ZAMINDAR v. PEDDAKIMEDI ZAMINDAR**

[I. L. R., 8 Mad., 569]

2. — **Mad. Reg. XXXII of 1802—Mad. Reg. XII of 1816—Cases in which a district panchayat may be appointed—Finality of award—Notice of nomination of panchayatdars.**—The applicability of the procedure provided in Madras Regulation XII of 1816 is not limited to cases in which a breach of the peace has taken place or is apprehended. When a district panchayat, appointed under that Regulation, has come to a decision, that decision is final and conclusive between the parties and cannot be impeached or set aside, except in the

PANCHAYAT—concluded

manner prescribed by the Regulation. Such decision is not invalid because only one party consented to the reference of the matter in dispute to a panchayat or because the other party who protested against the proceedings had not notice of the time when the nomination of the panchayatdars was to take place. *NARAYANA : CHANDRA*

[I L R, 15 Mad, 1

PANCHNAMA.

Refusal to attend to make—

See BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE ACT § 53

[I L R, 22 Bom, 970

PAPER-BOOKS

See CASES UNDER PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES
—PAPER-BOOKS

Failure to deposit costs of—

See LETTERS PATENT HIGH COURT
CL 15. I L R, 23 Calc, 339

See LIMITATION ACT ART 168
[I L R, 23 Calc, 339

See REVIEW—POWER TO REVIEW
[I L R, 23 Calc, 339
I L R, 24 Calc, 350

PAPER CURRENCY ACT (XX OF 1882)

§ 25

See PROMISSORY NOTE—FORM
[I L R, 16 Bom, 689

PARDANASHIN WOMEN

See APPELLATE COURT—FIRMS AFFECT-
ING OR NOT MERITS OF CASE
[I L R, 25 Calc, 807
2 C W N, 566

See ATTACHMENT—ATTACHMENT OF PER-
SON I L R, 7 Calc, 19
[17 W R, 86

See EVIDENCE—PAROL EVIDENCE—VARY-
ING OR CONTRADICTORY WRITTEN IN-
STRUMENT

[I B L R, O C, 28, 31 note

See INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS
[I L R, 8 All, 285

See ONUS OF PROOF—BEGGERS AND
DEEDS, SUITS TO ENFORCE OR SET ASIDE

[10 B L R, 205

13 B L R, 427

L. R., 11 A., 193

PARDANASHIN WOMEN—continued

See PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—AUTHORITY
OF AGENTS I L R, 7 Calc, 245
[L R., 8 L. A., 39

See REGISTRAR OF HIGH COURT
[I L R, 18 Calc, 330

See WILL—ATTESTATION
[I L R, 16 Calc, 19

1. ——— Dealings with parda women
—*Onus of proof—Exence of bond fides*—A Hindu
parda woman is entitled to receive in the Courts of
this country that protection which the Court of
Chancery in England always extends to the weak,
ignorant and infirm and to those who for any other
reason are specially likely to be imposed upon by the
exertion of undue influence which is presumed to
have been exerted unless the contrary be shown. In
all dealings therefore with persons so situated it is
incumbent on the party interested in upholding the
transaction to show that its terms are fair and
equitable the most usual mode of discharging such
onus being to show that the lady had good independent
advice in the matter and acted therein altogether
at arm's length from the other contracting party.
PAKHUN : AHMED HO SEIN 22 W R., 443

2. ——— Execution of deed by par-
danashin—*Registration of deed—Evidence of*
executed on—In cases of transactions by parda women,
mere registration does not go far to corroborate the
proof of their validity unless a mutation of names
takes place which if done under a mooketnama
has not the same effect as against a parda woman as
it has against a person capable of transacting his own
business and acting for himself. Where the con-
veyance by a parda woman is impeached there
ought to be clear evidence not of the mere signature
by the party but that the secluded woman had the
means of knowing what she was about. *FUZZUL*
HOSSEIN : AMJED ALI KHAN 17 W R., 523

3. ——— *Registration—*
Evidence of genuineness—The mere registration of
a lease is no proof of its genuineness especially in the
case of a lease which was first produced as a valid
instrument nearly nine years after its execution and
which was alleged to have been granted by a par-
danashin lady but no satisfactory evidence was given
that she had put her signature and seal to it and
that she did so with a knowledge of the nature and
contents of the instrument. *DOOLEE CHAND :*
GOONDA KHANUM 16 W R., 236

4. ——— *Explanation of*
document—In order to charge a pardanashin woman
upon an instrument or power purporting to have been
executed by her it is requisite that the person relying
on such a document should give satisfactory evidence
that it has been explained and understood by her.
SUDHISTIAL : SHEOBHARAT HOER
[I L R, 7 Calc, 245

5. ——— *Onus probandi—*
Evidence of deed being explained—Pardanashin
without legal assistance—Where the defendant, who
was shown to be an illiterate pardanashin lady, denied
on her oath that in executing a wakfnama she had

PARDANASHIN WOMEN—continued.

any intention of creating an absolute wakf, or that she understood the effect of the deed when she executed it, the onus was on the plaintiffs to show that she was fully aware of the character of the document and its legal effect, and that she had proper professional advice at the time of its execution. In the absence of such proof,—*Held* that the deed was not binding on her. **DELROOS BANOO BEGUM v. ASHGAR ALLY KHAN**

[15 B. L. R., 167 : 23 W. R., 453

Held, in the same case, on appeal to the Privy Council, who affirmed the judgment of the High Court: A Court, when dealing with the disposition of her property by a parda woman, ought to be satisfied that the transaction was explained to her, and that she knew what she was doing; especially in a case where, without legal assistance, for no consideration, and without any equivalent, she has executed a document, written in a language she does not understand, which deprives her of all her property. In the case of a pardanashin woman who has no legal assistance, the ordinary presumption, that if a person of competent capacity signs a deed, he understands the instrument to which he has affixed his name, does not arise. **ASHGAR ALI v. DELROOS BANEE BEGUM**

[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 324

See also the cases of **MANOHAR DASS v. BHAGABATI DASI** 1 B. L. R., O. C., 28

KANAILAL JOWHARI v. KAMINI DEBI
[1 B. L. R., O. C., 31 note

THAKOORDEEN TEWARY v. ALI HOSSEIN KHAN
[13 B. L. R., 427 : 21 W. R., 340
L. R., 1 I. A., 192

SOONDUR KOOMAREE DEBIA v. KISHOREE LAL SEIN 5 W. R., 246

ROOP NARAIN SINGH v. GUJADHUR PERSHAD NARAIN 9 W. R., 297

6. ———— *Death-bed disposition—Proof of bonâ fide intention.*—Where a deed purports to have been executed by a parda woman, the Court should see that it was fairly taken from her, and that she was a free agent and duly informed of what she was about. When the disposition is in the nature of a death-bed disposition, the Court that upholds it ought, from whomsoever it proceeded, to be satisfied that it was the free voluntary act of the party by whom it purports to have been executed, and expressed her real intention. **GRISH CHUNDER LAHOREE v. HUGGUBUTTY DEBIA**

[14 W. R., P. C., 7 : 13 Moore's I. A., 419

7. ———— *Mooktearnamah, Validity of.*—The issue being as to whether a certain mooktearnamah, which purported to have been signed by the respondent, was valid or not, the validity of the mooktearnamah was pronounced against, as there was no legal proof of its execution, and the absence of legal proof was not compensated by any legitimate inference arising out of or by any of the facts disclosed by the other parts of the case, the whole of the transactions relative to the execution thereof

PARDANASHIN WOMEN—continued.

being of a very questionable character. **SEETUL PERSHAD v. DOOLHN BADAM KONWUE**

[8 W. R., P. C., 22 : 11 Moore's I. A., 268

8. ———— *Document obtained by chief male member of family.*—A document obtained by the chief male member of a family from a parda woman should receive a strict construction. **SOOKYABOYE AMMAL v. LATOHMI AMMAL**

[13 W. R., P. C., 3

9. ———— *Contract with pardanashin woman—Proof as to knowledge of transaction before execution of document.*—Where two Nambudri females—a mother and daughter (plaintiff)—executed a document in favour of defendant, a male relative (nephew of the former), which purported to divest the plaintiff and her mother of the entire property of the illom of which they were the sole proprietors, and to vest it in the defendant in consideration of his promise to marry and raise up heirs to the illom to which the plaintiff and her mother belonged, and to maintain the plaintiff and her mother till death, and it was proved that plaintiff was well aware of what she was doing, and had subsequently clearly recognised the defendant as absolute proprietor of the property and was contented with his having assumed the position pointed out in the document,—*Held* that the transaction was valid, and could not be called into question on the suggestion that plaintiff was placed at a disadvantage and was not fully cognizant of the irrevocable nature of the deed; and that the rule laid down by the Privy Council in *Ashgar Ali v. Delroos Banoo Begam*, I. L. R., 3 Calc., 324, and in *Tacoordeen Tewarry v. Ali Hossein Khan*, L. R., 1 I. A., 192, had been complied with, and that defendant had discharged the burden of proof upon him. **TAMARASHEERY SIVITHIRIS ANDARJANOM v. MARANAT VASUDEVAN NAMBUDDIPAD** I. L. R., 3 Mad., 215

10. ———— *Raising of unnecessary defence by legal adviser.*—Observations regarding instructions by a pardanashin lady in a warrant of attorney to her pleader to do "necessary acts." **MONMOHINI DASSI v. KATIDAS AHIRI**

[2 C. W. N., 292

11. ———— *Conditions necessary to the valid execution of a document by pardanashin—Suit to set aside deed—Onus probandi.*—Where a deed executed by a pardanashin woman is sought to be set aside, it is for the party wishing to uphold the deed to show affirmatively that the transaction intended to be carried out by the deed was a reasonable one; that the executant was fully cognizant of the meaning and legal and practical effect thereof, and that she executed the same with her full and free consent, that is to say, that she had independent advice on the subject and was not otherwise as, e.g., by reason of bodily or mental infirmity or by reason of fraud or coercion practised upon her, incapable of giving a rational consent to the transaction. One M, a pardanashin lady of some 70 years of age, and more or less illiterate, executed on the 11th September 1888 a deed which purported to divest her immediately of all her property in

PARDANASHIN WOMEN—continued

favour of her son *H*, who was dumb and imbecile, her daughter *S* who was named in the deed as guardian of *H*, and that daughter's son *T*. *T* was betrothed to a daughter of one *F*, and one of *S*'s daughters was married to one *S H*. Those two persons, *viz*, *F* and *S H*, were mainly instrumental in procuring the execution of the deed in question. The deed was drafted in very artificial language and it was not shown that the executant ever understood its contents or effect. The executant was moreover at the time of execution in ill health and great mental distress owing to the death of her son *H* which had happened some months previously. The deed was also executed in the absence of the person who was at that time the executant's chief adviser and the manager of her property. Lastly it appeared that as soon as the executant came to know what the true nature of the deed was, and that proceedings had been initiated in the Revenue Department for mutation of names she took immediate measures to show her dissent from the provisions of the deed and her disapproval of what had been done thereunder. **Held** that under the circumstances above set forth the deed in question could not be considered as having been executed under the conditions necessary in such cases, and must be set aside. *Ashgar Ali v Delroos Banoo Begum, I L R, 3 Calc 324, Mahomed Baksh Khan v Hosseini Bibi, I L R, 15 Calc 684, Behari Lal v Habiba Bibi, I L R, 8 All, 267, and Kaniz Fatima v Abbas Ali, I L R, 8 All, 627, referred to. MARIAM BMT v SAKINA, [I L R, 14 All, 8]*

12 — *Proof of explanation of deed—Gosha women, Deed executed by—Onus of proof.*—In a suit on a mortgage it was held that two gosha women, who had executed the instrument in conjunction with their son and brother, respectively, were not, under the circumstances, entitled to have their shares exonerated for want of proof that the transaction had been explained to them. *Ashgar Ali v Delroos Banoo Begum, I L R, 3 Calc, 324, distinguished, BADI BIHAR SAHIBAL v SAMI PILLAI, I L R, 18 Mad., 257*

13 — *Proof of explanation of deed executed by pardanashin woman—Mortgage of ancestral property made by Hindu widow under power of attorney given by her to male relative.*—It is absolutely necessary, before holding that a pardanashin lady or her property is liable on a contract alleged to have been made by her, or in consequence of an alleged execution by her of a general power of attorney, to be reasonably satisfied that the liability she was incurring and the

PARDANASHIN WOMEN—continued

14 — *Dealings with pardanashin—Quasi pardanashin—Proof of incapacity for business.*—A woman cannot be held to be a quasi pardanashin. If she is not actually a pardanashin, sufficient incapacity for business must be proved in order to throw upon those dealing with her the duty of taking special precautions. **HODGES v DELHI AND LONDON BANK, [L R, 27 I A, 168]**

15 — *Variance between*

pardanashin lady in favour of her niece which position he abandoned before the High Court where he suggested that, although it was not good as a deed of sale it would be good as a deed of bounty the sale being to a gift under the **GUM v S**

Affirming S C KUMUROONISSA BEGUM v SYROOLAH KHAN, 5 W R, 198

16 — *Gift by Hindu lady to mookteer—Onus.*—Where a mookteer sued his client a Hindu widow upon a parwannah bearing the clients' seal and purporting to give away valuable properties without any substantial consideration—**Held** that the onus was on the plaintiff to satisfy the Court fully as to the circumstances under which the clients' seal was obtained and to prove that the gift was made advisedly. **RAM PERSHAD MISSEER v PHOOLPUTTEE, 7 W. R., 98**

17 — *Gift by Mahomedan lady to one in a fiduciary position.*—Where a Mahomedan lady conveyed to her confidential adviser and two other persons the house in which she dwelt by deed of gift which (though read over and explained to her by a clerk who acted both for the donees and her) was executed by the lady without independent professional advice and without the advice of the heads of her caste, it was decreed at the instance of her heirs after her death, that the deed should be set aside. **RUFARAI v ISMAIL AHMED, [7 Bom, O C, 27]**

18 — *Proof of execution—Evidence of knowledge of contents and of free agency.*—A suit was brought upon a bond purporting to have been executed on behalf of two Mahomedan pardanashin ladies by their husbands and to charge their immoveable property. The bond was compul-

sory, was the extract of a witness who deposed that he was not personally acquainted with them nor did he know their voices, that he went to their residence; that there were two women behind a parda who the executants of the bond said were their respective wives, and that these women acknowledged

Upheld by Privy Council in **SHAM SUNDAR LAL v ACHHAN KUNWAR, I L R, 21 All, 71 [L R, 25 I A, 183]**

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they had made the power-of-attorney. There was nothing to show that the ladies had ever benefited in any way from the money advanced under the bond. *Held* that, even if the ladies behind the parda were in fact the two defendants, this evidence would not be enough to bind them, and that it was for the plaintiff, who sought to bring their property to sale on the strength of a transaction with them, to show that they were free agents in the matter, and, having a clear knowledge of what they were doing, accorded their consent to it. *Buzloor Raheem v. Shumsoon-nissa Begum*, 11 Moore's I. A., 551; *Ashgar Ali v. Delroos Banoo Begum*, I. L. R., 3 Calc., 324; and *Sudisht Lal v. Sheoharat Koer*, I. L. R., 7 Calc., 245, referred to by *MAHMOOD, J. BEHARI LAL v. HABIBA BIBI* I. L. R., 8 All., 267

19. ————— *Mahomedan law*
—Sale of an undivided share—Burden of proving validity of sale by a gosha woman.—Suit for partition and possession of an undivided share of property sold to plaintiff by an aged gosha lady of the class of Canarese Mahomedans called Navayats. The property sold was the vendor's share as heiress of her father, brother, and sister, who died in 1856, 1866, and 1871, respectively; but it appeared that, the property of the family had been in the possession of one managing member since 1856. *Held* that, the plaintiff having discharged the burden of proving that the conveyance to him was voluntarily executed, and that the transaction evidenced by it was real and *bond fide*, the conveyance was operative. *KHATIFA v. ISMAIL* I. L. R., 12 Mad., 380

20. ————— *Sale of villages*
by a wife to her husband—Proof of execution of deed of sale.—The purchase-money had not been paid on what purported to be a deed of sale of villages by a Mahomedan wife to her husband for a price which, however, the deed acknowledged to have been paid. After her death, two of her relations, disputing the due execution of the sale-deed, sued the husband, who had obtained possession, claiming in the alternative either that they should obtain their shares in the property of the deceased, or, if the sale of the villages should be maintained, that they should receive their proportion of the price as due to the estate left by her. The two Courts below concurred in finding that the wife, a pardanashin, was capable of managing her own affairs, and that she had not received the price. The first Court inferred from the state of things that the wife had in a manner made a gift of the villages to the husband. The High Court reversed that judgment, and decided that, with regard to the probability of influence on the part of the husband, the absence of any independent advice for the wife and other circumstances, the transaction was without effect. The Judicial Committee found that there not being a case of undue influence exercised, either made by the plaintiff or raised by the issues, they found no evidence that the price stated was inadequate, or the sale an improvident one, or that the husband had been released from having to pay the price. From the findings on the evidence the pre-emption was that the wife intended to pass the property for some purpose, and that the suggestion of a gift being excluded,

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the deed operated as a sale according to what it purported to be. They did not throw any doubt on the sound doctrine, laid down in numerous cases, as to the obligations upon persons taking benefits from pardanashin ladies. To the one surviving plaintiff was awarded a moiety of the price payable by the husband, who himself inherited the balance. *MUHAMMAD IKRAM-UD-DIN v. NAJIBAN* . I. L. R., 20 All., 447 [I. R., 25 I. A., 137 2 C. W. N., 545

21. ————— *Want of legal advice—Misapprehension.*—A deed conveying the interest of a native married woman in land will not be set aside on the ground of want of legal advice or misapprehension, where the husband is aware of the alienation, and it is not shown that there is a gross inadequacy of price. *MONOHUR DOSS v. KHOOLSTUN BEGUM* Cor., 121

22. ————— *Loan for Mahomedan women on bond executed under mooktearnamah—Onus on lender—Necessity.*—Where *A* wishes to charge Mahomedan ladies under a bond executed in their absence by *B* under a mooktearnamah, even if there was no collusion between *A* and *B*, *A* is bound to show that there was no negligence on his part; that the advance was made after satisfying himself that it was taken for their use, and was required by them for the purposes stated in the mooktearnamah (*viz.*, for the payment of their debts); and also that the money was applied to the use of the ladies. *GOLAM SOBHAN v. MUDDUN MOHUN PAUL* [18 W. R., 257

23. ————— *Attendance of pardanashin in Court—Personal attendance of accused person—Criminal Procedure Code, s. 205.*—*Held* where a Magistrate had issued a summons to a "pardanashin" woman, alleged to be of good position, who was accused of an offence that the Magistrate should have dispensed with the personal attendance of the accused and permitted her to appear by pleader, until such time as he had before him clear, direct, and reliable *prima facie* proof that the accused had a real charge to answer. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF RAHIM BIBI* . I. L. R., 6 All., 59

24. ————— *Examination of pardanashin—Witness—Right to be examined on commission.*—A pardanashin woman, summoned as a witness in a criminal case, has a right to be exempted from personal attendance at Court, and to be examined on commission. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF HORRO SOONDERY CHOWDHRAIN* [I. L. R., 4 Calc., 20; 3 C. L. R., 93

25. ————— *Privileges of, as witnesses—Attendance in Court.*—Privileges of pardanashin ladies when attending Court in palanquins as witnesses considered. The general rule is that the lady should be admitted into Court in her palanquin, and give her evidence in it, after being properly identified. *QUEEN v. ROBERTS* . 1 B. L. R., S. N., 5

26. ————— *Attendance in Court.*—The Court will extend the privileges of parda to women who, though not parda, are not

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accustomed generally to appear before the public
KISTOMOHUN MOOKERJEE v ADARMOY DABER

[2 Hyde, 88]

27. Attendance in Court—Identification—The examination by commission of a pardanashin woman is not necessary where she can be examined in Court in a palik or otherwise on a proper identification **NUSRUZ BANOO v MAHOMED SAYEM** 18 W R, 230

28. Right of pardanashin lady to be examined on commission—

CHUNDER ADDY v MANICK LALL ADDY
 [1 L R, 26 Calc, 650
 3 C W N, 751]

CHAMATKAR MOHNEY DABER v MOHESH CHUNDER BOSE 1 L R, 28 Calc, 651 note
 [3 C W N, 750]

29. Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1859), s 640—Commission to examine witnesses—In an application to examine the plaintiff under commission, it was admitted that she had appeared personally in the Police Court and had been examined by the Magistrate. Ordered that a commission do issue to examine the plaintiff **PROVAT KUMAR DASSEE v OPURBA KISSEN SETH**
 [3 C W N, 753]

30. Privileges of, as witnesses—Civil Procedure Code, 1859 : 21—In the case of an unmarried girl of some 12 years of age without any distinguished rank or station, but belonging to that class of Hindu society the female members of which never go out in public, it was held

31. Irregularity in mode of examination prejudicing the accused—Where the complainants were pardanashin ladies, and the Deputy Magistrate went to their residence and took their depositions in the presence of the accused who had no opportunity of cross examining inasmuch as the deponents were in a shut up room, —Held that the Deputy Magistrate's procedure was unusual and uncalled for, and the accused was prejudiced by the way in which the examination was

[34 W. R., Cr., 23]

PARDANASHIN WOMEN—concluded

32. Provision in the Code protects pardanashin—**ance in Court**—provision in the Code protects pardanashin of Justice, nevertheless it is very undesirable to compel the attendance of such persons. It cannot be admitted as a general principle that pardanashin ladies whose evidence is required in criminal trials are to be allowed to compel the Courts to examine

the Court directed him to make arrangements so as to take her evidence either in an empty Court and the Court or some MATTER

[1 L R, 12 All, 68]

33. Attendance of pardanashin—Warrant case—Issue of summons—Criminal Procedure Code, 1859 : 201 205—Discretion of Court—In a warrant case, the accused being a pardanashin, the Magistrate can dispense with her attendance under s 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code if he issues a summons in the first instance, and this he has a discretion to do under s 201 **BASUNOTI ADHIKARNI v BUDRAM KALITA**
 [1 L R, 21 Calo, 588]

34. Exemption from arrest—Execution of decree—Civil Procedure Code 1859, s 21—Exemption from arrest on process of execution under s 21 Act VIII of 1859 does not extend to all women of rank, but is limited to the women therein described,—women, that is "who according to the custom and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public" **DAVIS v MIDDLETON** 8 W R, 282

35. Execution of decree—Pardanashin women or women who according to usage of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, are not exempt from arrest in execution of a decree **MAHARANI OF BURDWAN v HARADASUNDARI DEBI**
 [1 B L R, F B, 31 10 W R, F B, 21]

RAJCHUNDER ROY v SHAMA SOONDARI DEBI
 [1 L R, 4 Calc, 583]

See also **KADUMBINEE DOSSEE v KOTLAH KAMINER DOSSEE** 1 L R, 7 Calc, 19 9 C L R 25

PARDON.

See CASES UNDER APPROVERS

See CONFESSION—CONFESSIONS TO MAGISTRATE 1 L R, 2 All, 280
 [1 L R, 22 Calc, 50]

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See EVIDENCE—CRIMINAL CASES—EXAMINATION AND STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED.

[I. L. R., 1 Bom., 610

{ I. L. R., 2 All., 260

8 W. R., Cr., 53

5 N. W., 217

I. L. R., 11 Calc., 580

14 W. R., Gr., 10

I. L. R., 10 Bom., 190

I. L. R., 23 Bom., 213

See SESSIONS JUDGE—JURISDICTION OF.

[I. L. R., 15 Mad., 352

I. L. R., 22 Calc., 50

1. ——— Application for pardon—Prisoner duly convicted—Fresh evidence sufficient for acquittal—Procedure.—Where a prisoner has been duly convicted of a criminal offence, and afterwards there turns up fresh evidence, which would, in the opinion of the Judge, if it had been available at the trial, have produced an acquittal, the proper course to take is not to acquit the prisoner, but to apply to the proper authority for a pardon. *REG. v. HART* 1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 333

S. C. NUSSUR AH v. HART . . 6 W. R., Cr., 42

2. ——— Application for pardon for political offence.—Application for pardon or mitigation of punishment for a political offence (e.g., for waging war against a Power in alliance with the Queen) should be made to the Executive Government. *QUEEN v. SAJOWPA* . 7 W. R., Cr., 100

3. ——— Tender of pardon—Power of Magistrate—Witness.—A Magistrate is competent to tender a pardon to any person. The fact of such party being directly or indirectly concerned in the offence does not preclude him from being admitted as a witness for the Crown under s. 209 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861. *QUEEN v. CHUNDEE CHURN BANERJEE* 6 W. R., Cr., 94

4. ——— Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 210.—A Sessions Judge was held to be not competent before a trial to instruct a Magistrate to tender a pardon under s. 210 of the Criminal Procedure Code. *IN THE MATTER OF NISTARINEE DEBIA* 7 W. R., Cr., 114

5. ——— Tender of conditional pardon—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 209—Power of Magistrate.—The provisions of s. 209, Criminal Procedure Code, applied to cases triable by the Magistracy concurrently with the Court of Session. *ANONYMOUS* . 3 Mad., Ap., 2

6. ——— Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 209—Power of Magistrate.—The power given to a Magistrate by s. 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code could not properly be exercised, except with a view to the committal of a case for trial before a Court of Session. *ANONYMOUS* [3 Mad., Ap., 4

7. ——— Power of Magistrate—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 209.—On a reference by a Sessions Judge, where certain persons were found guilty of gaming by a full power

PARDON—continued.

Magistrate, solely on the evidence of a person supposed to have been concerned in the offence, whom the Magistrate had pardoned,—*Held* that the Magistrate had no power to tender a pardon in a case which he tries himself; but only under s. 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in the case of an offence triable by the Court of Session. *REG. v. REMEDIOS*

[3 Bom., Cr., 59

8. ——— Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882, s. 337, read with s. 338)—Offences not exclusively triable by Court of Session.—A Sessions Judge cannot tender a pardon to an accused under s. 338 of the Criminal Procedure Code, where the offence for which he has been committed is not “triable exclusively by the Court of Session.” *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. SADHEE KASAL*

[I. L. R., 10 Calc., 936

9. ——— Prisoner—Witness—Procedure.—Procedure as to tendering a pardon to a prisoner before examining him as a witness, discussed. *QUEEN v. GAGALU*

[4 B. L. R., Ap., 50: 12 W. R., Cr., 80

10. ——— Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 337, 339—Accomplice—Tender of pardon, Effect of—Subsequent trial of accomplice for connected offences.—A prisoner charged before a Magistrate at Benares with offences punishable under ss. 471, 472, and 474 of the Penal Code, made a confession to the Magistrate in respect of those offences. He was then sent in custody to Calcutta, and was there, together with other persons, charged before a Magistrate with offences punishable under ss. 467, 473, and 475. The conduct to which these charges related was closely connected and mixed up with that to which the charges first-mentioned had reference. Under s. 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Magistrate at Calcutta tendered a pardon to the prisoner upon the condition specified in that section, and the prisoner accepted the pardon, and gave evidence for the prosecution. The Magistrate held that this evidence was not sufficiently corroborated, and accordingly discharged all the accused, but the pardon was not withdrawn, and there was nothing to show that the Magistrate was dissatisfied with the prisoner's statements or considered that he had not complied with the conditions on which the pardon was tendered. Subsequently the prisoner was committed by the Magistrate of Benares for trial before the Court of Session upon the charges under ss. 471, 472, and 474 of the Penal Code. He pleaded not guilty, but did not in terms plead the pardon as a bar to the trial, though he made some reference to the subject; and the Sessions Judge, having made a brief inquiry as to the proceedings at Calcutta, came to the conclusion that there was no sufficient proof of any conditional pardon, and convicted and sentenced the accused. *Held* that, by the terms of the conditional pardon granted to the accused by the Calcutta Magistrate, the conditions of which were satisfied as was shown by its never having been withdrawn, the accused was protected from trial at Benares in respect of the offences under ss. 471, 472, and 474, and was not liable to be proceeded against in respect of them, and that the

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persons, tenders a conditional pardon to one of them, examines him as a witness, and subsequently discharges all the accused for want of a *prima facie* case against them, the words "every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case" mean that for all purposes (subject to failure to satisfy the conditions of the pardon as provided for by s 339) such a person ceases to be liable for the offence or offences under inquiry or (with reference to a 339) for "any other offence of which he appears to have been guilty in connection with the same matter" while making "a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to the offences" directly under inquiry. The words last quoted refer to the importance, when a pardon is tendered, of encouraging the approver to give the fullest details, so that points may be found in his evidence which may be capable of corroboration. The question of how far the pardon protects him, and what portion of it should not protect him, ought not to be treated in a narrow spirit. **QUEEN EMPRESS v GANGA CHARAN I. L. R., 11 All, 79**

11. Criminal Procedure Code, s 337—Trial of person who, having accepted a pardon, has not fulfilled the conditions on which it was offered—Where a pardon has been

received pardon, until the trial of the principal offence, and of any offence connected therewith, has been completed. **QUEEN EMPRESS v SUDRA I. L. R., 14 All., 336**

QUEEN-EMPRESS v BRAU I. L. R., 23 Bom, 493

QUEEN-EMPRESS v DATU I. L. R., 27 Cal., 137

12. Criminal Procedure Code (1892), s. 339—Tender of pardon by Magistrate inquiring into a criminal case—Pardon withdrawn after some of the witnesses for the prosecution had been examined—Effect of withdrawal of the pardon at that stage—A Magistrate inquiring into a charge of dacoity tendered a pardon to one of the accused persons. The pardon was accepted, and the person to whom it was tendered was examined as a witness for the prosecution. Sub-

whom it had been tendered back in the dock, and ultimately committed him along with the other accused to the Court of Session. *Held* that the commitment of the person whose pardon had been withdrawn must be quashed, inasmuch as he had had

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no opportunity of cross examining the witnesses for the prosecution who were examined before his pardon was withdrawn, but that it was not necessary that, if a fresh commitment could be made in time, his trial before the Court of Session should be postponed until the trial of his co-accused had completed. **Queen-Empress v Sudra, I L R, 14 All, 336, and Queen-Empress v Mulua, I L R, 14 All, 502, referred to QUEEN EMPRESS v BIR NARAIN MAN I. L. R., 20 All., 529**

13. Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1892), ss 337, 529—Tender of pardon by a Magistrate having powers under s 337, but not being the Magistrate before whom the inquiry was being held—A dacoity was committed in the district of Muttra, and was being inquired into in that district. Pending such inquiry, one P appeared before the Magistrate of the neighbouring district of Etah and obtained from him a tender of pardon in respect of the said dacoity, on the strength of which pardon he was examined as a witness by the Magistrate of the Etah district and made a statement implicating himself and others in the dacoity. Subsequently, on the case being committed to the Court of the Sessions Judge of Agra, the tender of pardon made by the District Magis-

tender of pardon which he did and that his action in that respect was not covered by s 529 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. **QUEEN-EMPRESS v CHIDDA I L R., 20 All., 40**

14. Criminal Procedure Code (1892), s 339—Approver—Withdrawal of conditional pardon—Practice—The withdrawal of the conditional pardon granted to an approver should be made under s 339 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the authority that granted it, and not by the High Court. **QUEEN-EMPRESS v MANICK CHANDRA SARKAR I. L. R., 24 Cal., 492**

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I. L. R., 13 Bom, 302
I. L. R., 16 Bom., 130

PARSI MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ACT (XV OF 1865)—concluded.

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See MARRIAGE . I. L. R., 16 Bom., 639

s. 30.—*Suit for divorce—Guardian ad litem—Minor—Age of majority—Husband and wife.*—In a suit by a husband for divorce under s. 30 of the Parsi Marriage Act (XV of 1865), the defendant, if under the age of 21 years, although more than 18, must be deemed to be a minor, and a guardian of the defendant for the suit must be appointed. *SORABJI CAWASJI POLISHVALA v. BUCHOOBAI* . . . I. L. R., 18 Bom., 366

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See HUSBAND AND WIFE.

[I. L. R., 2 Bom., 75
I. L. R., 16 Bom., 630

See LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

[I. L. R., 17 Bom., 689
I. L. R., 19 Bom., 828

1. ——— Laws applicable to Parsis—*Statute of Frauds (29 Car. II, c. 3).*—The Statute of Frauds (29 Car. II, c. 3), except so far as it has been repealed, applies to Parsis in India. *BAI MANECKBAI v. BAI MERBAI*

[I. L. R., 6 Bom., 363

2. ——— *Act IX of 1837—Immoveable property of Parsis.*—Statement of circumstances which led to the passing of Act IX of 1837 relating to the immoveable property of Parsis. Application of English law to Parsis in Bombay. *NAOROJI BERAMJI v. ROGERS* . 4 Bom., O. C., 1

3. ——— *Suit for redemption—Parsi defendant—Bom. Reg. IV of 1827, s. 26.*—In a suit brought by a Mahomedan to redeem from the defendant, who was a Parsi, certain property that had been conveyed by the ancestor of the latter by a by-al-wafa (deed of conditional sale).—*Held* that the law to be applied was under s. 26 of Regulation IV of 1827, that of the defendant. That in the absence of any specific law for Parsis in the mofussil, the rule of justice, equity, and good conscience should be observed, and the Court should follow, with certain necessary modifications, the practice of the Courts of equity in England. *MANCHARSHA ASHPANDIARJI v. KANBUNISA BEGAM*

[5 Bom., A. C., 109

4. ——— *Parsis in mofussil of Bombay Presidency—English law—Rule against perpetuities—Equity and good conscience—Gift to heirs of A from generation to generation*—The law applicable to Parsis in the mofussil of the Presidency of Bombay is, in the absence of evidence of any specific law or usage applicable to the particular case, "justice, equity, and good conscience alone." In applying "justice, equity, and good conscience" to the facts of any particular case, the Courts will be guided by the general principles of English law applicable to a similar state of circumstances, and so as, if possible, to give effect to the intentions of the

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parties concerned, where such intentions are clearly expressed, and are not repugnant to any general principle of English law. The Courts will not, in such a case, apply rules of English law which, though well established and binding on English Courts, are yet so special in their nature and origin as to be inapplicable to the different circumstances of this country. The members of a Parsi family, the heirs of one Framji Cowasji Banaji, deceased, entered into an agreement with one another, bearing date the 24th May 1851, by which they agreed that the remaining income, after paying the deceased's debts, of a certain estate which had belonged to the deceased, called the Poway estate—an estate situated in the Island of Salsette, and therefore in the mofussil of the Presidency of Bombay—should be apportioned "to the heirs mentioned in cl. 7 (of the agreement)"—i.e., among the various heirs of Framji Cowasji Banaji, deceased, the parties to the agreement—"but, after their death, their shares are to be enjoyed and received by their heirs and children from generation to generation for ever." It was contended that, Parsis being subject to English law, these words conferred an absolute estate in their respective shares upon the various parties to the agreement under the rule in *Shelley's case*. *Held per BAYLEY, J.*, that the plain intention of the parties to the agreement, appearing on the face of the agreement, was that they themselves should take only a life-estate to the extent of their respective shares in the remaining income of the Poway estate; and that the rule in *Shelley's case* should not be applied so as to defeat that plain intention. *Held* on appeal (affirming the order of BAYLEY, J.) that, even assuming English law to be applicable, the English law so to be applied could not include the rule in *Shelley's case*, which is a law of property or tenure based on fental considerations, and unsuited to the circumstances of India; that the rule of construction to be applied to the agreement must in any case be to give effect to the intention of the parties according to the plain meaning of the language; and that to construe the agreement as giving more than a life-interest to the parties thereto would be to defeat their obvious intention. *MITHIBAI v. LIMJI NOW-ROJI BANAJI* . . . I. L. R., 5 Bom., 506

S. C. on appeal . . . I. L. R., 6 Bom., 151

5. ——— The same agreement came before the Court for its construction in a suit brought by the parties interested for the administration of the estate of Framji Cowasji Banaji. In that suit it was contended, and was held by the Division Court, that the subsequent gift to the "heirs and children (of the signatories) from generation to generation for ever" was void as infringing the rule against perpetuities. On appeal.—*Held* that the settlement in favour of the heirs and children of each signatory was in law a valid settlement and not void as creating a perpetuity. In the absence of words in the context showing that they were intended to take less, the respective heirs and children of the signatories took an absolute estate. A gift to the heirs of A from generation to generation confers on them, when ascertained, the same estate as

PARSIS—continued.

of the gift were to X and Y, the heirs of A nominatim FERDUNJI VERWANJI BANAJI v MITHIBAI [I. L. R., 22 Bom., 355]

6. — *Marriage of Parsis—Act XV of 1865, s. 30—Bigamy—Divorce*—A Parsi residing in Bombay after the passing of Act XV of 1865, but before it came into operation, contracted a second marriage during the lifetime of his wife, from whom he had not been divorced, and whom he, moreover, wilfully deserted for two years. On appeal from an order by the Judge of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court rejecting a plaint for divorce by the first wife, on the ground that the subject matter of the plaint did not constitute a cause of action under s. 30 of Act XV of 1865, and Act VIII of 1859, s. 32.—*Held* that the facts alleged in the plaint did not amount to "bigamy coupled with adultery," nor to "adultery coupled with wilful desertion," within the meaning of s. 30 of Act XV of 1865, as a second marriage contracted by a Parsi husband during the lifetime of his first wife was not unlawful before the Act came into operation, nor did the provisions of the Act in any way affect the validity or the consequence of such a marriage. AVABAI v JAMASJI JAMSHEDJI 3 Bom., A. C., 113

7. — *Husband and wife—Parsi Matrimonial Court—Act XV of 1865—Suit by wife for judicial separation—Alimony after decree dismissing wife's suit and pending appeal—Alimony pending petition for review of judgment—Practice in allotment of alimony—Discretion of Court*—A wife sued her husband for judicial separation in the Parsi Matrimonial Court. Alimony was granted to her by an order dated 11th July 1891, which directed the defendant to pay alimony to her from the 15th April 1891, "until the final decree herein be passed." On the 18th July 1891 the suit was dismissed, and after that date the defendant ceased to pay alimony. The plaintiff obtained a rule for review of judgment, which was discharged on the 27th January 1892 and on the 18th March 1892 she filed an appeal against the decree dismissing the suit and against the order refusing a review. She now applied for an order directing the defendant to pay her all the arrears of alimony "pendente lite" from the date of filing the suit, or so much as had not been paid, and that he should pay her further alimony until the final disposal of the appeal. *Held*, (1) dismissing the application, that the words "final decree herein," contained in the order of the 11th July 1891, by which alimony was granted, meant the decree in the suit, and not in the appeal, (2) that the Parsi Matrimonial Court constituted under Act XV of 1865 had no power to award alimony "pendente lite" after decree and pending appeal, (3) an unsuccessful wife is not entitled to

The words "during the suit" in s. 33 of Act XV of 1865 include the period up to the making of a final or absolute decree. *Ellis v. Ellis*, I R. 8 P. D.

PARSIS—continued

189, and *Dunn v. Dunn*, L. R., 13 P. D., 91, should guide the practice of the Parsi Matrimonial Court in allotment of alimony for the time following a decree nisi. HIBABAI v DHUNJIBHOY BOMANJI [I. L. R., 17 Bom., 146]

8. — *Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act (XV of 1865)—Alimony—Charge on husband's immovable property—Widow—Distributive share*—By an order of the Parsi Matrimonial Court the deceased was directed to execute a proper instrument charging his immovable property with the payment of ₹70 per mensem by way of permanent alimony to his wife during her life. The instrument was executed accordingly. On his death his widow was held entitled, in addition to the ₹70 per mensem charged on her deceased husband's immovable property, to a distributive share in his estate. MOTIBAI v MOTIBAI I. L. R., 24 Bom., 465

9. — *Marriage—Husband and wife—Agreement for separation—Suit by*

subsequent suit by him for restitution of conjugal rights. KAWASJI EDULJI BISVI v SHINDAI [I. L. R., 23 Bom., 279]

10. — *Infant marriage among Parsis—Consent of father or guardian—Suit to declare an infant marriage null and void—High Court—Parsi Matrimonial Court—Jurisdiction—Act XV of 1865—Letters Patent, s. 12—English law—Subsequent consent or repudiation—*

The formal consent on behalf of the plaintiff was not given by his father, but by his uncle with whom he was living and by whom he had been adopted. Nineteen years afterwards the plaintiff filed this suit praying for a declaration that the pretended marriage was null and void, and did not create the status of husband and wife between the plaintiff and defendant. The defendant resisted the suit, and claimed to be the lawful wife of the plaintiff. The plaintiff and defendant never lived together as man and wife, nor was the marriage ever consummated. *Held* that, under the circumstances, the formal consent of the uncle and the tacit consent of the father were enough to satisfy the requirements of s. 8 of Act XV of 1865, which requires the previous con-

sent, to which is now added by s. 12 of the Letters Patent. *Held* also that the law to be applied was the English law (subject, however, to any well established usage); that by the English law such a marriage would be an incestuous and imperfect marriage capable of repudiation by either party after

PARSIS—continued.

arriving at years of discretion, but capable also of being made a valid and binding marriage by the consent of the parties thereto after they had arrived at such age. *Held* further that the circumstances of the case showed that there had been such acquiescence in, and acceptance of, the marriage by the plaintiff after arriving at years of discretion as to render the marriage valid and binding on him, and incapable of subsequent repudiation. Consummation is the best proof of consent to a marriage, but is not the only proof. And *semble* that, although the practice of infant marriages is one which finds no warrant in their own religious system, the Parsis in Western India have in the course of centuries so generally adopted such practice from their Hindu neighbours as to give such marriages amongst themselves all the validity they possess amongst Hindus. making them independent of any question of subsequent consent or non-consent by the parties thereto.

PESHOTAM HORMASJI DASTOOR v. MEHERBAI

[I. L. R., 13 Bom., 302

11. ——— *Parsi Succession Act (XXI of 1865), s. 5—"Widower," Meaning of word—A widower on second marriage is still a widower relatively to deceased wife.*—In s. 5 of the Parsi Succession Act (XXI of 1865) the word "widower" means a widower relatively to the deceased wife only, and without consideration of the fact or possibility of the widower re-marrying. *D.* a Parsi, died intestate on the 19th September 1885, leaving a widow (the defendant) and two daughters and the heirs of a pre-deceased daughter *J* him surviving. *J* had been the wife of the plaintiff, and had died thirty-four years before the date of this suit, leaving, as her heirs, her husband (the plaintiff) and one daughter, who was still living. After *J*'s death, the plaintiff married again, and his second wife was living at the date of this suit. Letters of administration to *D*'s estate were granted to his widow, the defendant. The plaintiff claimed a share in *D*'s estate, contending that he was the widower of *J*, one of the daughters of the intestate, and entitled as such under s. 5 of the Parsi Intestate Succession Act (XXI of 1865). *Held* that he was the widower of *J* within the meaning of the section, and as such was entitled to a share in *D*'s estate. JEHangIR DHANJIBHAI Surti v. PEROZBAI

I. L. R., 11 Bom., 1

12. ——— *Infant marriage among Parsis—Custom—Suit for declaration of nullity of infant marriage—Age of majority applicable in case of such suit—Indian Majority Act (IX of 1875), ss. 2 and 3—Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act (XV of 1865), s. 3—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), art. 120.*—A Parsi female, within three years after she had attained the age of twenty-one, brought a suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Broach for a declaration that a marriage ceremony performed in 1869, when she was not three years old, did not create the status of husband and wife between her and the defendant. She had never lived with the defendant as his wife. The Subordinate Judge held that the marriage was valid and binding, being of opinion that the custom of infant marriage among the Parsis was

PARSIS—continued.

well established and recognized. On appeal the Judge confirmed the decree, holding that at all events in 1869, when the marriage took place, the custom was common and recognized as binding. On second appeal the High Court concurred with the opinion expressed in *Peshotam v. Meherbai*, I. L. R., 13 Bom., 302, that the Zoroastrian system did not contemplate marriage in infancy, but the lower Courts having found a custom had grown up among Parsis in India validating such marriages, and that the custom was in force in 1869, did not consider it open on second appeal to arrive at an independent finding as to whether the evidence established the existence of such a custom. *Held* that a Parsi suing to have a marriage declared void is "acting in the matter of marriage," and therefore the Indian Majority Act (IX of 1875), which makes the age of eighteen the age of majority, does not apply to a question of limitation with regard to such suit. The age of majority in such a case is that prescribed by the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act (XV of 1865), viz., twenty-one years. *Held* also that art. 120 of the Limitation Act (XV of 1877) was applicable to the above suit, and that the plaintiff having, for the purpose of bringing the suit, attained her majority at twenty-one, the suit was not barred. Act XV of 1865 contains no provision as to the age at which a Parsi marriage can be validly contracted, the matter being left to the general law which governs Parsis in that particular, just as the English Marriage Act (4 Geo. IV, c. 76) leaves it to be dealt with by the common law of England. BAI SHIRINBAI v. KHARSHEDJI NASARVANJI MASALAVALA

[I. L. R., 22 Bom., 430

13. ——— *Intestate succession among Parsis—Parsi Succession Act (XXI of 1865), s. 7, sch. II, cl. 2—Next-of-kin.*—One Jerbai, a Parsi widow, died intestate and without issue, her father, mother, three brothers and two sisters having predeceased her. Two of her brothers and one sister had left children. Some of these children had also predeceased her, leaving children (grand-nephews and nieces of Jerbai). Two of this last mentioned class had also predeceased her, leaving children (great-grand-nephews and nieces of Jerbai). *Held* that Jerbai's property should, in the first instance, be divided into three shares, i.e., one for each of the two predeceased brothers who left children, and one for the predeceased sister who left a child. Each brother's share to be two-fifths and the sister's one-fifth. These shares to be sub-divided among the descendants of the two brothers and the sister, respectively, no descendant being entitled to share concurrently with his or her ancestor, and, on each division and sub-division, each male taking double the share of each female standing in the same degree of propinquity. In art. 2 of the second schedule of the Parsi Succession Act (XXI of 1865) the gift to lineal descendants is substitutional in the sense that they take nothing if the head of their branch of the family is living, whereas, if he is dead, they stand in his place and take the share which he would have taken. In distributing an estate, therefore, "among brothers and sisters and the lineal

PARSIS—continued

descendants of such of them as have predeceased the

will take equal shares with the living descendants collectively. If all the brothers are dead, then the share which each would have taken had he survived, will be taken by his lineal descendants. If in either case the predeceased was a sister, her lineal descendants will take her half share only. In both ss 6 and 7 of the Parsi Succession Act the words "next of kin" and "relatives" are synonymous and are collective names for the persons mentioned in the first and second schedules respectively. **HIRJIBAI CUPSETJI BHANDUPWALA v. HARTORI SARABJI ASHBURNER** [I L R, 22 Bom, 809]

14 ——— Act XII of 1865 s 8—Succession Act, s 42—Advancement—

as to advancement contained in the Statute of Distribution, s 5 it was not the intention of the Legislature to preserve the last mentioned rule in force for the Parsi community. **DHANJIBAI BOWANJI GUGRAI v. NATAZDAI** I L R, 2 Bom, 75

15 ——— Parsi succession—Act XII of 1865—Effect of words excluding from inherit

him and whose son *A* did not recognize as his own,

predeceased him. On the 6th September 1879 *J* at letters of nted to her t *A* died by *F, D*, and *S* (the nephew and two sisters of *A*) on the ground that *J* was expressly excluded by *A* from

intestate not having made any bequest or devise of his property which could take effect, inasmuch as his sole devise (*A*) had predeceased him and that the estate must therefore go in accordance with the law of succession. The use of mere negative

PARSIS—concluded

sisters *S* 7, sch II, art 2 of the Parsi Succession Act, is applicable only where the deceased leaves neither lineal descendants, nor a widow or widower. **ERASHA KAIKHUSRU v. JERDAI**

[I L R, 4 Bom, 537]

16 ——— Act XXI of 1865—Childless widow of intestate son of Parsi— It is not a condition precedent to the application of s 5 of Act XII of 1865 that the predeceased son of an intestate Parsi shall have left a widow and issue. Where an intestate Parsi left him surviving a widow, sons, daughters, children of a predeceased son and the widow of another predeceased son who had died without issue and a posthumous daughter was afterwards born to the intestate,—*Held* that such last mentioned widow was entitled to one moiety of the share in the intestate's estate which her husband would have taken had he survived the intestate, and that the other moiety of such share devolved on the surviving issue of the intestate including the posthumous daughter and the children of his other predeceased son. **MANCHERJI KAWASSI DAYUR v. MITRAI** I L R, 1 Bom, 508

17 ——— Parsi will, Evidence of genuineness of—Adoption— An adoption made by a Parsi immediately before his death will render extremely improbable the execution of a will by him a very short time previous thereto and therefore calls for very clear proof to establish its existence. **HOMAJI SHAHEE PUNJEABHARE DOSA KAEF**

[5 W R, P C, 102]

18 ——— Usage among Parsis— The will of a Parsi in favour of his wife and daughter upheld notwithstanding a rule or usage set up by a brother of the testator to the effect that among Parsis no disposition could be made by will of the total disinheritance of the heir such rule or usage not being proved. **MODEE KAIKHOSROW HORMUSJEE v. COOVERDHAREE**

[4 W R, P C, 94 3 Moore's I A, 448]

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1 PARTIES TO SUITS

1. ——— Advocate General—*Suit for account of endowed property on death of last surviving trustee.*—*Quere*—Whether the Advocate General must not be made a party in all cases where an account is sued for of property left by will to a charitable institution of which the last surviving trustee has died. Notice of the decree directed to be given to the Advocate General, in case he should think fit, on behalf of the Crown, to propose a scheme for the management of the charity. Powers of the Advocate General. THAKOOR DOSS SETH v. HOGA [Cor., 68

2. ——— *Suit to administer funds of Hindu charity*—A suit to administer the funds of a Hindu charity is properly brought in the name of the Advocate General, who should, however,

3. ——— *Agents*—*Suit by manager of indigo concern.*—Right to sue—In an action brought by the manager of an indigo concern, on the basis of a contract executed by defendant and addressed to a previous manager, now deceased, it was held that, as the plaintiff did not disclose that the plaintiff had any interest of his own in the suit, and as the contract was not in terms with him personally, he could not maintain the action in his own name. GLASCOTT v. GOPAL SINGH. 9 W. R., 254

LADLEE PERSHAD v. GUNGA PERSHAD [4 N. W., 59

FEAZOODDEEN v. PUDDEE 4 N. W., 68

NURBEEN CHUNDER PAUL v. STEPHENSON [15 W. R., 534

4. ——— *Suit brought in*

[1 N. W., Ed. 1873, 277

JUGERNATH v. BECK 2 N. W., 60

MURSARON SINGH v. PURSHUN SINGH [2 N. W., 415

5. ——— *Suit as agent—Act X of 1859, s. 69*—Held (by MARKER, J.) that no one can be plaintiff in a suit for rent except the person who has the right to recover, the only effect of s. 69, Act X of 1859, being to enable the person who is employed in the collection of rents to sue as agent. MOHNOODDIN SINGH v. MORAN & CO. 11 W. R., 43

See MEJAN KHAN v. AKALLY

[Marsh, 384; 2 Hay, 426

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1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

6. ——— *Suit against agent—Liability of firm for act of gomashtha.*—A gomashtha of a firm should not be sued in respect of a debt due from the firm even if he contracted it with authority. PHOOL CHUND v. SHIVA PERSHAD [2 Agra, Mis., 4

7. ——— *Gomashtha—Recognized agent—Beng. Act VIII of 1869 s. 13*—A gomashtha holding a written authority from his employer, and suing for rent in the name and on behalf of the latter, should be admitted as the recognized agent of such employer within the meaning of s. 13, Bengal Act VIII of 1869. RAM LALL KUEPUMA v. RAM TARUN KOONDOO 18 W. R., 254

8. ——— *Bengal Rent Act, 1869, s. 32—Principal and agent—Plaintiff—Gomashtha.*—Under s. 32 of Bengal Act VIII of 1869

TERJEE I. L. R., 9 Calc., 450; 12 C. L. R., 55

9. ——— *Gomashtha—Plaintiffs*—Where a gomashtha sued on behalf of a firm, it was ordered that the parties themselves whom he represented should be made parties, and a guardian appointed for such of them as were minors. GOBYND DASS v. JAYKISHEN DASS 2 Agra, 101

10. ——— *Suit by manager of indigo concern—Right to sue*—In an action brought by the manager of an indigo concern, on the basis of a contract executed by defendant and addressed to a previous manager, now deceased, it was held that, as the plaintiff did not disclose that the plaintiff had any interest of his own in the suit, and as the contract was not in terms with him personally, he could not maintain the action in his own name. GLASCOTT v. GOPAL SINGH. 9 W. R., 254

11. ——— *Suit by Official Assignee—Agent of assignee*—In a suit by the

should be returned for amendment. CARTER v. MISRER LAL 2 N. W., 179

12. ——— *Agent suing in*

13. ——— *Acquiescence*—The real owner institute a suit for. A beneficiary may sue as trustee on behalf of the beneficial owner, without disclosing the name of the real owner, and if the defendant does not object to the suit proceeding in that form, and raises no issue upon the real title

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

of the plaintiff, the suit may proceed and be decided. *PROSUNNO COOMAR ROY CHOWDHRY v. GOOROO CHURN SEIN. GOOROO CHURN SEIN v. OOOJULMONEE CHOWDHRAIN* **3 W. R., 159**

14. ————— *Right of suit—Suit for declaration of title to, and for possession of, immoveable property—Disclaimer of real owner.*—In a suit for a declaration of the plaintiff's right by purchase to, and for possession of, certain immoveable property, it was found on the evidence that the plaintiff was merely a benamidar for one of the defendants, and had no right to the property. That defendant in his evidence disclaimed any title to the property. *Held* that the plaintiff had no right to sue, being a mere benamidar, and neither the disclaimer of the real owner, nor the fact that he was a party to the suit, was sufficient to enable the plaintiff to maintain the suit when instituted, or to entitle him to have the real owner added as a co-plaintiff. *Prosunno Coomarr Roy Chowdhry v. Gooroo Churn Sein*, 3 W. R., 159, followed. *HARI GOBIND ADHIKARI v. AKHOY KUMAR MOZUMDAR* **I. L. R., 16 Calc., 364**

15. ————— *Suit for land sold in execution of decree—Actual purchaser.*—In a suit for possession of land sold in execution of a decree by a person who claimed to have bought the right, title, and interest of the judgment-debtor in the land, but who, in fact, was not the real purchaser,—*Held* the suit must be dismissed because of the non-joinder as plaintiff of the real purchaser. *KALLY PROSONNO BOSE v. DINONATH MULLICK* [11 B. L. R., 56; 19 W. R., 434]

16. ————— *Benami purchase—Suit for possession Real purchaser.*—A suit for possession of property, which has been purchased benami, cannot be maintained in the name of the nominal purchaser; the real purchaser should be made a plaintiff in the suit. *FUZELUN BEEBEE v. OMDAH BEEBEE*

[11 B. L. R., 60 note; 10 W. R., 469]

MEHEROONISSA BIBEE v. HUR CHURN BOSE

[10 W. R., 220]

TAMAOONNISSA v. WOJULMONEE DOSSET

[20 W. R., 72]

17. ————— *Suit on title for possession of immoveable property—Right of benamidar to sue in his own name.*—A benamidar, suing for the recovery of immoveable property on title, can sue in his own name, and when such a suit is instituted by a benamidar, it must be held to have been instituted with the consent and approval of the beneficiary, against whom any adverse decision on the title set up will take effect as a *res judicata*. *Prosunno Koomar Roy Chowdhry v. Gooroo Churn Sein*, 3 W. R., 159, and *Hari Gobind Adhikari v. Akhoy Kumar Mozumdar*, I. L. R., 16 Calc., 364, dissented from. *Fusellun Beebee v. Omdah Beebee*, 10 W. R., 469, and *Meheroonissa Bibee v. Hur Churn Bose*, 10 W. R., 220, distinguished. *Gopeekrist Gosain v. Gungapersaud Gosain*, 6 Moore's

PARTIES—continued.*** 1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

I. A., 53, explained. *Ram Bhurosee Singh v. Bissesser Narain Singh*, 18 W. R., 454; *Gopi Nath Chobey v. Bhugwat Pershad*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 697; and *Shangara v. Krishnam*, I. L. R., 15 Mad., 267, referred to. *NAND KISHORE LAL v. AHMAD ATA. ANMOLI BIBEE v. AHMAD ATA. BHOLE BIBI v. AHMAD ATA* **I. L. R., 18 All., 69**

18. ————— *Suit by benamidar.*—A mortgage-bond was executed ostensibly in favour of *R*, but *J* was the real mortgagee. A suit was brought by *R*, the benamidar, to enforce the bond; *J*, the real mortgagee, made over the debt on a date previous to the suit, but executed the formal deed of assignment on a date subsequent thereto. *Held* that the benamidar might maintain the suit. *BHOLA PERSHAD v. RAM LALL* **I. L. R., 24 Calc., 34**

19. ————— *Suit for foreclosure of mortgage—Beneficial owner not made a party—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 85—Right of suit.*—A suit for foreclosure of a mortgage may be brought by the person named in the mortgage deed as the mortgagee, although he was, in fact, only the benamidar of the beneficial owner; and such a suit should not be dismissed because the beneficial owner is not added as a party. *SACHITANANDA MOHAPATRA v. BALORAM GORAIN* [I. L. R., 24 Calc., 644]

20. ————— *Suit for ejectment.*—A mere benamidar cannot maintain a suit for ejectment, he having neither title to, nor possession of, the property. *Hari Gobinda Adhikari v. Akhoy Kumar Mozumdar*, I. L. R., 16 Calc., 364, followed in principle. *Nand Kishore Lal v. Ahmad Ata*, I. L. R., 18 All., 69, dissented from. *ISSUR CHANDRA DUTT v. GOPAL CHANDRA DAS* [I. L. R., 25 Calc., 98; 3 C. W. N., 20]

21. ————— *Benami purchaser—Right of benamidar to sue for possession of immoveable property.*—A benami purchaser of immoveable property has no right to sue for recovery of possession of the same. *Hari Gobind Adhikari v. Akhoy Kumar Mazumdar*, I. L. R., 16 Calc., 364, and *Issur Chandra Dutt v. Gopal Chandra Das*, I. L. R., 25 Calc., 98, followed. *Nand Kishore Lal v. Ahmad Ata*, I. L. R., 18 All., 69, referred to. *Gopi Nath Chobey v. Bhugwat Pershad*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 697, distinguished. *BARODA SUNDARY GHOSE v. DINO BANDHU KHAN* [I. L. R., 25 Calc., 874; 3 C. W. N., 12]

22. ————— *Suit for sale on a mortgage—Right of benamidar mortgagee to sue.*—*Held* that the mortgagee named in a deed of mortgage is competent to sue in his own name for sale on the mortgage, though he is admittedly only a benamidar for some third person. *Nand Kishore Lal v. Ahmad Ata*, I. L. R., 18 All., 69, followed. *Gopi Nath Chobey v. Bhugwat Pershad*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 697; *Bhola Pershad v. Ram*

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

*Lall, I L R, 24 Calc, 31, Sachidananda Moha
patra v. Balaram Gorain, I L R, 24 Calc, 644,
Shangara v. Krishnan, I L R, 15 Mad, 267,
Rajji Appaji Kulkarni v. Mahadev Bapuji
Kulkarni, I L R, 22 Bom, 672, and Dagdu v.
Balwant Ramchandra Natu I L R, 22 Bom, 820,
referred to Hari Gobind Adhikari v. Akhoy
Kumar Mozumdar, I L R, 16 Calc, 362, Issur
Chandra Dutt v. Gopal Chandra Das, I L R,
25 Calc, 98, and Baroda Sundari Ghose v. Dnro
Dandhu Khan, I L R, 25 Calc, 574, dissented
from YAD RAM v. UMRAO SINGH*

[I. L. R., 21 All, 380]

23. ———— *Plaintiff found
to be a mere name lender without interest in suit—
Redemption, suit for, by paise mortgagee—Joinder
of mortgagor on second appeal—On second
appeal against a decree dismissing a suit which had
been brought by a paise mortgagee to redeem a prior
incumbrance, it was ordered that the mortgagor be
brought on to the record. On its appearing that it
had not been intended that the plaintiff should take
any interest under the mortgage sued on,—Held
that the second appeal should be dismissed. CHINNA
v. RAMACHANDRA I. L. R., 15 Mad, 54*

24. ———— *Suit in name of
benamidar—Where a suit is brought in the name of
a benamidar only, the Court ought to direct that the
beneficial owners should be made parties, and not to
dismiss the suit. SITA NATH SHARMA v. NOBIN
CHANDER ROY 5 C L R, 102*

*See GORI NATH CHOPRA v. DRUGWAT PERSHAD
[I. L. R., 10 Calc, 687]*

25. ———— *Suit by benami
purchaser—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 260—A
purchased at a Sheriff's sale, in the name of his son,
the interest of a mortgage in certain property, and,
before Act VIII of 1859 came into operation, insti-
tuted a suit in his own name to recover the posses-
sion of the mortgaged property. Held that the suit
was rightly brought, if the son's consent could be
shown. Quare—What is the effect of s. 260
of Act VIII of 1859 on suits of this character?
BHAIHANAKAR NARDBHAY v. HARIVALLABH*

[I Bom, 20]

26. ———— *Bonds, Suits on—Suit by
assignee of bond, after death of obligee—Represen-
tative of obligee—In a suit by A on a bond in
favour of B, the plaintiff may show by oral evidence
that the money secured by the bond was his own, but
where B has died, A must either entitle himself as
B's personal representative, or make B's personal
representative a party to the suit. DEVA LAL v.
VENTESA ACHARJAN I Mad, 452*

27. ———— *Indemnity
bond—A bond of indemnity was given to five persons
to secure the fidelity of a nab. The nab was after-
wards employed by three only out of the five obligees
on the bond. Held that, on the nab misconducting
himself, the three obligees could not sue alone on the
bond. Semble—Neither in such case could the five*

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

obligees have sued, as the faithful service intended
to be secured by the bond was service to five persons,
and not to three only. PARBUTTINATH ROR v.
TEJOMOT BAYBEE I. L. R., 5 Calc, 303

28. ———— *Suit by assignee
on bond—Liability of obligee. The obligee of a com-
mon money-bond, of which a bona fide valid assign-
ment has been made, is not liable to be made a*

29. ———— *Contracts, Suits on—Suit for
specific performance—Stranger to contract—Civil
Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) ss 29 and 45—
A stranger to a contract of which specific perform-
ance is sought, cannot be a party to the suit. Where,
therefore, the plaintiff sued as against one defendant
for specific performance of a contract to sell land, and
as against another for a declaration that he was not
entitled to any charge upon the said lands—Held that
the latter defendant was improperly made a party to
the suit. LUCKUMSEA OOKERDA v. FAZULLA CAS-
SAMBHOY I. L. R., 5 Bom, 177*

30. ———— *Suit for specific
performance—Receiver—Where the receiver in a
suit had, by order of Court, sold certain property in
the suit, and had executed the contract of sale in his
own name, a plaintiff praying for specific performance
against the purchaser for refusal to complete the
contract was admitted with the receiver as a plain-
tiff, he having obtained leave to sue. WILKINSON
GANAGADHAR SIKHAR 8 B. L. R, 488*

31. ———— *Suit for specific
performance—In a suit for specific performance of
a contract,—Held that the principle laid down in the
cases of DeHoughton v. Money, I L R, 2 Ch App
166, and Luckumsey Ookerda v. Fazull, Cassum-
bloy, I L R, 5 Bom, 177,—viz., that a stranger to
the contract cannot be a party to the suit—is only
applicable where from the plaintiff's case it appears
that a third party not a party to the contract, has*

32. ———— *Suit by mortgage
without co-sharers—Where a mortgage bond was
executed in favour of the plaintiff alone the fact that
there were other persons members of the joint family
co-sharers with the plaintiff did not render it neces-
sary to make them parties to a suit on the mortgage,
as the plaintiff might be regarded as contracting on
behalf of himself and the other members of the
family as undisclosed principals. BRUGGER SINGH
v. MOODIST LALL I. L. R., 7 Cal, 739
[10 C. L. R., 263]*

33. ———— *Agreement to
share profits of trade—Suit for share in enter-
prise—Four persons each of whom owned a gunnug*

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

factory, entered into an agreement, which (*inter alia*) provided that they should charge a uniform rate of R4-8-0 per palla for ginning cotton; that of this sum, R2-8-0 should be treated as the actual cost of ginning; and that the remaining R2 should be carried to a common fund, to be divided each year between the parties to the agreement in proportion to the number of ginning machines which each of them possessed. The agreement was to be in force for four years. The other parties had carried out the agreement, but the defendant, although he had carried the R2 to a separate account, refused to pay the plaintiff his share of the amount. He also refused to pay the other two parties their shares. The accounts had been duly made up, showing the sums which the defendant under the agreement had to pay both to the plaintiff and the two other parties to the agreement. The plaintiff sued the defendant for his share. The defendant contended that the plaintiff ought to have made the other parties to the agreement parties to the suit. *Held* that the other parties to the agreement were not necessary parties to the suit. The accounts had been made up and were admittedly correct, and they showed that the defendant had nothing to receive from any of the parties to the agreement, but that he was indebted in a definite sum to the plaintiff. **HARIBHAI MANEKLAL v. SHARAFALI ISABJI . I. L. R., 22 Bom., 361**

34. ————— Co-contractors—
Right of some of several co-contractors to sue alone—Refusal to join in the suit as plaintiff, Effect of.—Where two parties contract with a third party, a suit by one of them making the other a co-defendant ought not to be dismissed merely because the plaintiff has not proved that the co-defendant had refused to join as a co-plaintiff. **PEARI MOHUN BOSE v. KEDARNATH ROY . I. L. R., 26 Calc., 409**

PEARI MOHAN BOSE v. NABIN CHUNDER ROY
[3 C. W. N., 271]

TABINI KANT LAHIRI v. NUND KISHORE PATRONOVIS . 12 C. L. R., 588

BISSESSUR ROY CHOWDHRY v. BROJO KANT ROY CHOWDHRY . 1 C. W. N., 221

Contra, **DWARKANATH MITTER v. TARA PRASUNNA ROY . I. L. R., 17 Calc., 160**

35. ————— Co-sharers—Joinder of parties—Right of co-sharer to sue alone.—Unless there is a special provision of the law, co-owners are not permitted to sue through some or one of their members, but all co-owners must join in a suit to recover their property. The defendant cannot be deprived of his right to insist on the other co-owners being joined on the record by the fact that they approve of the suit being brought by the plaintiff alone. **BALAKRISHNA MORESHVAR KUNTB v. MUNICIPALITY OF MAHAD . I. L. R., 10 Bom., 32**

36. ————— Suit for arrears of rent—Appeal, Amendment on.—In a suit for arrears of rent of the plaintiff's share of a talukh, it appeared that in the year 1279 a batwara was effected of the zamindari in which the talukh was

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

situated, and that the talukh ceased to be held exclusively by the plaintiff, but was divided between him and certain other persons, who were not made parties to the suit. *Held* that all the co-sharers should have been joined as parties, and that, as this had not been done, the suit was bad. **OBHOY GOVIND CHOWDHRY v. HURYCHURN CHOWDHRY**

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 277]

37. ————— Lease—Suit by one of several joint lessors for his share of rent.—One of several joint lessors of certain land sued the lessee for his share of the rent payable under the lease to all the lessors, making the other lessors defendants. *Held* that the suit was not maintainable, and the making of the other lessors defendants did not cure the defect in the suit. **MANOHAR DAS v. MANZUR ALI . I. L. R., 5 All., 40**

38. ————— Suit for ejectment—Landlord and tenant—Possession, suit for, by one of several proprietors.—The owners of a 13-anna share of a julkur sued to eject a lessee on his refusal to pay an enhanced rent. *Held* that he could not be ejected by a suit brought by one only of several proprietors. A lease granted by all the proprietors cannot be varied or terminated at the suit of one. **BOLLYE SATEE v. AKRAM ALLY**

[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 961]

39. ————— Suit for possession—Lessors.—Plaintiff sued to recover possession of certain land said to have been included in a talukh pottah given him by the zamindars, alleging that defendants were obstructing his possession. For the defence it was averred that these lands fell within a 9-anna share which belonged to one D, and that by process of sale they became the right of other parties under whom defendants held as lessees. *Held* that it was unnecessary to make the lessors on either side parties in the case. **NAGUR CHAND v. DOORGA DOSS CHOWDHRY . 11 W. R., 137**

40. ————— Suit by co-sharer against mortgagee for share of profits—Act XIV of 1863, s. 1.—A co-sharer can only sue such persons in the Revenue Court, under cl. 2, s. 1, Act XIV of 1863, as are appointed or entitled by custom to make the collections of rent on behalf of the proprietary body of the estate or any part thereof, and who are bound to pay the revenue and village expenses, and to account to co-parceners for receipts and expenditure as their representatives. **SREE KISHEN v. ESHREE PURTAUB RAI . 2 Agra, 299**

41. ————— Debtor and creditor, Suits between—Bond—Suit for a share of a debt.—A, B, and C were uterine brothers, Mahomedans, to whom jointly a sum of money was due on a bond. A, the elder brother, sued the debtor for recovery of the debt, and, after successfully resisting the claim of B's widow to be made a party to the suit, obtained a decree for the principal and interest to the date of decree, together with subsequent interest and costs. A realized the decree for the principal and interest to the date of decree only. B's widow, on behalf of

PARTIES—continued.

1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

party. It was not enough that he was a member of the body of sebaits; and although indirectly he might have gained advantage from the suit brought by the other sebaits, this did not suffice to connect him with the suit as a party to it. No ground for making an exception to the general rule was presented. **RAJENDRONATH DUTT v. MAHOMED LAL**

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 42

53. ————— **Executors—Will—Hindu Wills Act (XXI of 1870)—Succession Act (X of 1865), s. 179—Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881), s. 4—Hindu will made outside Bombay relating to property situate partly within and partly outside Bombay—Probate of such will, Effect of—Representation of the estate.**—One *L* died at Surat in 1873, possessed of ancestral property situate partly in Bombay and partly in the Surat district. He left a widow, *B*, and a minor son, *M*. At his death he made a will bequeathing his property to his son, and appointing certain executors to manage the property during the son's minority. The son died in 1877, leaving a minor widow, *N*. In 1879 one of the executors obtained probate of *L*'s will from the High Court. In 1884 a suit was filed, on behalf of the minor *N*, against her mother-in-law, *B*, to recover possession of the property covered by the will of *L*. One of the defences to the suit was that the property in dispute had vested in the executor, who had obtained probate of the will, and that, as the defendant held the estate under the executor, the suit was not maintainable without impleading the executor. *Held* that the executor was not a necessary party to the suit. S. 179 of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) as incorporated into the Hindu Wills Act (XXI of 1870) did not apply so far as it related to property outside Bombay. The property in dispute was situated in the Surat district. It was joint ancestral property. On the father's death, it vested in the son by survivorship, and on the son's death, it vested in the son's widow, the plaintiff in the present suit. Under the provisions, therefore, of the Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881), s. 4 (if that Act can be held to operate at all in the mofussil before a notification is issued under s. 2), the estate could not vest in the executor, as it had passed by survivorship to another person long before the Act came into operation. **BAI HARKOR v. MANEERLAL RASIKDAS**. I. L. R., 12 Bom., 621

54. ————— **Administration, Suit for—Application for appointment of receiver—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 438.**—Where a Mahomedan testator had by his will appointed three executors, only one of whom had acted and got possession of the estate, a suit by the testator's widow for administration of the estate was held sufficiently well constituted for the purpose of a motion for a receiver, although only the executor who had acted was made defendant, the other two executors not being parties to the suit. *Quere*—Whether it would not be necessary to add the said two executors before the suit came on for hearing. **HAFIZABAI v. ABDUL KARIM**

[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 83

PARTIES—continued.

1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

55. ————— **Government—Suit to question act of State—Suit against Government.**—To question an act of State, directly or indirectly, the contention must be raised in a suit duly constituted, to which the Government must be made a party. **UMJAD ALLY KHAN v. MOHUMDEE BEGUM** [10 W. R., P. C., 25; 11 Moore's I. A., 517

56. ————— **Secretary State—Cause of action—Stat. 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106, s. 65.**—S. 65 of 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106, does not constitute the Secretary of State a body corporate, but simply lays down that that officer and department are to be sued as a body corporate. A suit therefore brought against the Secretary of State is not one against any person or any real body corporate, but is one brought against a nominal defendant, such nominal defendant being put upon the record merely to enable the plaintiff to obtain the remedy secured to him by s. 65. **DOYA NARAIN TEWARY v. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**

[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 256

57. ————— **Suit for redemption of gatkuli tenure.**—Where, in accordance with a stipulation in a mortgage-deed of gatkuli land, the mortgagor gave in a *razinama* to Government by which he gave up all claim to the land which was granted to the mortgagee—*Held*, in a suit to redeem the mortgage, the Government was not a necessary party: it is only a necessary party in cases where the nature of the tenure is in dispute. **RANU VALAD AYAJI MALI v. RAMABAI KOM MAHADU MALI**

[6 Bom., A. C., 265

58. ————— **Collector—Suit to get property registered in name of vendee—Registering officer.**—To a suit against a vendor to compel him to procure the transfer by the revenue authorities to the name of the vendee of the registration of the property sold, the Collector (the registering officer) must be a party. **MANGAMMA v. TIMMARATYA**

[3 Mad., 134

59. ————— **Collector—Suit for partition—Necessity of Collector as party.**—In a suit by a shareholder of a joint estate to establish a right to partition, the Collector need not be made a party, unless the public revenue is jeopardized by the contemplated partition. **BAMA SOONDUREE DABEE CHOWDHRAIN v. KASHEE KISSORE ROY CHOWDHRY**

[22 W. R., 245

60. ————— **Suit for mutation of names in register.**—The Collector of the district is a necessary party to a suit by a purchaser against his vendor to compel mutation of names in the register. **VIRASAMI v. RAMA DOSS**

[I. L. R., 15 Mad., 350

61. ————— **Suit to set aside sale for arrears of revenue—Secretary of State—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, ss. 32, 42A.**—The Secretary of State is not a necessary party to a suit to set aside a sale for arrears of revenue, but the Government have such interest as would, on their application, entitle them to be made a party. S. 424

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

of the Civil Procedure Code does not preclude a Court from adding the Secretary of State as a necessary party under s. 32 of the Code. **BAL MOKOND LALL v. JIRJUDHUN ROY**

[1 L R, 6 Cal, 271. 11 C. L. R, 466]

62 ———— *Suit to set aside*

sale for arrears of revenue—Secretary of State for India—Res judicata—A Collector had sold an estate purporting to act under Act VI of 1859, for a supposed arrear of revenue. There was however, only an erroneous debit in the Collectorate books against the estate, in excess of the revenue actually assessed upon it, chargeable against it, and due from it. In a suit brought to set aside the sale in the Courts below, the Government had been made co-defendants but were not respondents on this appeal, and the objection was taken, on the argument of this appeal and by previous petition that they should be made parties, respondents. *Held* that it was a mistaken view that a decree annulling the sale in this suit would be *res judicata* in any future question or proceeding, as between the Government and the unsuccessful purchaser. The Secretary of State for India therefore, was not a necessary respondent.

1.
[1 L R, 6 Cal, 271. 11 C. L. R, 466]
3 C W. N., 513

63 ———— *Suit to recover*

our lands claimed by Government as an island and

who was in possession claimed to hold the lands under a settlement which the Government had made with his predecessors in title, the Government having three years previously taken up the lands as forming an island. *Held* that the Government, as claiming a proprietary right in the disputed land, was a necessary party to the suit. **CANNON v. MISSOATH APPIKARI**

[5 C. L. R., 154]

64 ———— *Suit to set aside*

settlement—In a suit by a person claiming certain land which had been resumed by the Government and settled with another party the Government should be made a party. **MAHOMED ISHAILE v. WISE**. 13 B L R., F. B., 116: 21 W. R., 327

KRISHNO LALL NAG v. BHIRUB CHUNDER DEB
[22 W. R. 52]

65 ———— *Suit for possession*

of land settled by Government with successive owners—Where a piece of land has been surveyed and settled at one time as an accretion to the estate of A and at another as an accretion to the estate of B, in a suit by A against B for possession of the land it is not, as a rule, necessary that the Government should be made a party. **MAHOMED ISHAILE v. WISE**, 13 B. L. R. 115 21 W. R. 327,

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

considered and explained. **GIRDHAREE SAHOO v. HERA LALL SEAL** 2 C L R, 467

66 ———— *Suit for possession*

and declaration of right to participate in a permanent settlement of a mahal resumed under Reg. II of 1819—Chur land was held by the proprietors of the adjoining estate. The chur was resumed by Government in 1835 and declared to be liable to assessment under Regulation II of 1819. The recorded proprietors of the adjoining permanently settled estate to which the chur was a contiguous accretion refused to make a permanent settlement with Government at the rent demanded. The chur was then held by Government for some time and subsequently leased out for temporary periods to strangers. In these temporary leases Government reserved the proprietor's rights to come in and take a permanent settlement on the expiry of the temporary settlements and also reserved an allowance of 10 per cent on the rent as *mahikanah* on their account which sum had been kept in deposit in the Collectorate treasury. In 1867 the Government made a permanent settlement with the defendant, one of the recorded proprietors of the contiguous estate of the entire chur, and refused the application of other shareholders in the estate to be joined in the settlement. The Collector, at the request of the defendant applied the deposit in his treasury to the satisfaction of the Government revenue. An unsuccessful shareholder brought a civil suit against the defendant for possession, and a declaration of his right to participate in the settlement. *Held* that it was not necessary to make the Government a party. **KRISHNA CHANDRA SANDYAL CHOWDHRY v. HARISH CHANDRA CHOWDHRY** 8 B L R., 524

S. C. KRISTO CHUNDER SANDYAL v. KASHEF KISHORE ROY CHOWDHRY 17 W R., 145

67. ———— *Political Agent*

—Superintendent of Raj—A suit for property belonging to the Rajah of Kota was brought in the name of the "Political Agent and Superintendent of the Kota State, on the part of the Government of India." *Held* that, if the Raja was the proprietor of the property, he should have been the plaintiff, or, if his right and interest therein had passed to Government, the Government should have been the plaintiff, but the Political Agent and Superintendent of the Kota State was not entitled to sue for the property. **GIRDHARY DAS v. POWLETT**

[1 L R., 2 All, 690]

68 ———— *Suit against*

Government—Local Government—In suits brought against the Government *eo nomine* under the Code of Civil Procedure, the Local Government must be considered as the party sued. **SUBBARAYA MUDALI v. GOVERNMENT** 1 Mad., 266

69 ———— *Bombay Abkari*

Act (F of 1878), ss 29 and 67—Suit for money illegally levied by a farmer of alkhar revenue—Collector—The Collector is not a necessary party to a suit brought against a farmer of alkhar revenue for a refund of money illegally levied at his instance by

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

the Collector under s. 29 of the Bombay Abkari Act (V of 1878). S. 67 of the Act expressly exempts the Collector from responsibility. *NARAYAN VENKU v. SAKHARAM NAGU* . . . I. L. R., 11 Bom., 519

70. ————— *Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), s. 42—Obstruction to alleged highway.*—To a suit by an owner of land under s. 42 of the Specific Relief Act against one of the public who formally claims to use such lands as a public road, and who thereby has endangered the title of the owner, it is unnecessary to make the Secretary of State a party. *CHUNI LALL v. RAM KISHEN SAHU* . . . I. L. R., 15 Calc., 460

71. ————— *Suit for declaration of title against a Municipality.*—The plaintiff sued a Municipal Council, under the Madras District Municipalities Act, for a declaration of his title to a certain structure situated in the limits of the Municipality and of his right to put a roof over it. The structure was found to belong to the plaintiff. *Held* that the Secretary of State was not a necessary party to the suit. *KRISHNAYYA v. BELLARY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL* [I. L. R., 15 Mad., 292]

72. ————— *Husband and wife—Right to sue—Hindu woman.*—A Hindu woman may at all times sue either alone or jointly with her husband. *BHOXRUB CHUNDER DOSS v. MADHUB CHUNDER PARAMANICK* . . . 1 Hyde, 281

73. ————— *Married Woman's Property Act, 1874, s. 8—Suit for separate property.*—In a suit against a woman married before 1865, in respect of her separate property, it is not necessary to make her husband a co-defendant. *STEPHEN v. STEPHEN* . . . 10 C. L. R., 536

74. ————— *Wife added as party—Portion of estate purchased with her separate property.*—Wife made party to the suit, on the ground that a building on the estate was erected by her husband with money forming her separate estate. *GOURGOPAL DUTT v. BISHONATH GHOSE* [Cor., 41]

75. ————— *Practice—Wife having an English domicile suing without her husband.*—Case in which it was held that a wife having an English domicile is capable of suing without joining her husband as a co-plaintiff. *HUGHES v. DELHI AND LONDON BANK* I. L. R., 15 Calc., 35

76. ————— *Hindu wife—Transaction in her own name—Wife's right to sue without joining husband.*—A Hindu wife, living with her husband, brought a suit on a deed of mortgage executed in her favour. *Held* that to enforce her rights under the deed she need not join her husband. *MANADA SUNDARI DABI v. MAHANANDA SARMA* . . . 2 C. W. N., 367

77. ————— *Joint family—Suit by one member for specific share.*—To a suit by one member of a Hindu joint family, living under the Mitakshara law, for a specific share of the joint family property,

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

all the members of the family are necessary parties. *NATHUNI MAHTON v. MANRAJ MAHTON* [I. L. R., 2 Calc., 149]

See PAHALADH SINGH v. LUCHMUNBUTTY [12 W. R., 256]

SUDABURT PERSHAD SAHOO v. LOTF ALI KHAN. PHOOLBAS KOOR v. LALLA JUGGESSUR SAHI [14 W. R., 339]

S. S. on review *PHOOLBAS KOOR v. LALLA JUGGESSUR SAHOO* . . . 18 W. R., 48

GOKOOL PERSHAD v. ETWARI MAHTO [20 W. R., 138]

78. ————— *Suit to establish right belonging to Hindu family—Necessary parties.*—No member of an undivided Hindu family, except the manager of the family, as such, is entitled to bring a suit to establish a right belonging to the family without making the other members of the family parties to the suit. *ARUNACHALA PILLAI v. VETHIALINGA MUDALIYAR* . I. L. R., 6 Mad., 27

79. ————— *Suit to set aside alienation of ancestral property—Mitakshara—Legal necessity.*—*J L* and *H N*, brothers, members of a joint Hindu family subject to the Mitakshara law, borrowed money by absolute and conditional sales of their joint estate. After the death of *J L*, his son *L P* brought a suit against the alienees to recover possession of the lands by reversal of the deeds, as to one-half share thereof, which he claimed as the share of his father *J L*, on the ground that there had existed no legal necessity justifying *J L* and *H N* in alienating the property. Neither *H N*, nor any one representing him, had been made a party to the suit. There was nothing to show that the family had been separated, or the property partitioned. *Held* the suit should have been brought by all the joint members to set aside the deeds. If the other members refused to join as plaintiffs, they should have been made defendants. *RAJARAM TEWARI v. LACHMAN PRASAD* [4 B. L. R., A. C., 118 : 12 W. R., 478]

SHEO CHURN NARAIN SINGH v. CHUKRAREE PERSHAD NARAIN SINGH . . . 15 W. R., 436

80. ————— *Manager of joint family—Suit by manager alone—Co-parceners whether necessary parties—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 30—Amendment of pleading—Plaint amended in second appeal by adding parties.*—The plaintiff as manager of an undivided Hindu family sued to recover possession of certain lands from the defendant. The defendant contended that the plaintiff's minor brother and uncle who were his undivided co-parceners should be made parties to the suit. The Court of first instance held that the plaintiff as manager could sue alone, and passed a decree for the plaintiff. The first Appellate Court reversed the decree, holding that the plaintiff could not sue alone, except under the provisions of s. 30 of the Civil Procedure Code, which had not been complied with. On second appeal to the High

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

Court.—*Held* that the defendant was entitled to have the plaintiff's uncle and minor brother placed on the record either as co-plaintiffs or as defendants. The right of a plaintiff to assume the character of manager and to sue in that character raises a question of fact and law which varies as the other members of the family are minors or adults, and therefore the defendant is always entitled in such suits, when the

[I L R., 12 Bom., 168]

81. ———— *Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1932), s. 80—Suit for sale on mortgage by father without joining sons—Non joinder of parties—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1932) s. 85—Notice of interest in mortgaged property—Liability of son to pay father's debt incurred during son's minority—Representative capacity of father—Antecedent debt—Mortgage—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1908) ss. 28, 42—In the case of a joint Mitakshara family consisting of a father and a minor son where the father executed a mortgage bond hypothecating ancestral family property during the minority of his son and the mortgagee with notice of the interest of the son*

not proved to have been incurred for illegal or immoral purposes—*Held per GHOSE J.* that the share of the son in the ancestral property was liable for the satisfaction of such decree notwithstanding

s. 85 of the Transfer of Property Act lays down only a rule of procedure, and the words 'all persons' in the section could have hardly been intended to include a Mitakshara son—much less a minor son—in a suit where the father is sued in his representative capacity. *Suraj Bansi Koer v. Shoo Pershad Singh I I R. 5 Cal. 138; I L R. 6 I A 88; Dissaur Lal Sahoo v. Luchmissur Singh I L R. 6 I A 233; 5 C L R. 477; Nanomi Baluazim v. Modun Mohun I L R. 13 Cal. 21; I L R. 13 I A 1; Doulat Ram v. Mehr Chand I L R. 10 Cal. 70; I L R. 14 I A 157; Purand Narain Singh v. Honooman Sahas I L R. 5 Cal. 810; Bhagbut Persad v. Gurja Koer, I L R. 15 Cal. 717; I L R. 15 I A 99; Mohabir Prosad v. Maheswar Nath Sahas, I I R. 17 Cal. 694; I L R. 17 I A 11; Jagabhai Lalubhai v. Bhutan Das Jagjivandas, I L R. 11 Bom., 37, relied on*

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUIT—continued

Bhawan Prosad v. Kallu I L R. 17 All. 537, dissented from. *Syud Emam Wontar-uddin Mahomed v. Raj Coomar Das 23 W R 187; Ramasamayyan v. Virasami Ayyar I L R. 21 Mad. 222; Palani Goundan v. Rangayya Goundan, I L R. 22 Mad. 207*, referred to. *Semble—(a)* in the case of a joint Mitakshara family consisting of a father and minor sons the father is necessarily 'the manager of the joint family and, as such for all purposes is the representative of the family, (b) and where the father the managing member, mortgages family property for an antecedent debt and a suit is brought and decree obtained against the father, such suit and decree should be regarded as instituted and pronounced against him in his representative capacity (c) and that, if a son after a decree being obtained against the father upon a mortgage executed by the latter sues to have it declared that his share is not liable to satisfy the said decree or after a sale in execution thereof sues to recover possession of his share he cannot succeed unless he proves that the debt was contracted for an immoral or illegal purpose or that it was of an illusory character. *Per HARRINGTON J.* that having regard to the provision of s. 85 of the Transfer of Property Act and those of ss. 28 and 42 of the Civil Procedure Code the mortgagee was bound to make the plaintiff (the son) a party to the mortgage suit and that not having done so he was not entitled to obtain a decree affecting the plaintiff's interest in the mortgaged property. *Bhawan Prosad v. Kallu I L R. 17 All. 537* followed. *Rothschild v. Commissioners of the Land Revenue I I 2 Q B 142; Ramasamayyan v. Virasami Ayyar I L R. 21 Mad. 222; Palani Goundan v. Rangayya Goundan, I L R. 22 Mad. 207* referred to.

82. ———— *Manager lease granted by manager—Suit for rent—Co sharers—A manager of a joint Hindu family who as such has granted a lease is during his lifetime the only person to sue for rent due under the lease but after his death his son who has not succeeded his father in the management cannot sue without joining the other members of the joint family as parties. *Dada v. Bhanu P J 1576 p 11 and Syed Fatulla v. Boda P J 1584, p 33* followed. *DAYADHAI LALLUBHAI GORAIJI DALABHAI**

[I L R., 18 Bom., 141]

83. ———— *Suit on bond given in name of one member of joint family for loan made out of joint family funds—A loan was made to the defendant out of joint family funds and a bond for the amount was given in the name of one of the members of the joint family. He sued the defendant on the bond. *Held* that the other members of the joint family were not necessary parties. *HARI VASDEV KAMAR v. MANOHAR DAD DAYDA I L R., 20 Bom., 435**

PARTIES—continued.

1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

84. ————— *Manager of joint family—Suit for possession under mortgage.*—In a suit for possession under a mortgage where the managing member of the joint family was made a party, it was held not necessary to make another member of the family a party also. *DIHARI v. BARIHAM DEO PERSHAD* . 4 C. W. N., 297

85. ————— *Contract made by member of joint family in individual capacity—Right to sue alone.*—The firm of S & Co., the partners of which were W S and F E, took a contract from Government on 12th November 1877 to construct a barrel-house at the Gunpowder Manufactory at Kirkee; and on the 28th November 1877 the plaintiff agreed to advance money "up to Rs. 15,000" for the purpose of enabling the firm to carry out the contract. Under the agreement, the plaintiff was to receive all sums to become due from the Government on the contractors' bills, and to pay the balance to the firm after repaying himself all advances with interest. On the same day the firm executed a power-of-attorney to the plaintiff, authorizing him to receive from the Government Engineer all such sums to become due to the firm under the contract, which power-of-attorney was deposited by plaintiff in the office of the Executive Engineer at Poona. In March or April 1878 W S left for England, up to which time Rs. 34,900 had been advanced by the plaintiff, and a balance of Rs. 14,942-5-10 still remained due to him after giving credit for the sums received on the bills passed by the Executive Engineer. On 24th July 1878 the plaintiff entered into a fresh agreement with F E similar to the former one, to make further advances to the firm up to Rs. 16,000 in addition to Rs. 15,000 on the same terms as those mentioned in the previous agreement; and by means of these advances the contract was completed at the end of 1879. In 1878 the defendant obtained a decree against W S and attached the right, title, and interest of W S in a sum of Rs. 5,034-11-9 in the hands of the Executive Engineer, which was then due to the firm on the contract. The plaintiff, who alleged that Rs. 13,700-1-11 were due to him from the firm, applied to have the attachment removed, which application was refused on 30th September 1879, and the sum attached was paid to the defendant. The plaintiff sued the defendant to recover from him Rs. 5,034-11-9. *Held* that, although the plaintiff might be a member of an undivided Hindu family, still, as the contract was entered into with the plaintiff in his individual capacity, and as there was nothing on the face of the contract to show that the plaintiff was acting on behalf of the family, the plaintiff was entitled to sue alone. *JAGABHAI LALLUBHAI v. RUSTAMJI NASARWANJI*

[I. L. R., 9 Bom., 311]

86. ————— *Partnership—Infant sons—Mitakshara law—Promissory note, Suit on—Nonjoinder of parties—Plea in bar of suit.*—In a suit on a promissory note executed by the defendant in favour of a firm whose original partners were two brothers, one of whom had previously died leaving an infant son surviving, while the other, who also had infant sons, was, at the date of the execution

PARTIES—continued.

1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

of the note, sole surviving partner of the firm,—*Held* that a Hindu infant, who by birth or inheritance becomes entitled to an interest in a joint family business, does not necessarily become a member of the trading partnership carrying on the business. There must be some consentient act to that effect on the part of the infant and his partners. Even, therefore, where parties are governed by the Mitakshara law, an infant need not be joined as a co-plaintiff in a suit by the father to recover a trade debt. Decrees obtained in such suits by or against the managers of the business are presumed to have been obtained by or against them in their representative capacity, and will be binding on the whole joint family. *Bissessur Lall Sahoo v. Luchmessur Singh*, L. R., 6 I. A., 233; *Petum Doss v. Ramdhone Doss*, 1 Taylor, 279; and *Ramsebak v. Ramlall Koondoo*, I. L. R., 6 Cal., 815, referred to. *LUTCHMANEN CHETTY v. SIVA PROKASA MODELAR* I. L. R., 26 Cal., 349 [3 C. W. N., 190]

87. ————— *Suit for compensation for wrong—Member of joint family suing alone.*—A member of a joint undivided Hindu family is not precluded from suing alone to obtain compensation in respect of a loss to himself personally caused by wrongful destruction of property in which he had a definite share. *GOPEE KISHEN GOSSAIN v. RYLAND* . 9 W. R., 279

88. ————— *Bond in favour of one undivided brother for the benefit of himself and others—Suit by promisee alone.*—In a suit on a bond executed by the deceased father of defendants, in favour of the plaintiff, the defendants, while admitting the bond and the consideration for which it had been given, contended that, inasmuch as plaintiff had four undivided brothers and the deed has been executed in his name for the benefit of himself and his brothers, the latter should have been joined as plaintiffs, and that plaintiff could not maintain the suit alone. *Held* that plaintiff was entitled to sue for the family debt without joining his undivided brothers, the contract on which the suit was based being in plaintiff's sole name and not purporting to have been obtained on behalf of any others but himself. *ADAIKKALAM CHETTI v. MARIMUTHU*

[I. L. R., 22 Mad., 326]

89. ————— *Suit by managing member on behalf of his undivided family, other members not being joined—Maintainability of suit.*—The managing member of an undivided Hindu family sued in his own name for the recovery of certain land and asked for a declaration that it belonged to the plaintiff's family. Plaintiff had an undivided brother, and there was no evidence that he assented to or acquiesced in the institution of the suit. *Held* that the plaintiff was not entitled to sue without making his brother, the other member of the undivided family, a party to the suit. *Alagappa Chetti v. Vellian Chetti*, I. L. R., 18 Mad., 33, followed. *Mahabala Bhatta v. Kunhanva Bhatta*, I. L. R., 21 Mad., 373, distinguished. *ANGAMUTHU PILLAI v. KOLANDAVELU PILLAI* I. L. R., 23 Mad., 190

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

90 ———— Landlord and tenant—*Suit for possession*—Where a lessor, who had never been in possession, granted a pottah of lands to which his title was disputed and the lessee was kept out of possession by the defendants who disputed the lessor's title—*Held* that the lessee could maintain his action for possession of the lands and need not make his lessor a co plaintiff **PRAYERISHNA DRY v. BISWAMBHAR SEN**

[2 B L R., A. C., 207 11 W R., 80

91 ———— Joint lease—*Suit by one of joint lessors who has acquired interest of the other—Co owners—Suit in ejectment by one co-owner—Parties—Oral agreement inconsistent with written contract—Evidence Act (I of 1872), s. 92—K and P were co-owners of certain property in Bombay, and by a writing dated January 1883, they granted a lease of the whole of the said property to the defendant for a term of three years from the 1st March 1883 to the 28th February 1886 at a monthly rent of Rs 700. Subsequently to the granting of the said lease viz on the 1st September 1883, P conveyed her equal and undivided moiety of the said property to the plaintiff. On the 30th January 1886, i.e., a month before the expiration of the lease, the plaintiff gave the defendant notice to determine the tenancy, and required him to quit on the 1st March then next. The defendant refused and the plaintiff brought this suit for possession and for occupation rent from the 1st March 1886. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff was not entitled to sue alone. *Held* that the suit was maintainable by the plaintiff alone **FERDINAND PIR MAHOMED v. CHESSETTI SOHABJI DE VIRNE***

[I, L R., 11 Bom., 644

92 ———— Legacy, Suit for—*Act IX of 1850 s. 32—Suit for legacy or distributive share under intestacy—Deposit—K died leaving a will directing a certain sum to be paid to M his widow the unexpended balance of such sum to go at the death of M to his heirs. M brought a suit against the executors of K's will which was compromised on the payment by them to her of a certain sum. This sum she deposited with N, one of the members of a firm to be invested in N's own name, he paying her such interest as it yielded him. On the dissolution of the firm, the sum deposited by M was made over to N alone and on the death of N, his estate and with it the sum deposited by M, came into the hands of the sons of N. On the death of M, the plaintiff and two others were the heirs of K. In a suit brought by the plaintiff against the sons of N for a third share of the sum deposited by M, *Held* that such a suit was not a "suit for a distributive share under an intestacy or of a legacy under a will" within s. 32, Act IX of 1850. All the parties claiming to be entitled to any interest in the sum deposited should have been made parties to the suit **HARAY CHANDRA MOOKERJEE v. NANDAFOCAL MUTHIALAL** 13 B L R., 142 23 W R., 71*

93 ———— Maintenance, Suits for—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882 s. 32—Suit for maintenance by member of Malabar tarwad—Necessary*

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

parties—Joinder of parties on appeal—Where a member of a Malabar tarwad sued the karnavan for an increased rate of maintenance—*Held* that all the members of the tarwad were necessary parties to the suit. *Held* also the Appellate Court having reversed the decree on the ground of non joinder of such persons and directed the plaintiff to be retrained for amendment, that the proper course was for the Appellate Court to have added the necessary parties. **MAXMALI v. PAKKI** I L R., 7 Mad 426

94 ———— Right of illegitimate son to maintenance—The right of an illegitimate son to maintenance out of his deceased father's property cannot be decided in a suit which concerns a person only of that property and to which all persons in possession of the rest of the father's property are not parties **NARAYAN BHARTHI v. LIVING BHARTHI** I L R., 2 Bom., 140

95 ———— Malicious prosecution, Suit for—*Defendants not sued on same ground of action*—In a suit claiming damages for an unsuccessful criminal prosecution of the plaintiff by the first defendant and sanctioned by the second defendant as a Subordinate Judge it was doubted whether the first and second defendants could properly be joined in such an action **GIRDHARLAL DIALDAS v. JAGANNATH CHIDHARBHAI** 10 Bom., 182

96 ———— Minor, Suit by—*Suit on behalf of minor—Manager*—Where the trusts of manager and guardian are vested in different persons an action instituted on behalf of the minor with the sanction of the Court of Wards is properly brought by the manager **MODHOOS SONDHY SINGH v. PRITHVI BULLER PAUL** 16 W R., 231

97. ———— Minor contesting will—*Disjoinder of, as plaintiff*—A minor interested in contesting the execution and validity of an alleged will by her father having been improperly joined with the alleged executors of the said will as co-plaintiff, the decrees of the Courts below were reversed and the suit remanded in order that the minor might be made a defendant and a guardian ad litem appointed to protect her interests **KRISHNADAI v. SONDEAI** 2 Bom., 327; 2nd Ed., 310

98 ———— Mortgages, Suits concerning—*Mortgage by agent—Suit for possession*—When a mortgage was made by the landlord for himself and as agent for the other sharers—*Held* that in a suit for possession they should have been made parties as well as the landlord **PUSHPAK SINGH v. MURAZZ SINGH** 2 Agra, Pt II, 207

99 ———— Redemption Suit

100 ———— *Suit for redemption—Third parties claiming redemption*—In a suit for redemption of a mortgage the plaintiff may

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

implead other persons who claim the right of redemption in opposition to him. *BHOOP SINGH v. NURSINGH RAI* **3 Agra, 144**

101. ————— *Suit for redemption—Suit by one co-sharer.*—Where joint family property, though held in certain shares by the several coparceners, was mortgaged as a whole and redeemable on payment of the whole sum,—*Held* in a suit by one of the joint tenants, or tenants-in-common, to redeem the whole estate, that all persons in whom portions of the equity of redemption were vested must be made parties of the suit. *NARO HARI BHAVE v. VITHALBHAT*

[I. L. R., 10 Bom., 648]

102. ————— *Suit for redemption of share of estate.*—*Held* that any one of the mortgagors of his legal representatives is, if the mortgage-debt has been repaid, entitled to sue for redemption, and to be put in possession of his own share of the estate, whatever his coparceners may choose to do in the matter; and that the Judge should not have dismissed the suit merely on account of the majority of the mortgagors who disavowed their claim not being parties thereto, but should have proceeded to dispose of the case according to law. *HURDRO v. GUNESHEE LALL* . . . **1 Agra, 36**

Contra, All the mortgagors ought to be joined in such a suit. *RAM BAKSH SINGH v. RAM LALL DOSS* [21 W. R., 428]

And see **CASES UNDER MORTGAGE—REDEMPTION—REDEMPTION OF PORTION OF PROPERTY.**

103. ————— *Suit for redemption—Parties to such suit—Equity of redemption, Interest in, of person related to the mortgagor.*—The plaintiff sued the defendant to redeem certain khoti lands mortgaged by the plaintiff's father to the defendant's uncle. The defendant objected that the separated uncle and consins of the plaintiff should be made co-plaintiffs in the suit. These relations of the plaintiff were not joint members of the plaintiff's family at the time of the mortgage, nor did they claim any interest in the equity of redemption. *Held* that the plaintiff's uncle and cousins were not necessary parties. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it must be presumed that the mortgage was made by the plaintiff's father in his individual capacity. If the defendant had shown that, at the date of the mortgage, the plaintiff's father and uncles were undivided, it might have been presumed that the mortgage was on their behalf as well as on his own. But this the defendant had failed to do. The mortgage did not purport to have been made by the plaintiff's father as manager of the family, nor did it appear that the plaintiff's uncle and consins claimed any interest in the equity of redemption. The mere fact of their relationship gave them no interest in it. *RAGHO VINAYAK v. DAUD* I. L. R., 13 Bom., 51

104. ————— *Suit for redemption or recovery of property on payment of a charge—Possession after redemption by one of*

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

several mortgagors—Adverse possession—Limitation.—The plaintiff sought to recover his father's share in two portions of family property, one of which had been mortgaged by the plaintiff's father and the father of the defendant No. 1 jointly; the other had been mortgaged by the plaintiff's father jointly with the father of defendant No. 1 and the husband of defendant No. 2. The first was redeemed by the father of defendant No. 1 alone in 1868; the second was redeemed by the defendant No. 1 more than twelve years before the suit. The parties were Mahomedans, and the plaintiff had a brother and three sisters, only one of whom (defendant No. 2) was a party to the suit. Defendant No. 1 contended that the suit was defective for want of parties, and that it was time-barred. The Subordinate Judge awarded the plaintiff's claim. The Assistant Judge on appeal held that the plaintiff's brothers and sisters were necessary parties, but that it was too late to join them, the suit with regard to them having become barred by limitation. He therefore dismissed the suit. On second appeal,—*Held* by the High Court that all persons interested in a property, which it is sought to redeem or recover on payment of a charge, are necessary parties, as otherwise the possessor may be exposed to many suits upon the same cause of action. *Held* also that the plaintiff's brother and sisters ought to have been joined as co-plaintiffs, the defendant No. 1's possession after redemption not being adverse to them. If it was adverse at all, it was adverse to the whole of the plaintiff's branch of the family, so as to bar the right of the group altogether. But that was no reason why the co-owners should not be admitted as co-plaintiffs, and the suit go on upon its merits. *BHAUDIN v. ISMAIL* . . . I. L. R., 11 Bom., 425

105. ————— *Suit by mortgagee for share of mortgaged property.*—A mortgagee cannot maintain a suit for khas possession of an undefined area of the mortgaged land without making his fellow-mortgagees parties to the suit. *MAHOMED ISMAIL v. LALLA DHUNDUR KISHORE NARAIN* **25 W. R., 39**

106. ————— *Suit for foreclosure against assignee of mortgaged property—Representatives of mortgagor.*—In a suit for foreclosure,—*Held* that it was necessary to make the personal representatives of the mortgagor parties. He who has the equity of redemption is the only necessary party. *BLAQUIERE v. RAMDHONE DOSS* [Bourke, O. C., 319]

107. ————— *Suit for mortgage—Patnidar under mortgagor.*—Where the mortgagee of a zamindari brings a suit on his mortgage against a mortgagor who, previously to the mortgage, has granted a patni lease of the zamindari to a third party, the latter should be made a defendant in order to give him an opportunity to redeem. *KASIMUNNISSA BIBEE v. NILRATNA BOSE*

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 79; 9 C. L. R., 173
10 C. L. R., 113]

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

the plaintiff had notice of its existence and should therefore have made him a party, and that, under the circumstances, he should be placed in the same position as he would have held if the decree of 1877 had never been passed. **MUHAMMAD SAMI UDDIN v. MAN SINGH** . . . **I. L. R., 9 All., 125**

115. ———— *Suit to determine rights of mortgagee—Representatives of mortgagors.*—Case in which the representatives of certain mortgagors were held to be necessary parties to the suit (which was one to determine the rights of mortgagees (*inter se*) on the following grounds:—(a) that the rights of the mortgagees could not be determined without at the same time determining the liability of the mortgagors; (b) to avoid multiplicity of suits; (c) to give them an opportunity of being present at the taking of any account that might be ordered as between the mortgagees; and (d) to entitle the plaintiff or defendant to obtain costs out of the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged property. **HUGHES v. DELHI AND LONDON BANK** [**I. L. R., 15 Calc., 35**]

116. ———— *Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 85—Parties to a mortgage-suit—Objection in written statement as to non-joinder.*—In a suit by a mortgagee against two of his three mortgagors, the defendants objected in their written statement that the suit was bad for non-joinder of the third mortgagor, and also alleged that subsequent incumbrances on the mortgaged premises had been created with the concurrence of the plaintiff. It appeared that the third mortgagor, as a witness, renounced interest in the greater part of the mortgaged premises. On second appeal,—*Held* that the third mortgagor and the subsequent incumbrancers should have been made parties as having an “interest” within the meaning of s. 85 of the Transfer of Property Act. **SUBBAN v. ARUNACHALAM** [**I. L. R., 15 Mad., 487**]

117. ———— *Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 85—Suit by puisne mortgagee on his mortgage—Suit by puisne mortgagee offering to redeem prior mortgage—Determination of validity of mortgage between co-defendants.*—*Held* (1) in a suit by a puisne mortgagee upon his mortgage, a prior mortgagee is not a necessary party, but is a party in such suit, if such puisne mortgagee offer to redeem his mortgage. When the validity of the prior mortgage is in question, the offer to redeem should be made conditionally upon the establishment of such mortgage; (2) that the question of the validity of the prior mortgages can be determined in this suit, between the co-defendants. **RAJ COOMARY DASSEE v. PREO MADHUB NUNDY**

[**I. C. W. N., 453**]

118. ———— *Prior and puisne incumbrancers—Puisne incumbrancer not made a party to suit upon prior incumbrance—Right to redeem.*—To a suit on his mortgage by a prior incumbrancer, having notice of a puisne incumbrance, the puisne incumbrancer should be joined as

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

a party. If he is not so joined, the puisne incumbrancer's right to redeem will not thereby be affected by the decree in the suit. **Mohan Manor v. Togu Uka, I. L. R., 10 Bom., 224; Muhammad Sami-ud-din v. Man Singh, I. L. R., 9 All., 125; and Gajadhar v. Mul Chand, I. L. R., 10 All., 520,** referred to. **NAMDAR CHAUDHRI v. KARAM RAJI** [**I. L. R., 13 All., 315**]

119. ———— *Suit to bring mortgaged property to sale—Puisne incumbrancer—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 85—Registration—Notice.*—*A and B jointly mortgaged certain immoveable property to X by a simple mortgage-deed on the 10th September 1882. They again mortgaged the same property to X on the 23rd February 1884. On the 6th August 1885 A mortgaged a portion of the said property to Y. On the 12th August 1885 B mortgaged a portion of the same property to X. On the 21st August 1885 A mortgaged a portion of the same property to Z, and Z's mortgage was registered. On the 20th September 1886, A and B sold to X the property mortgaged to him, and with the proceeds of that sale X's three mortgages were paid off. On the 8th January 1887 Y sued A, B, and X for cancellation of the deed of sale of the 20th September 1886, and for sale of the property mortgaged to him under his deed of the 6th August 1885. Y did not make Z a party to this suit. He did not ask for redemption of X's mortgages nor for foreclosure of Z's mortgage. Held that, Z's mortgage of the 21st August 1885 having been registered, Y must be taken to have had notice of it, and, having had notice thereof, was bound to make Z a party to the suit for sale under his (Y's) mortgage. **Damodar Dev Chand v. Naro Mahadev Kelkar, I. L. R., 6 Bom., 11, and Dullabhdas Dev Chand v. Lakshmandas Sarup Chand, I. L. R., 10 Bom., 88,** referred to. **Per MAHMOOD, J.**—The provisions of s. 85 of Act IV of 1882 are not absolutely imperative, and though thereunder a subsequent incumbrancer ought to be made a party to a suit by a prior mortgagee on his mortgage, the non-joinder of such subsequent incumbrancer is not a fatal defect in the suit. Registration of a subsequent mortgage is not necessarily any notice to a prior mortgagee of the existence of such subsequent mortgage; it being no part of a mortgagee's duty to be on the watch for incumbrances subsequent to his own. **MATA DIN KASODHAN v. KAZIM HUSAIN** . . . **I. L. R., 13 All., 432***

120. ———— *Suit by mortgagee and sale in execution of mortgage-deed—Grant of patni by mortgagor—Patnidar—Right of redemption—Notice—Constructive notice—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), ss. 3 and 85.*—A mouzah, K, was mortgaged by D by bonds extending from 1867 to 1879, the last bond of 5th January 1879 including the amounts borrowed on the former bonds. On 7th January 1872, whilst it was so under mortgage, the same mortgagor D executed bonds whereby he mortgaged K to the defendants, and in suits brought on the basis of those bonds came to an amicable settlement with the defendants by

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

which on 25th February 1879 he settled K in patni with them, the bonus for the patni going to satisfy the mortgage debts. In 1885 a suit to which the present defendants were not made parties, was brought by the mortgagees of the bond of 5th January 1879 and, in execution of the decree in that suit K was put up for sale and purchased by the plaintiff on 21st June 1886. In a suit brought in 1890 against the defendants to set aside the patni and for khas possession of K, it was found that the plaintiff had notice of the patni. Held that the defendants as patnidars had an interest in K within the meaning of s. 85 of the Transfer of Property Act and should therefore have been made parties to the suit in 1885, and thereby given an opportunity of redeeming the mortgage on which that suit was brought. *Kokil Singh v. Dul Chand*, 5 C L R, 243 and *Kasimunnissa Bibee v. Nairatna Bose*, I L R, 8 Calc 79 referred to. If not as patnidars they were entitled as second mortgagees to have an opportunity of redeeming the prior mortgage and to be parties to that suit. Not having been parties, the plaintiff was not entitled to khas possession as against them. *Nanack Chand v. Teluchdye Koer*, I L R, 5 Calc, 265. 4 C L R, 358. *Durgopal Lall v. Belakes*, I L R, 5 Calc, 269 and *Ridha Pershad Meiser v. Monohar Dass* I L R, 6 Calc 317, referred to. *JUGUL KISHORE LAL SING DEO v. KARTIC CHUNDER CHOTTOPADHYA* I L R, 21 Calc, 118

121 ——— Suit for sale on mortgage—Non joinder of parties—Joint Hindu family—Suit for sale on mortgage by father without joining sons—Transfer of Property Act (II of 1842), s. 85—When a plaintiff mortgagee institutes a suit for sale under s. 85 of Act IV of 1882 against his mortgagor, who is the father of sons in an

obtain a decree by suit of set aside the decree against the father only, the sons can successfully sue for a declaration that the mortgage decree-holder is not entitled to sell in execution of his decree for sale the

under the circumstances also described, a decree has

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

and *HARI RAM v. BISHNATH SINGH*

[I L R, 22 All, 408]

122. ——— Transfer of Property Act (II of 1882), s. 85—Mortgage suit against Hindu mortgagor and two sons—Sale of mortgage premises—Subsequent suit for share of a third son—A Hindu, having three sons, executed a mortgage in favour of the defendants, who subsequently obtained a decree for sale on the mortgage and brought the property to sale in execution and

whether there was really a debt owing by the father to support the mortgage. *Quære*—Whether *Bhawan Prasad v. Kallu* I L R 17 All, 637 lays down the right rule with reference to Transfer of Property Act s. 85. *RAMASAMAYAN v. VIREASAM AYYAR* I L R, 21 Mad, 223

See *HIRA LAL SAKU v. PARMESHAH PAI*

[I L R, 21 All, 356]

123. ——— Suit for payment of mortgage money or foreclosure—Non joinder of person interested in the mortgaged property, Effect of—Transfer of Property Act (1882) s. 85—Civil Procedure Code (1842), s. 32—*Mea*

interest the plaintiff has notice is a fatal defect in the suit unless cured by the action of the Court under s. 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure and where

Kishan Das I L R, 16 All 478, and *Bhawan Prasad v. Kallu* I L R, 17 All, 637, referred to. *GHULAM HADIR KHAN v. MUSTAKIM KHAN*

[I L R, 18 All, 109]

124. ——— Prior and subsequent mortgagees—Effect of non joinder in a suit on a mortgage of persons interested in the mortgaged property—Transfer of Property Act (II of 1882), s. 85—Certain mortgagees holding a second mortgage obtained a decree against their mortgagor and a subsequent mortgagee, one H I, for sale

PARTIES—continued.

1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

obtained a decree in execution of which he brought a portion of the mortgaged property to sale, and some of it was purchased by *H L*. On application by the second mortgagees for an order absolute for sale in execution of their decree, it was held that the property purchased by *H L* in execution of *D P*'s decree on his prior mortgage could not be brought to sale in execution of the second mortgagee's decree. *Mata Din Kasodhan v. Kazim Husain*, I. L. R., 13 All., 432, referred to. *HIRA LAL v. KISHAN LAL*

[I. L. R., 19 All., 543]

125. ———— *Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 85—Foreclosure suit—Practice—Procedure.*—In a suit for foreclosure by a puisne mortgagee, the prior mortgagee should be made a party to the suit under s. 85 of the Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882). In a suit where a prior mortgagee was not a party, the Court at the hearing of the suit ordered that he should then be made a party. *Mata Din v. Kazim Husain*, I. L. R., 13 All., 432, followed. *SORABJI CURESETJI SETT v. RATTONJI DOSSABHOY*

[I. L. R., 22 Bom., 701]

126. ———— *Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 85—Non-joinder of parties—Subsequent mortgage after suit upon prior mortgage filed.*—Held that s. 85 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, does not require the joinder in a suit on a prior mortgage of a subsequent mortgagee whose mortgage was only executed subsequently to the filing of such suit. *ISHAQ ALI KHAN v. CHUNNI* . . . I. L. R., 21 All., 149

127. ———— *Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 85—Suit on a mortgage executed by a Hindu father—Sons not made parties—Notice—Onus of proof.*—Where the sons in a joint Hindu family came into Court seeking to get rid of the effect, as against their interests in the joint family property, of a decree on a mortgage executed by their father obtained in a suit to which they were not made parties, the burden of proof lies on them to establish that the mortgagee, when he brought his suit, had notice of their interests in the mortgaged property. *RAM NATH RAI v. LACHMAN RAI*

[I. L. R., 21 All., 193]

BIJAI BAHADUR SINGH v. MOWA LAL

[I. L. R., 21 All., 195 note]

128. ———— *Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), ss. 85, 85—Decree for sale on mortgage in suit against Hindu father—Suit by son for declaration that decree not binding on his share.*—A decree having been obtained against a Hindu father in a suit on a bond hypothecating family property, the sons sued for a declaration that the decree was not binding on their share on the grounds that they had not been made parties to the suit, and that the debt had been contracted by the father for immoral purposes. Held (not following the decision of the majority of the Full Bench in *Bhavani Prasad v. Kallu*, I. L. R., 17 All., 537) that the true rule as to the effect of s. 85 of the Transfer of Property Act, in cases in which

PARTIES—continued.

1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

a decree is obtained against a Hindu father without making his sons parties to such a suit, is laid down in *Ramasamayyan v. Virasami Ayyar*, I. L. R., 21 Mad., 222. *PALANI GOUNDAN v. RANGAYYA GOUNDAN* . . . I. L. R., 22 Mad., 207

129. ———— *Mortgage by such guardian without Court's permission—Validity of such mortgage—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 85.*—A was the owner of the property in dispute. He mortgaged it with possession to defendant No. 1 in 1884. A died leaving an adopted son Vithal, a minor. Thereupon one Vasudev was appointed by the District Court to be guardian of the person and property of the minor under Act XX of 1864. In September 1890 Vasudev mortgaged the same property to plaintiff with the sanction of the Subordinate Judge's Court obtained under s. 305 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882). In 1895 the plaintiff as second mortgagee brought this suit to redeem the earlier mortgage of 1884. Held that such mortgage was only voidable under s. 30 of Act VIII of 1890 at the instance of any other person affected thereby. Held further that defendant No. 1, the original mortgagee, was not affected by the plaintiff's mortgage, and that the only person really affected by that mortgage was Vithal, the owner of the equity of redemption, who was a necessary party to the suit. *DATTARAM v. GANGARAM* . . . I. L. R., 23 Bom., 287

130. ———— *Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 85—Suit by puisne mortgagee without making prior mortgagee a party—Effect of non-compliance with s. 85.*—A prior mortgagee, without making a puisne mortgagee a party to his suit, sued on his mortgage, obtained a decree for sale, sold the mortgaged property, and purchased it himself. Subsequently the puisne mortgagee holding a mortgage over the same property, brought his mortgage into suit without making the prior mortgagee a party and obtained a decree for sale. Held that the puisne mortgagee could not bring the mortgaged property to sale in execution of such decree. *Janki Prasad v. Kishen Das*, I. L. R., 16 All., 478, followed. *MEHRABANO v. NADIR ALI*

[I. L. R., 22 All., 212]

JANKI PRASAD v. KISHEN DAT

[I. L. R., 16 All., 478]

131. ———— *Suit against mortgagee of administrator for property given by deceased.*—Where *M H*, in consideration of *K N* carrying on litigation concerning a piece of land claimed by *M H* at his own expense, agreed that after he should have recovered the land they should jointly erect buildings on it, the rents and profits of which should be jointly enjoyed by them during the life of *M H*, after whose death the property was to be the sole and absolute property of *K N*,—Held, in a suit by *K N* claiming to recover the property from the mortgagee of the administrator of *M H* who was in possession of it, that the representatives of the

PARTIES—continued

1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

mortgagor were not necessary parties to the suit
DAMODHAR MADHAVJI v KANANDAS NARAYANAS
[8 Bom., O. C., 1

132 ———— *Suit on mortgage-bond—Alienation of property to different assignees.*
—In a suit on a single mortgage-bond where part of the property concerned is conveyed or alleged to be conveyed to different persons, all these are entitled to notice and to be made parties. Such a suit is not multifarious. KRISHNA GOPAL GHOSH v HURRY NATH DUTT 25 W. R., 60

133 ———— *Suit by Mahomedan heir of sur-i-peshgi mortgagee to recover advance.*—In a suit between Mahomedans by the heirs of a sur-i-peshgi mortgagee to recover the amount advanced, all the heirs of the mortgagee must be represented (either as plaintiffs or defendants, or those who sue must claim in proportion to what they are entitled to under the Mahomedan law. MUHAMMAD CONISSA v DILDAR HOSSEIN 14 W. R., 216

134 ———— *Nawab Nazim's Debts Act, Suit under—Suit brought to recover property of an amut.*—Held that a suit brought by a claimant against the Government and the grantee to recover property, which the commissioners appointed under the Nawab Nazim's Debts Act had certified to be *amut* property, but which had before the passing of the Act been conveyed by the Nawab to his son could not proceed without the Nawab Nazim having been joined as a party. OMRAO DUTTA v GOVERNMENT OF INDIA [I L R., 9 Calc., 764; 12 C. L. R., 585

L R., 10 I. A., 39

135 ———— *Negotiable instruments—Bill of exchange Suit on—Drawer and acceptor—Joinder—Civil Procedure Code 1877, s. 29.*
—The drawer and acceptor of bills of exchange can be joined as co defendants in a suit brought by the holder of such bills. PESTONJEE EDULJEE GURDUR v MAHOMED ALI [I L R., 3 Calc., 541

136 ———— *Bill of exchange—Drawer and payee—Plaintiff, as payee of an order drawn by defendant at Ahmedabad where he (defendant) resided on a firm at Dinkok in Siam, and disbonoured on presentation sued defendant and an agent of the Bangkok firm who resided at Surat, in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat. Permission to proceed with the suit against the defendant (the drawer) having been refused by the High Court, plaintiff withdrew his plaint and filed his suit in the Court at Ahmedabad against the drawer alone. Held that plaintiff ought not to have joined the drawer (defendant) and the Bangkok firm as defendants in the same suit. SHETH KANANDAS NARAYANAS v DAMHADHAR [I L R., 3 Bom., 182*

137. ———— *Endorser, acceptor, and drawer.*—Held that a purchaser of a hand, on its being disbonoured is at liberty to sue his endorser alone, and it is not absolutely necessary to implead the acceptor and drawer in the same suit, and if he does so, he does not

PARTIES—continued

1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

lose his right of suing them so long as his action is within the period of limitation. GOPAL DAS v SEETA RAM 3 Agra, 288

138 ———— *Civil Procedure Code 1877, s. 61—Suit on lost cheque.*—The endorsee of a cheque sued the endorser, stating in their plaint that the cheque had been lost and that

was a suit on the cheque and not a claimant in the suit. DILDEO PRASAD v GRISH CHANDRA BHOSH [I L R., 2 Ail., 754

139 ———— *Official Assignee—Insolvent.*

Official Assignee was placed upon the record as a defendant, and judgment was entered against him for the sum claimed to be paid out of the insolvent's estate. Held that the Official Assignee was not a proper party there being nothing in the Insolvent Act which enables a suit of this kind to be continued against the Official Assignee. MILLER v BROWN SINGH DODHRIA [I L R., 18 Calc., 43

140 ———— *Suit by heirs of insolvent for property acquired after insolvency.*
—R became possessed of certain properties in 1872 and 1881. In 1880 he had presented a petition of insolvency and a vesting order was made. No final order of discharge was ever made and R died in 1883. In a suit by the heirs of R for their share of the property acquired after his insolvency—Held

141 ———— *Suit against widow of insolvent as his legal representative—Form of decree.*—The husband of the defendant was adjudicated an insolvent in 1891, and the usual order was made vesting his estate in the Official Assignee. He subsequently died without having filed his schedule, and no schedule had ever been filed. After his death, a suit was brought by a creditor against the defendant as the widow, heiress, and legal representative of the deceased insolvent, in which suit a decree was made against her, "the amount to be paid by the hands of the Official Assignee." The decree was made against her, "the amount to be paid by the hands of the Official Assignee." The decree was made against her, "the amount to be paid by the hands of the Official Assignee."

husband's legal representative as his estate was in his lifetime and since had continued to be vested in the Official Assignee.—Held that the Official Assignee was not a necessary party to the suit. The Official Assignee is not a necessary party to any suit to recover a money debt from a person who is either an insolvent at the time the suit is instituted

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

or becomes insolvent pending the suit. But a decree made against an insolvent under such circumstances should be restricted in form so as not to allow the judgment-creditor by means of execution to obtain an advantage over the general body of creditors. *In re Hunt Monnet & Co.; Ex-parte Gamble v. Bhola Gir*, 1 Bom., H. C., 251; and *Miller v. Budh Singh Dudhuria*, 1. L. R., 18 Calc., 43, referred to. In this case the decree was varied by the omission of the words "to be levied out of the assets of the deceased in her hands," and liberty was reserved to the judgment-creditor to prove for the amount of his decree in the Insolvent Court, with a note that execution of the decree is stayed pending the insolvency. **CHANDMULL v. RANEESOONDERY DOSSEE**

[1. L. R., 22 Calc., 259]

142. ——— Partition, Suit for—Shareholders in joint property.—A suit which is in the nature of a partition suit cannot be properly dealt with unless all who are admittedly shareholders in the joint property are before the Court. **PAHALADH SINGH v. LUCHMUNBUTTY** . . . 12 W. R., 256

SADABURT PERSHAD SAHOO v. LOTF ALI KHAN, PHOOLBAS KOOR v. LALLA JUGGESSUR SAHI
[14 W. R., 339]

S. C. on review PHOOLBAS KOOR v. LALLA JUGGESSUR SAHOY . . . 18 W. R., 48

GOKOOL PERSHAD v. ETWARI MAHTO
[20 W. R., 138]

NATHUNI MAHTON v. MANRAJ MAHTON
[1. L. R., 2 Calc., 149]

143. ——— Joint family property—Assignee of member of family.—In a suit by the mother and guardian of two minors to obtain a partition of joint family property free from the encumbrances which the father and sons had put upon it, wherein a third party was co-plaintiff by virtue of an alleged conveyance from the plaintiff, the Court did not allow such party to remain on the record as co-plaintiff, holding that the mother and guardian could not give him a right of suit against the other members of the family, and that the proprietary interests of the minors might ultimately be prejudiced. **MUDDUN GOPAL LALL v. GOWURBUTTY**
[21 W. R., 190]

144. ——— Suit for partition after father's death—Son's wives.—In a suit for partition, after the father's death, between brothers, the sons of different wives, who are alive at the time when such suit is instituted, such wives are necessary parties to the suit, as they are entitled to share with their sons. **TORIT BHOOSUN BONNERJEE v. TARAPROSONNO BANNERJEE**
[1. L. R., 4 Calc., 756 : 4 C. L. R., 161]

145. ——— Share of joint zamindari.—The owner of a 12 annas share in a joint zamindari granted to the plaintiff a mukurari lease of his share in a small portion of land within the zamindari. The owners of the remaining 4 annas share granted a patni of his share in the whole

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

zamindari to the defendants. The plaintiff brought a suit against the defendants for partition of the small plot of land. *Held* that such a suit would not lie, because the zamindars were not made parties. **PARBATI CHURN DEB v. AIN-UD-DEEN**

[1. L. R., 7 Calc., 577 : 9 C. L. R., 170]

146. ——— Suit for joint property without joining other owners or sharers—Defect of parties—Suit for declaratory decree.—The plaintiffs based their claim to a goat sacrificed on the fourth day of each month on an alleged custom by which each of five families took certain goats in each month, and sued to establish their right without making the other families parties. *Held* that to make any declaration in a suit to which they were not parties would be in effect to partition joint property, and to define the share of each without all the shares being before the Court. **PRAHLAD SINGH v. LUCHMUNBUTTY**, 12 W. R., 256. **KALI KANTA SURMA v. GOUBI PROSAD SURMA BARDEURI**
[1. L. R., 17 Calc., 908]

147. ——— Suit for partition and to set aside order disallowing objection to attachment—Purchaser or mortgagee of a co-parcener's share.—In a partition suit all persons interested in the property to be divided must be brought before the Court. A purchaser or mortgagee of a co-parcener's share in the joint property is a proper, and even necessary, party to a suit for partition. *A, B, and C* were members of a joint Hindu family. In execution of a decree against *B*, a portion of the family property was attached. Thereupon *A* intervened and objected to the attachment so far as his own share was concerned. The objection was disallowed, and the property was brought to sale and purchased by *D*. *A* then filed a suit (1) to set aside the order in the miscellaneous proceedings disallowing his objection to the attachment; and (2) for a partition of the whole family property. In this suit he impleaded not only his co-sharers *B* and *C*, but also *D*, the auction-purchaser, and *E*, a mortgagee of *B*'s share in the joint property. The Subordinate Judge, holding that the suit was bad for misjoinder of parties as well as of causes of action, returned the plaint for amendment by striking out the prayer for partition. On appeal, this order was confirmed by the District Judge. On *A*'s application to the High Court under s. 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, *Held* that the suit was not bad either for misjoinder of parties or for misjoinder of causes of action. Treating the suit as one for partition, the auction purchaser *D* and the mortgagee *E* were proper, and even necessary, parties. If *A* established his right to partition, he would be entitled to have the order in the miscellaneous proceedings set aside in the same suit. **SADU BIN RAGHU v. RAM BIN GOVIND**

[1. L. R., 16 Bom., 608]

148. ——— Private partition—Patni of separate share—Subsequent partition under Beng. Act VIII of 1876, s. 128.—The plaintiffs were co-sharers in a certain estate, *T* being another co-sharer. In 1818 a private partition took place between the co-sharers, in the course of which

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

certain specific lands were allotted to T in severalty, the rest remaining undivided T granted a partition of her share to third parties who were thenceforth in possession, and subsequently there was a partition of the whole estate by the Collector under Bengal Act VIII of 1876, in the course of which the specific lands allotted to T in the private partition were allotted to the plaintiffs, who brought against the tenants of the land suits for rent to which they made the patnidars defendants. *Held* that the patnidars were properly made parties to the suits in order to try the question of the right to receive the rent as between the plaintiffs and the patnidars. *Kashee Ram Dass v Shari Mohinee*, 23 W. R. 227. *Ahamudsen v Gurus Chunder Shamunt*, 1 L. R. 4 Cal. 350, and *Madan Mohan Lal v Holloway*, 1 L. R. 12 Cal. 555, referred to. *HRIDOY NATH SHAMA v MOHOUTNESSA BINZE* 1 L. R. 20 Cal. 285

149. Partnership, Suits concerning.—*Death of old proprietors of firm—Suit by agent*—A firm becomes dissolved when the original proprietors die and if somebody comes in their place and carries on the business of the firm the business whether carried on under the old name or not is not that of the old firm but of an entirely new firm. A suit brought on behalf of such new firm must be brought in the names of the persons who are at the time of the institution of the suit carrying on its business. *Gossain GUNOA DUTTA BHARUTEE v DABEE DAS BABOO* 25 W. R. 118

150. Suit by one member for debt due to family firm.—In a suit for

management of the affairs of the firm, and that the control of its business was in the hands of his sons whom he described as "mahks." *Held* that under the circumstances the plaintiff could not maintain the suit in his individual capacity, and without joining his sons as plaintiffs with him, his sons being his partners in the ancestral business and he not being the managing member or proprietor. *JOGAL KISHORE v HULASI RAM* 1 L. R. 8 All. 264

151. Representatives of a deceased partner.—The representatives of a deceased partner are not necessary parties to an action for damages under a guarantee to the original firm. *BURKIN LOUNG v BHOOTAN MOHUT BOVEEJEE*

[Cor., 90]

152. Suit for dissolution of partnership and account of dealings of deceased partner.—To a suit for an account of dealings and transactions of a deceased partner in a Hindu family bank and for a dissolution of the partnership, the heir or legal representative of the deceased partner is a necessary party. *JAYOKER DOSS v LINDABY DOSS* 3 Moore's L. A. 175

153. Suit for dissolution on basis of compromise in absence of representative of deceased partner.—Where the surviving

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

partners of a firm, in the absence of a representative of a deceased partner, adjusted the partnership accounts and agreed to hand over a portion of the partnership property to one of the partners in compromise of his claim and the partner whose claim was so agreed to be compromise prayed for a dissolution of the firm upon the basis of such compromise, it was held that a representative of the deceased partner was a necessary party to the suit. *RAMLAL TRAKURSIDAS v LAHEMCHAND MUNIRAM*

(1 Bom. Ap. 51)

154. Suit for the administration of the estate of a deceased partner.—The fact that surviving partners are made parties to an administration suit of the estate of a deceased partner does not of itself alone enable the Court to direct such surviving partners to render an account of the partnership estate. Surviving partners cannot be made co-defendants with the executors in such a suit merely by reason of their partnership. They can be made co-defendants in certain special cases as where the relation between the executors or administrators of the deceased partner and the surviving partners is such as to present a substantial impediment to the prosecution by the executors or administrators of the rights of the parties interested in the estate against the surviving partners. *ELIAS v HUNOON MOOSHEER MOOSHEER* Bourke, O. C., 350

155. Plaintiffs.—Partnership-debt.—Suits by sole surviving partner.—Representatives of deceased partner.—Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 45.—Civil Procedure Code s. 26.—The rule of English law that in trading partnerships although the right of a deceased partner devolves on his representative, the remedy survives to his co-partner who alone must enforce the right by action, and is liable on recovery to account to the representative for the deceased's share should be applied in India in the absence of statutory authority to the contrary. The effect of s. 45 of the Contract Act (IX of 1872) is to extend the English law applicable to trading partnerships to all cases of partnership. There is nothing either in that section nor in s. 26 of the Civil Procedure Code read with it to show that the representatives of a deceased partner must be joined in an action for a partnership debt brought by the surviving partner though it may be that they might be joined in such an action. *GORIND PRASAD v CHANDAR SEKHAR* 1 L. R. 9 All. 486

156. Joinder of parties.—Partnership debt.—Representatives of a deceased partner.—Mitakshar family Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 45.—Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1883).—In a suit by surviving partners for the recovery of a partnership debt which became due during the life of a deceased partner the

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

partnership under the Mitakshara law, a question might arise as to the applicability of s. 45 of the Contract Act and s. 4 of the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889). *Gobind Prasad v. Chandar Sekhar*. I. L. R., 9 All., 486, dissented from. *RAM NARAIN NURSING DOSS v. RAM CHUNDER JANKEE LOLE*. I. L. R., 18 Calc., 86

157. ———— *Suit by firm after death of a partner for a debt accrued due during his life* *Representatives of deceased partner—Contract Act, s. 45.*—The representatives of a deceased partner are not necessary parties to a suit for the recovery of a debt which accrued due to the partnership in the lifetime of the deceased partner. *MOTILAL BECHARDAS v. GHILABHAI HARIRAM. BHANA LALLA v. DADABHOY SAGUNBAKSHI* [I. L. R., 17 Bom., 6

158. ———— *Suit by one member of an undivided Hindu family* *Non-joinder of other persons interested in a family business* *Amendment of plaint—Limitation.*—In 1887 the plaintiff appointed the defendant to serve for three years as manager of a business in Moulmein, which was the business of the undivided Hindu family to which the plaintiff belonged. In 1893 the plaintiff, without joining the other members of his family, sued the defendant for damages for breach of the contract of service. *Held* (1) that the suit was not maintainable in the absence from the record of the other partners in the business; (2) that, under the circumstances, the name of the plaintiff in the cause-title could not be taken as designating his partners also; 3) that by reason of the fact that the amendment might deprive the defendants of the defence of limitation and of the other circumstances in the case, the plaintiff should not be allowed on appeal to amend the plaint by bringing his partners on to the record. *ALAGAPPA CHETTI v. VELLIAN CHETTI* [I. L. R., 18 Mad., 33

159. ———— *Suit for debt due to partnership after death of partner—Right of representative of deceased partner to sue for a specific asset—Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 45.*—On the death of a partner leaving a surviving partner still carrying on the business of the firm, the representative of the deceased partner may sue for and recover debts due to the firm, although the firm's assets in the hands of the surviving partner are already sufficient to answer all the claims made on behalf of the deceased partner, and although the surviving partner is willing to satisfy such claims and disapproves of, and refuses to join in, the suit brought by the representative of the deceased partner. *AGA GULAM HOSAIN v. SASSOON* [I. L. R., 21 Bom., 412

160. ———— *Suit for a partnership debt—Representative of partner who dies pending the suit not a necessary party—Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 45.*—In a suit to recover a debt due to a trading partnership in which it happens that a deceased person was a partner up to the time of his death, it is not necessary to join as a plaintiff any

PARTIES—continued**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

representative of the deceased partner. *Gobind Prasad v. Chandar Sekhar*, I. L. R., 9 All., 486; *Ram Narain Nursing Doss v. Ram Chunder Jankee Loll*, I. L. R., 18 Calc., 86; and *Motilal Bechardas v. Ghellabhai Hariram*, I. L. R., 17 Bom., 6, referred to. *DEBI DAS v. NIRPAT* [I. L. R., 20 All., 365

161. ———— *Suit against partners.*—Where a suit was instituted against *M* and two others as constituting a certain firm, and it appeared that only *M* was a member with two persons other than those sued, it was not incumbent upon the plaintiff to sue all the partners in *M*'s firm, and the plaintiff was entitled to pr. . . . *Per STANLEY, J., Lukhimdas* I. L. R., 6 Bom., 700; and *Narayana Chetti v. Lakshmana Chetti*, I. L. R., 21 Mad., 256, followed. *MOHIM LALL v. SRI GUNGAJI COTTON MILLS CO.* [4 C. W. N., 369

162. ———— *Purchase of share by mortgagee.*—In a suit in respect of a partnership, the rights and interest in which of *T*, one of the partners, had been purchased by the Delhi and London Bank, who had been mortgagees of some of the partnership property pledged to them by *T* for money borrowed for purposes of the property, *Held* that the Bank, as *T*'s representative by purchase, had been properly joined as a defendant in the suit. *HARRISON v. DELHI AND LONDON BANK* [I. L. R., 4 All., 437

163. ———— *Partners—Refusal to join as plaintiffs.*—*A, B, and C*, and others were partners in a firm, and had transactions as such partners with another firm in which also *C* was a partner. In a suit by the former firm against the latter, *C* and other partners in the former firm refused to join as plaintiffs. *Held* (reversing the decision of the Court below) that *C* and the other partners of the former firm were rightly made defendants. *BISSONATH RUCKITT v. GUNNESH CHUNDER DEY* [2 Ind. Jur., N. S., 203

RUSTUM ALLY v. AMBER ALLY SOUDAGUR [10 W. R., 487

164. ———— *Practice—Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 43.*—In a suit brought upon a contract made by a firm the plaintiff may select as defendants those partners of the firm against whom he wishes to proceed, allowing his right of suit against those whom he does not make defendants to be barred. *LUKIMIDAS KHIMJI v. PURSHOTAM HABIDAS*. I. L. R., 6 Bom., 700

165. ———— *Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 43—Joint promisors—Suit for money against person carrying on business of a dissolved partnership—Non-joinder of parties.*—In a suit for money due on account of dealings in clothes from 1889 to 1895 it appeared that the dealings had taken place between the plaintiff and the firm consisting of the defendant and another till 1894 when the firm was dissolved, since which date the defendant had carried on the business and dealt with

PARTIES—continued

I. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

the plaintiff *Held* that the suit was not bad for non joinder of the late partner *Per cur*—It is not incumbent on a person dealing with partners to make them all defendants in a suit **NABAYANA CHETTI v LAKSHMANA CHETTI** **I L R., 21 Mad., 258**

186 ——— *Suit for contribution by one member of dissolved partnership against others—Adjustment of accounts*—In a civil action by one or more members of a defunct firm against another member for contribution to recover money paid in liquidation of a debt due by the firm, if there has been no adjustment of accounts it is necessary to make all the partners parties to the suit **PEARRE MORLIN ROY v CHUNDEL NATH ROY**

[IS W R., 408]

187 ——— *Principal and agent—Suit against principal for acts of agent*—Where a person sues another as liable for the acts of the accredited agent of the latter, it is not necessary that the alleged agent should be made a party to the suit **HAIRI RAM v GOBIND RAM** **3 Agra, 131**

188 ——— *Suit to recover possession under Specific Relief Act, s 9—Necessary parties—Principal and agent—Suit for ejectment*

habit of yearly selling the grass of the land to purchasers who themselves cut the grass so purchased, that in 1875 the grass of the land for the ensuing year was sold to T, that in the month of August 1879 the defendants forcibly dispossessed the plaintiffs of the said land, and prevented them and their servants and T from entering the same Defendant No 2 denied the dispossession, and disclaimed any interest in the land Defendants Nos 1 and 3 denied that the land in question belonged to the plaintiffs and alleged that it was the property of S, of whom

prevented them They submitted that A was a necessary party to the suit *Held* that the three defendants were properly made parties to the suit and that A was not a necessary party Defendant No 1 (the lessee) had the physical occupation of the land sued for, but all three defendants, not having made any declaration, in taking possession, that it was taken for one or two of their number, acquired it

called on for restitution As to A, he was not actually

PARTIES—continued.

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

not the physical possession of the land, it could not be assumed that he had the jural possession merely on the assertion of the defendants He therefore, having done no palpable wrong, was not a necessary party *Held* also that defendant No 2 was properly made a defendant, and that, in case the dispossession should be established, he should be retained as a defendant notwithstanding his disclaimer It was possible that No 3 held the land on terms beneficial to No 2 and the disclaimer in the present suit would not estop No 2 from enforcing these terms in a subsequent suit against No 3 Where under a contract between A and B an exclusive occupation of immovable property is given to A he is the proper plaintiff in a suit for possession brought under s 9 of the Specific Relief Act (1 of 1877) If B desires to sue immediately on the possessory right he should sue in A's name though for an injury to the reversion he (B) may properly sue in his own name The intention of the Specific Relief Act (1 of 1877) s 9 is not to be frustrated by any private arrangement under which the ejector has acted or by which he may consent to hold on behalf of some other person As between him and that person, his possession may be that of an agent, but the former holder be the dispossessor, possession derived from him cannot be superior to his, and (the right of suit being given in general terms) is equally subject as his to the result of proceedings taken within the prescribed six months A person who has been ejected from his property, in suing to recover it under s 9 of the Specific Relief Act (1 of 1877) may sue the actual ejector or the person under whose orders or by whose authority the actual ejector has acted or he may sue both, but the wrongdoer who has taken possession is the one for whom primarily it is to be reclaimed If a third party desire to maintain the expulsion as an act done on his behalf, it is for him to come forward and show it He may claim to be admitted as a defendant but if

done, by the alleged party for the protection of the agent The suit against the latter will fail if there authority where that authority is shown **VEERIVANDAS MADHAYDAS v MAHOMED ALI KHAN** **I. L. R., 5 Bom., 208**

189. ——— *Purchasers—Purchaser pendente lite*—A grantee or vendee of the defendant during the pendency of a suit need not be made a party to the suit, **GULABCHAND MANICKCHAND v DHONDI TALAD BHAI** **11 Bom., 64**

170 ——— *Purchaser pendente lite*—The purchaser pendente lite of property actually in litigation need not be made a party to the suit The title acquired by the purchaser is subservient or subject to the right of the parties in litigation **UNANOTI BURNONEA v TABINI PRASAD GHOSH** **7 W. R., 225**

171 ——— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1852), ss 109, 103—Whether an*

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

auction-purchaser is a necessary party to an application to set aside an ex-parte decree.—An auction-purchaser of property sold in execution of an *ex-parte* decree is not a necessary party to an application made by the judgment-debtor to set aside the said decree, inasmuch as the auction-purchaser does not come under the description of "opposite party" in s. 109 of the Code of Civil Procedure. **JATINDRA MOHAN PODDAR v. SRINATH ROY**

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 267
3 C. W. N., 261]

172. ———— *Suit for arrears of rent and ejectment after sale of raiyat's interest in execution of decree—Purchaser.*—A talukhdar in executing a decree for rent sold his raiyat's right and interest in the tenure. He afterwards instituted a suit against the same raiyat for arrears and ejectment. *Held* that the execution-purchaser should have been made a party to the latter suit. **PROSUNNO MOYEE DOSSETT v. BHUBO TARINEE DOSSETT** 10 W. R., 494 reversing on review **BHUBO TARINEE DOSSETT v. PROSUNNO MOYEE DOSSETT** 10 W. R., 304

173. ———— *Suit by auction-purchasers at sale for arrears of revenue to annul incumbrances—Act XI of 1859, s. 37—Suit to cancel under-tenures.*—The right that is given by s. 37 of Act XI of 1859 to the auction-purchaser of an entire estate in the permanently-settled districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, sold for arrears of revenue, to avoid and annul an under-tenure, is a right that must be exercised by all the purchasers jointly where there are more purchasers than one. **JATRA MOHUN SEN v. AKHIL CHANDRA CHOWDHRY**

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 334]

AKHIL CHANDRA CHOWDHRY v. JATRA MOHUN SEN 1 C. W. N., 314

174. ———— *Suit by auction-purchaser at sale for arrears of revenue to annul incumbrance—Act XI of 1859, s. 37.*—When an estate sold for arrears of revenue is recorded in a separate number in the Collector's rent-roll with a separate revenue assessed upon it and the specification in the sale certificate shows that the estate sold was an entire estate, the mere fact of a portion of the lands of that estate being joint with those of certain other estates cannot stand in the way of its having an entire estate within the meaning of s. 37 of Act XI of 1859. In a suit by a purchaser of such an estate at a sale for arrears of revenue to avoid an under-tenure, — *Held* that the proprietors of the other estates to which the land in dispute partly appertained were not necessary parties, inasmuch as what the plaintiffs really asked for was not direct or actual possession of the land, but indirect or constructive possession by receipt of rent to the extent of their share from the cultivating tenants, upon a declaration that the intermediate tenure was cancelled by the sale for arrears of revenue. **KAMAL KUMARI CHOWDHRY v. KIBAN CHANDRA ROY**

[2 C. W. N., 229]

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

175. ———— *Registration, Suits for—Suit to compel registration—Registrar.*—To a suit to compel registration of a document under s. 77 of the Registration Act, 1877, after denial of execution, the Registrar is not a necessary party. **RADHA-KISSEN ROWRA DAKNA v. CHOONEELOLL DUTT**

[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 445: 5 C. L. R., 172]

176. ———— *Registration Act, III of 1877, ss. 72, 77—Suit to compel registration—Necessary party—Jurisdiction.*—To a suit under s. 77 of the Registration Act (III of 1877) to obtain registration of a document, the registering officer or the Government is not a necessary party, and the proper forum for it is the Court of the lowest competent jurisdiction. **WISHAMBHAR PANDIT v. PRABHAKAR BHAT** I. L. R., 8 Bom., 269

177. ———— *Rent, Suits for, and intervenors in such suits—Suit by one of several dar-patnidars.*—Where a tenant held lands in six villages under a patnidar at an admitted rent, and the patnidar subsequently granted dar-patnis to two different parties of two and four of the said villages, respectively, the tenant having admitted a certain sum to be the rent payable in respect of the lands situated in the two villages, — *Held* the dar-patnidar of the other four villages could sue the tenant for the rent payable in respect of the lands situated in the four villages comprised in his dar-patni, without joining as co-plaintiff in the action the dar-patnidar of the two villages. **BRAJA LAL ROY v. SAYAMA CHARAN BHUTTO**

[6 B. L. R., 523: 15 W. R., 20]

178. ———— *Assignment of interest—Consent of assignees for assignors to sue.*—In a suit by patnidars for arrears of rent, where parties who had subsequently acquired an interest in the patni appeared and petitioned the Court assenting to the suit being carried on in the names of the plaintiffs, — *Held* that there was a sufficiently constituted suit and a sufficient array of parties to enable the Court to give a decree. **REENATH MOOKERJEE v. WHITE** 13 W. R., 126

179. ———— *Suit for rent of pattidari estate—Act XIV of 1863, s. 7.*—In a suit for the rent of a pattidari estate, the lambardar is ordinarily the proper party to be sued as being the collector of the rents; but under s. 7, Act XIV of 1863, the several pattidars can be sued for their respective shares of rent instead of recovering it through the lambardar. **BHOLANATH v. BISHESHUR TEWAREE** 2 Agra, Pt. II, 165

180. ———— *Suit for rent of property surrendered to pre-emptor.*—To a suit by a purchaser of land who had had to surrender it to a pre-emptor, for the rents accruing between the date of his purchase and the subsequent transfer, the pre-emptor ought to be made a party. **BULDEO PERSHAD v. MOHUN** 1 Agra, Rev., 30

181. ———— *Person preferring claim to rent opposed to plaintiff.*—In any suit for rent against a tenant by a person claiming as

PARTIES—continued**1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued**

landlord the Court ought not to put on the record a person who prefers opposing claims to the plaintiff, unless it aces that his position as such opponent, would be seriously compromised by the result of a decree in favour of the plaintiff, *e.g.* as when the opposing party claims to be in actual possession by receipt of rents **CHOOLEE LALL & KOEL SINGH**

[19 W. R. 248]

Nor where it would change the scope and character of the suit **GOOROO PROSUNNO BANERJEE & OUGUN CHUNDER DUTT**

20 W. R. 383

HUREBUL HOSSEIN & MUNERAM

[24 W. R. 357]

PROTAP CHUNDER ROY CHOWDHURY & JOGENDRO CHUNDER GHOSE

4 C. L. R. 168

and make it otherwise than a *bond fide* suit for rent **RADHA MALAKAR & SRISHTEE NARAIN SHAHA**

[21 W. R. 88]

BYKUNT KYBURTO DOSS & SHUSHEE MOHUN PAUL CHOWDHURY

22 W. R. 526

ISSUR CHUNDER ZEIN & RIFEEN BEHARJE ROY

[16 W. R. 132]

KATTIAYEE DEBIA & OIRISH CHUNDER BANERJEE

[23 W. R. 166]

182*Question of title*

—In a suit for rent against a raiyat the defendant contended that the plaintiff had no interest in the tenure and had never received rent from him, but that he had paid rent to a third party. *Held* that the third party might be added as an intervenor in order to try the question who was actually the beneficial owner of the tenure and entitled to the rent **RADHAMONER & RAM NARAIN DEB**

22 W. R. 440

183*Beng. Act VIII*

of 1869 s. 31—In a suit for rent where an intervenor on his own account who pleads a deposit in Court made under Bengal Act VIII of 1869 is made a defendant by the Court the fact of his being a defendant does not give rise to any equity as between the plaintiff and the other defendants so as to allow them to have the advantage of s. 31 Bengal Act VIII of 1869 although if the intervenor had been sued jointly with the other defendants they might have had the benefit of it **GIRDHAREE LALL SINGH PASRAY & CHUNDER PERSHAD**

21 W. R. 277

184*Question of title*

—In a suit for rent, an intervenor who claims to have acquired a share of the property for which the rent is claimed may be made a defendant at the discretion of the Court. If a question of title legitimately arises between the parties to a rent suit the Court is not compelled to dismiss the suit, but is bound to determine the question for the purposes of the suit **CHOWRASEE KOORER & BOKHOOREE SINGH**

[24 W. R. 350]

185*Title of third*

party alleged by defendant—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 28—Per FIELD J.—Where a person sued for rent sets up the title of a third

PARTIES—continued**1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued**

party, and alleges that he holds under and pays rent to him such third party ought not to be made a party to the suit so as to convert a simple suit for arrears of rent into one for the determination of the title to the property in respect of which the rent is claimed. Such a suit raises only two issues, *viz.*—(1) Does the relation of landlord and tenant exist between the plaintiff and defendant? (2) Are the alleged arrears of rent due and unpaid? And these are questions in which the plaintiff and defendant are alone concerned and no third party claiming a title adverse to the plaintiff can properly be made a party to the trial of these issues. S. 28 of the Civil Procedure Code is not imperative, but allows a discretion to be exercised and in such a suit it is better, both in the interests of Government and for the proper adjudication of the question of title, that it should be tried by a competent Court in a suit directly framed and brought for that purpose **LODAI MOLLAH & KALTY DASS ROY**

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 238 10 C. L. R., 561]

186*Question of title*

—An intervenor in a suit for rent has no right to be made a defendant or to introduce into the suit an entirely new issue *e.g.* one concerning title between himself and the plaintiff still less is he entitled singly to appeal against the judgment in the case **BHRESSUR PAREET & JOGENDRO CHUNDER DEB**

24 W. R. 261

187*Adding parties*

in rent suits.—Where Act X of 1869 s. 77 was no longer in force the effect of adding a party under Act VIII of 1859 s. 73 in a rent suit was the same as in any other kind of suit. Whatever be the class of suit the party added cannot raise an issue which would entirely change the nature and scope of the suit, the Court being bound to limit its inquiry to the issues necessary in order to try the plaintiff's right to the special relief sought—*e.g.* where the relief sought is the recovery of arrears of rent the intervenor is competent to raise all questions whether of title or otherwise which bear upon the issue, is the plaintiff entitled to recover the rent claimed? **TILLESUREE KOORER & ABMEDH KOORER**

[24 W. R., 101]

188*Suit for arrears*

of rent.—*Question of title.*—In a suit for arrears of rent in which an intervenor alleges that plaintiff was merely his benamidar, was added as a defendant under the Code of Civil Procedure, s. 73—*Held* that it was wrong to introduce him into the case and that any issue as to the alleged benami was foreign to the suit **ROOHOO NATH PERSHAD SINGH & HIRNATH SARDY**

24 W. R., 340

*Question of**title from A.**certain immove.**In execution of*

a decree against B, brought a suit to recover the rent of such property from the talukdars. The appellant was allowed to intervene alleging that A was the benamidar of a third person from whom he

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

himself had purchased the property. The lower Court, however, refused to try the question of benami as not being admissible in a rent suit. On appeal,—*Held* that the question of benami was properly raised in the suit, and ought to have been tried. *Rughoo Nath Pershad v. Byjnath Sahay*, 24 W. R., 349, cited and distinguished. *TARINI KANT LAHIRI v. KRISHNA MONI CHOWDRANI* . 5 C. L. R., 179

190. ————— *Question of title.*—In a suit for rent in which an intervenor appeared, the Munsif raised the question, who had up to that time been in the actual and *bona fide* receipt and enjoyment of rent? and, on deciding this question in favour of the intervenor, dismissed the suit. On appeal, the Judge tried the question of title. *Held* that the Judge was wrong in raising the question of title at all, and thus proceeding on a basis other than that on which, whether right or wrong, the parties had chosen to litigate the matter, and which the original Court had accepted. *Quære*.—Is the Munsif's procedure in this case the right one, now that Act X of 1859, s. 77, has been repealed, and not re-enacted in the new law? *AULUCK MONEE DEB v. DINO NATH GHOSE* . 24 W. R., 421

See WOOMA TARA v. BHUROSA RAM DAS
[24 W. R., 409]

191. ————— *Intervenor irregularly added in lower Court—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 73.*—In a suit for rent before the Munsif, the special appellant petitioned and was irregularly admitted into the suit as intervenor, as if the suit were being tried under Act X of 1859 in a Revenue Court. Defendants having admitted their liability to plaintiff under a *kabuliati* set up by the latter, the suit was decreed in the lower Appellate Court. *Held*, on special appeal by the intervenor, that he was not entitled to be treated as a party added under s. 73, Act VIII of 1859. *CHUNDER KALEE GHOSE v. SHIBNATH BHUTTACHARJEE*
[17 W. R., 176]

See OOGNEE CHOWDHRAIN v. KERAMUTOOLLAH
[17 W. R., 219]

BIRESSUR PANREY v. JOGENDRO CHUNDER DEB
[24 W. R., 261]

192. ————— *N. W. P. Rent Act (XII of 1881), s. 148—Landholder and tenant—Suit for rent where the right to receive it is disputed—Third person who has received rent made party—Jurisdiction of Rent Court to pass decree for rent against such party—Question of title.*—In a suit by a landholder for recovery of rent, the defendants pleaded that they had paid the rent to a co-sharer of the plaintiff. The co-sharer made a deposition, in which he alleged that he was entitled to the rent not only as a co-sharer, but also as the appointed agent of the plaintiff. The Court thereupon made him a party to the suit under s. 148 of the Rent Act, and passed a joint decree against him and the tenants for rent. *Held* that the Court was justified in making him a party under s. 148 of the Rent Act, but was not competent to pass a decree for rent against him. A party, who is brought in

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

under s. 148 of the Rent Act, cannot be made subject to the decree for rent so as to allow execution to be taken out against him, whether his *bona fide* receipt and enjoyment of the rent is proved or not. The only person against whom such a decree can be passed is the tenant. *Madho Prasad v. Ambar*, I. L. R., 5 All., 593, referred to. *Per EDGE, C.J.*—*Seemle*—That the intention of the Legislature in allowing a third person who claims under s. 148 of the Rent Act to be made a party to the suit may possibly have been that, by bringing him in, he may be bound by a declaration in the suit that he had, in fact, received the rent, so as to prevent him in the civil suit from denying the fact that he had received it. In a suit by a landholder for recovery of rent in which a third person alleged to have received such rent is made a party under s. 148 of the N. W. P. Rent Act (XII of 1881), the question of title to receive the rent cannot be determined between the plaintiff and such person, but can only be litigated and determined in a subsequent suit in the Civil Court. The only question between the plaintiff and the person so made a party which can be determined in the Rent Court under s. 148 is the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent. *GOBIND RAM v. NARAIN DAS* . I. L. R., 9 All., 394

193. ————— *Intervenor in suit for registration of names as proprietors—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 73.*—Plaintiffs having succeeded in a suit for a foreclosure of a mortgage, by a conditional bill of sale, of a share of two *mouzas*, then sued for possession and registration of names as proprietors. Whilst this suit was pending, certain parties intervened and asked to be made parties under s. 73, Code of Civil Procedure, on the ground that plaintiff's vendors were not entitled to the full share claimed, as they themselves had purchased a portion thereof. *Held* that the Court exercised a wise and proper discretion in allowing the intervenors to be made parties, for a decree in plaintiffs' favour, though not legally binding on them, would nevertheless have caused them great difficulty in all matters of rent. *SALIGRAM SINGH v. GHEENOO SINGH*
[16 W. R., 19]

194. ————— *Unregistered tenants.*—Parties who have not been registered in the *zamindari* *serishtas* are not entitled to intervene and question the decree passed against the registered tenants. *AMATAL FATIMA KHANUM v. TARANATH CHAND* . 24 W. R., 151

195. ————— *Appeal—Reversal of whole decree on appeal by one defendant.*—*D C S*, the zamindar, brought a suit against *B*, a *riyat*, for recovery of arrears of rent, value below *R100*. *B* set up in defence that the rent was not payable to *D C S*, but to *N C A*, the *mokuridar*. *N C A*, who claimed under a *moknrari* title, and alleged that he was in the receipt of the rents from the *riyat*, was made a party under s. 73, Act VIII of 1859. The Munsif passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. On appeal by *N C A*,

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

which was heard and decided by the Subordinate Judge on reference by the District Judge, the decree of the first Court was reversed and the suit dismissed. On appeal to the High Court—*Held* that the only issue to be tried was whether the relationship of landlord and tenant subsisted between *D C S* and *B*, and that *N C A* was properly made a party defendant to the suit. *ROYAL CHAND SAHAY & NABIN CHANDRA ADHIKARI*

[S B L R, 180: 18 W. R., 235]

KUNJAL SAHU & GURU BAKSH KOER

[8 B. L. R., 184 note: 13 W. R., 382]

KANNYR ROY & HYDER BUKSH 25 W. R., 29

198 ——— Adding plaintiff—*Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 32*—In a suit for rent, where the defendant alleged that a person not on the record had a joint interest with the plaintiff in the property in respect of which the rent was due,—*Held*, where the plaintiff disputed this and objected to such course being taken, that it was improper to add such person as co-plaintiff, and that, if added at all, it should be as defendant, in order that the issue between him and the plaintiff might be properly tried. *GOOGLEZ SAHOO & PREMLAL SAHOO*
[L. L. R., 7 Calo., 148]

197 ——— Striking out name of intervenor, Effect of, on record of suit—Directly an intervenor's name has been struck off on the ground that he has no interest in the case, all the evidence he had put in should be removed from the record. *BUCKA SINGH & MASHOOK ALI BEG*
[15 W. R., 672]

198 ——— Reversioner — Declaratory suit by reversioner—Nonjoinder of other reversioners—A suit having been brought by a Hindu reversioner for a declaration that an adoption alleged to have been made by the mother of *K*, the owner of the estate after the estate had vested in the widow of *K*, was invalid—*Held* that the nonjoinder of a reversioner of equal grade with the plaintiff was no bar to the suit. *THAYAMMAL & VENKATARAMIA*
[L. L. R., 7 Mad., 401]

199 ——— Suit to recover property from Hindu widow—Reversioner—In a suit to recover possession of property held by a widow the reversioner was held to have been erroneously made a co-defendant. *KRISTO SUNKER DUTT ROY & KOTLASH NATH DUTT ROY*
[15 W. R., 0]

200 ——— Right of reversioner to sue for declaratory decree—A pollum was granted to a Hindu on service tenure, and the last male holder died in 1860 leaving him surviving a widow *K*, and a daughter *C*. In 1875 the Government discontinued the service, and in lieu thereof and of the reversionary interest of the Crown imposed a quit rent, and an *inam* potah was issued to *K* by the *inam* Commissioner by which her title to the estate was acknowledged by the Government, and the estate was confirmed to her as her absolute property subject to the quit rent. In 1882 *C* and her minor son *A* sued *K* and others to whom *K* had

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

alienated portions of the estate for a declaration that they were the reversionary heirs of *K*, and that the alienations made by *K* were good only during the lifetime of *K*. The District Judge held that, there being no collusion between *C* and the defendants *A* was not entitled to join in the suit—*Held* that *A* was entitled to join *C* as co-plaintiff. *NARAYANA & CHANGALAMMA*
[L. L. R., 10 Mad., 1]

201 ——— Sale in execution—Suit under s. 246, Civil Procedure Code 1859 by owner against purchaser of property wrongly sold in execution—Execution creditor—In a suit under the latter portion of s. 246 of the Civil Procedure Code brought by the owner against the purchaser of property which has wrongfully been attached and sold in execution of a decree, the execution creditor is properly made a party, the object being to restore all parties to the position which they occupied previously to such attachment and sale. *BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN & FREMCHAND RAICHAND AHMEDDHAI HAIBDHAI & FREMCHAND RAICHAND*
[5 Bom. C. C., 83]

202 ——— Sale-proceeds, Suit for, after distribution—Suit by attaching creditor dissatisfied with share of sale-proceeds allotted to him—Where an attaching creditor dissatisfied with the share allotted to him on a distribution of sale-proceeds under Act VIII of 1859 s. 270 brings a suit against the other attaching creditors and claims to have made the first attachment he is bound to include as defendants all who have shared in the distribution. *BROJOKANTH CHUCKERBUTTY & BAYEN MADHUS DISCHIT*
[23 W. R., 434]

203. ——— Specific performance—Suit for specific performance of single contract—In a suit for the performance of a single contract the parties on each side must be marshalled as plaintiffs and defendants. *KAZI SHAHBA RAHAMAN & MOHAMMEDNESSA BIBI alias KANU BIBI*
[2 C. W. N., 42]

204. ——— Purchaser from party to contract of which specific performance was claimed—The mother and guardian of a Hindu minor entered into a contract for the sale of his land. The vendee sued the minor by his mother and guardian *ad litem* for specific performance of the contract and for possession and joined as a defendant a subsequent purchaser from the mother and guardian. *Held* that as the cause of action (the right to obtain a sale deed and possession) concerned both the defendants and entitled the plaintiff to relief against both the purchaser was rightly joined as a party. *JACKMAN & COOKER & FITZALL Cassamboy*
[1 F. R., 5 Bom., 177, distinguished *Mokund Fall v. Chafay Lall*, 1 L. R. 10 Calo., 1061, referred to. *KRISHNASAMI & SUNDARAPATTAR*
[L. L. R., 18 Mad., 415]

205 ——— Suit for specific performance—Civil Procedure Code, that the third defendant, a joint family

PARTIES—continued.

1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

minor, was properly included as a party to the suit, though he was not a party to the arrangement. **ALAGAPPA MUDALIAR v. SIVARAMASUNDARA MUDALIAR** . . . I. L. R., 19 Mad., 211

206. ————— *Vendor and purchaser—Suit by purchaser against vendor for specific performance of contract of sale—Covenant by purchaser to build a temple.*—On the 16th November 1893, the first defendant agreed to sell a house to the plaintiff. The contract contained a covenant on the part of the plaintiff to build a temple and to secure an annuity to the vendor and his wife. On the 21st of the same month the first defendant sold and conveyed the same house to the second defendant and put him in possession. In a suit brought by plaintiff against defendants Nos. 1 and 2 for specific performance of the contract of the 16th November,—*Held* that the second defendant was a proper party to the suit. **RAMCHANDRA GANESH PURANDHAREE v. RAMCHANDRA KONDAJI** . . . I. L. R., 22 Bom., 46

207. ————— *Sureties—Act X of 1859—Arrears of rent—Benami lease.*—Some of the defendants had taken a lease in the benami name of C P B, and were in actual possession of, and had paid rent for, the lands demised. The other defendants were sureties for C P B. A suit was brought in the Court of the Deputy Collector against those who were actually in possession of the land, together with the sureties, for arrears of rent. It did not appear from the lease how far each defendant was interested in or entitled under it. *Held* by both Judges that the suit should be dismissed as against the sureties, who could not as such be sued under Act X of 1859. **ROY PRIYANATH CHOWDHRY v. BEPINBEHARI CHUCKERBUTTY**

[2 B. L. R., A. C., 237; 11 W. R., 120]

208. ————— *Tenants in common—Non-joinder of parties—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 31—Benami mortgage—Suit by some of the heirs of the real mortgagee—Joinder of causes of action.*—In 1880 A and B jointly advanced moneys on the security of a usufructuary mortgage which was taken in the name of B. In 1884 A alone advanced moneys on the security of usufructuary mortgages which were likewise taken in the name of B. A died leaving three sons, of whom the plaintiffs were two. The plaintiffs, having become divided from their brother, now brought suits in 1894 against B and the mortgagors for a declaration of their rights to the mortgages and for possession of the documents and for rent of the land which had been collected by B. It appeared that there had been no denial of the plaintiff's rights before 1889, that no rent had been collected for several years before suit, the mortgagors who had remained in possession as lessees after the execution of the mortgages having refused to attorn to B. *Held* that the suits were not bad for the non-joinder of the plaintiffs' brother. **MAHABALA BHATTA v. KUNHANNA BHATTA** . I. L. R., 21 Mad., 373

209. ————— *Trusts, Suits relating to—Suit as to trust for specific purpose—Surplus after*

PARTIES—continued.

1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

performance of trust.—Where a trust had been created for specific purposes, viz., the performance of religious and other duties, and the trustee had duly appointed another trustee in his place, the latter being entitled to hold the trust estate,—*Held* that in a suit in which all the parties interested were not before the Court, there could be no decision as to the extent of the trusts nor as to whether any surplus profits of the trust estate would, or would not, after the performance of the trusts, belong to the trustee personally. **BISHEN CHAND BASAWAT v. NADIR HOSSEIN** . . . I. L. R., 15 Cal., 329 [L. R., 15 I. A., 1]

210. ————— *Suit for removal of trustees—Parties—Alienees of trustees.*—In a suit under s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the removal of a trustee, it is not necessary to make the alienees from the trustee defendant parties to the suit. **Bishen Chand Basawat v. Nadir Hossein**, I. L. R., 15 Cal., 329; L. R., 15 I. A., 1; **Chintaman Bajaji Dev v. Dhond Ganes Dev**, I. L. R., 15 Bom., 612; and the *Attorney-General v. The Port Reeve of Avon*, 33 L. J., N. S. Ch., 172, referred to. **HUSENI BEGAM v. COLLECTOR OF MORADABAD** . . . I. L. R., 20 All., 46

211. ————— *Trusts Act (II of 1882), s. 56—Suit by two out of eleven beneficiaries for possession of trust property—Maintainability of suit—Succession Act (X of 1865), s. 271.*—Two daughters of a testator sued defendants Nos. 1 and 2, the testator's sons and his administrators with the will annexed, and other defendants, for a declaration that certain properties devised by the testator to be held in trust and the rents divided among his eleven children were trust properties, and to recover possession thereof. A decree had been obtained against plaintiff No. 2 and her right, title, and interest in the trust property brought to sale. Defendants Nos. 1 and 2 had filed a suit to set aside the sale, but afterwards compromised it on the terms that the sale should be cancelled on payment of a certain sum by defendant No. 1, but that, in default of such payment, the decree should take effect. Default having been made, the property was sold. *Held* (by the whole Court) that the decree of the Court below awarding the plaintiffs possession of the whole property on behalf of themselves and the other beneficiaries must be reversed. *Per* BODDAM, J.—That the alienations made in pursuance of the compromise entered into by the administrators were binding upon the plaintiffs, and that therefore neither of them had any cause of action. *Per* O'FARRELL, J.—That under all the circumstances the suit could not be treated as a suit to recover the plaintiffs' shares of the trust property. *Per* SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR, J. (dissentiente)—The fact that the plaintiffs had asked for a larger relief than they were entitled to did not warrant the dismissal of the suit altogether; and that the suit fell within the class of cases in which relief against a third party is such as a Court of equity will administer, and a *cestui qui trust* may be entitled to sue the trustees

PARTIES—continued

1 PARTIES TO SUITS—concluded

and the third party jointly but in which he will be bound to confine his suit to that specific matter in respect of which alone the third party is liable and not to make it part of a suit for the general administration of the trust, and that plaintiff No 1 was not precluded from recovering her eleven share

PADMANABHA CHETTIAR v WILLIAMS
[I L R, 23 Mad., 239]

212 ———— *Suit to set aside trust deed—Will drawn of suit against trustee—Consent decree—Right of trustee to appear as a necessary party in application to set aside consent decree—In a suit to set aside a certain trust deed the trustee who was made a party*

Held that the trustee was entitled to appear and be heard on the motion as a necessary party HUNDA LAL BOSE v NISTAR NEE DOSHI

[I L R, 27 Cal., 428
4 C W N, 169]

2 SUITS BY SOME OF A CLASS AS REPRESENTATIVES OF CLASS

213 ———— *Suits on behalf of community—Some suing for whole body of persons—Decree Effect of—Conveyance require that in suits where there is community of interest amongst a large number of persons a few should be allowed to represent the whole and if the whole body be represented in the suit then it is proper that the whole body should be bound by the decree though some members of the body are not parties named in the record* Tenkata Seenu Nayakkan v Subbarau 21 Mad 1 distinguished SHRIKANTI NARAYANAPPA v INDEPURAM RAMAKRISHNA 3 Mad, 229

214. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882 s 30—Suit for right to worship in mosque*

is entitled to sue any one who interferes with his exercise of that right. Zafaryab Ali v Bakhla Kar Singh I L R 5 All 497, referred to Jan Ali v Ram Yahi Munda I I P 8 Cal 32 discussed from JAWAHAR v AKBAR HUSSAIN

[I L R, 7 All, 178]

See THAKERSEY DEFRAY v HURDHUM NURSEY
[I L R, 8 Bom., 432]

215 ———— *Suits by individuals for general public—S 30 of the Civil Procedure Code was not intended to allow individuals to sue on behalf of the general public but to enable*

PARTIES—continued

2 SUITS BY SOME OF A CLASS AS REPRESENTATIVES OF CLASS—continued

some of a class having special interests to represent the rest of the class ADAMSON v ARUMUGAM
[I L R, 9 Mad, 463]

216 ———— *Suit against*

Malabar tar in a suit brought laid down in 1877 should numerous. A decree against a person who happens to be the karnavan of a Malabar tar ward is not necessarily binding on the tarward in the absence of fraud ELAYACHANDRATHIL KOMBACHEN v KENATUNKORA LAKSHMI AMMA I L R, 5 Mad, 201

217 ———— *Suit by legatees on behalf of themselves and other legatees—Costs against next friend—A legatee can sue on behalf of himself and other legatees without an order of the Court obtained under s 30 of the Civil Procedure Code enabling him so to sue. Where a legatee a minor sued in that form by her next friend with it such an order the next friend was held liable for*

218 ———— *Suit to have land declared null—In a suit to have certain pro-*

behalf of those interested after having first obtained leave of the Court and otherwise complied with the provisions of s 30 of the Civil Procedure Code LUTTI PUNNISA BIBI v NAZIRU BIBI

[I L R, 11 Cal., 33]

219 ———— *Non joinder of parties—Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859 and Act of 1877) s 30—Representatives of a certain caste—Chitpavans—Four persons of the Chitpavan caste brought a suit in 1866, alleging that they and the members of their caste in common with certain other castes possessed the exclusive right of entry and worship in the sanctuary of a temple,*

declaration of the nullity and an injunction restraining

under the Civil Procedure Code of 1859 or that of 1877, s 30 of the latter being merely regulative not constitutive. Whether or not it could be contended that they and the defendants to represent their respective castes that the decree in this suit should bind all members of the two castes, would be open to

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

minor, was properly included as a party to the suit, though he was not a party to the arrangement. *ALAGAPPA MUDALIAR v. SIVARAMASUNDARA MUDALIAR* . . . **I. L. R., 19 Mad., 211**

206. ————— *Vendor and purchaser—Suit by purchaser against vendor for specific performance of contract of sale—Covenant by purchaser to build a temple.*—On the 16th November 1893, the first defendant agreed to sell a house to the plaintiff. The contract contained a covenant on the part of the plaintiff to build a temple and to secure an annuity to the vendor and his wife. On the 21st of the same month the first defendant sold and conveyed the same house to the second defendant and put him in possession. In a suit brought by plaintiff against defendants Nos. 1 and 2 for specific performance of the contract of the 16th November,—*Held* that the second defendant was a proper party to the suit. *RAMCHANDRA GANESH PUBANDHAREE v. RAMCHANDRA KONDAJI* . . . **I. L. R., 22 Bom., 46**

207. ————— *Sureties—Act X of 1859—Arrears of rent—Benami lease.*—Some of the defendants had taken a lease in the benami name of C P B, and were in actual possession of, and had paid rent for, the lands demised. The other defendants were sureties for C P B. A suit was brought in the Court of the Deputy Collector against those who were actually in possession of the land, together with the sureties, for arrears of rent. It did not appear from the lease how far each defendant was interested in or entitled under it. *Held* by both Judges that the suit should be dismissed as against the sureties, who could not as such be sued under Act X of 1859. *ROY PRIYANATH CHOWDHRY v. BEPINBEHARI CHUCKENBUTTY*

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209. ————— *Trusts, Suits relating to—Suit as to trust for specific purpose—Surplus after*

PARTIES—continued.**1. PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

performance of trust.—Where a trust had been created for specific purposes, viz., the performance of religious and other duties, and the trustee had duly appointed another trustee in his place, the latter being entitled to hold the trust estate,—*Held* that in a suit in which all the parties interested were not before the Court, there could be no decision as to the extent of the trusts nor as to whether any surplus profits of the trust estate would, or would not, after the performance of the trusts, belong to the trustee personally. *BISHEN CHAND BASAWAT v. NADIR HOSSEIN* . . . **I. L. R., 15 Calc., 329**
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211. ————— *Trusts Act (II of 1882), s. 56—Suit by two out of eleven beneficiaries for possession of trust property—Maintainability of suit—Succession Act (X of 1865), s. 271.*—Two daughters of a testator sued defendants Nos. 1 and 2, the testator's sons and his administrators with the will annexed, and other defendants, for a declaration that certain properties devised by the testator to be held in trust and the rents divided among his eleven children were trust properties, and to recover possession thereof. A decree had been obtained against plaintiff No. 2 and her right, title, and interest in the trust property brought to sale. Defendants Nos. 1 and 2 had filed a suit to set aside the sale, but afterwards compromised it on the terms that the sale should be cancelled on payment of a certain sum by defendant No. 1, but that, in default of such payment, the decree should take effect. Default having been made, the property was sold. *Held* (by the whole Court) that the decree of the Court below awarding the plaintiffs possession of the whole property on behalf of themselves and the other beneficiaries must be reversed. *Per* BODDAM, J.—That the alienations made in pursuance of the compromise entered into by the administrators were binding upon the plaintiffs, and that therefore neither of them had any cause of action. *Per* O'FARRELL, J.—That under all the circumstances the suit could not be treated as a suit to recover the plaintiffs' shares of the trust property. *Per* SUMRAMANIA AYYAR, J. (dissentiente).—The fact that the plaintiffs had asked for a larger relief than they were entitled to did not warrant the dismissal of the suit altogether; and that the suit fell within the class of cases in which relief against a third party is such as a Court of equity will administer, and a *cestui qui trust* may be entitled to sue the trustees

PARTIES—continued.**2. SUITS BY SOME OF A CLASS AS REPRESENTATIVES OF CLASS—continued.**

argument in any future case; but it might well be consistent with general principles to hold that certain judicial proceedings taken by or against a select number as representing a large class might, if fairly and honestly conducted, bind or benefit the whole class.

ANANDRAY BHIKAJI v. SHANKAR DAJI

[I. L. R., 7 Bom., 323

220. ————— *Suit for dismissal of dharmakarta—Members of District Committee.*—In a suit brought for the dismissal of a dharmakarta all the members of the District Committee should join as parties. The District Committee cannot divest themselves of their rights in favour of a few of their number. VIRASAMI NAYUDU v. ARUNACHELLA CHETTI I. L. R., 2 Mad., 200

221. ————— *"Mahomedan Association"—Suit by some members for all.*—The "Majlis Islama" or "Mahomedan Association" of Meerut instituted a suit in its own name by its secretary. Held that, as such association had not, *per se*, any status in law so to sue, the suit was not maintainable. *Semble*—Had such association empowered one or more of its members to act for it in the matter of the suit in the manner provided by s. 30, Civil Procedure Code, 1882, the permission mentioned in that section might have been granted. MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION v. BUKSHI

[I. L. R., 6 All., 284

222. ————— *Malabar law—Joinder of parties—Suit for cancellation of deeds—Declaratory suit—Withdrawal of part of claim.*—A and B, junior members of a Malabar tarwad, sued to cancel certain mortgages executed by their karnavan and senior anandravan, on the ground that the secured debt was not binding on the tarwad, and to appoint A to the office of karnavan. The last part of the prayer was withdrawn. The mortgages were executed to secure a decree-debt, the decree having been passed *ex-parte* against the late karnavan of the tarwad. No fraud was alleged, but the lower Courts found that the karnavan had been guilty of fraud in allowing the decree to be passed *ex-parte*. The plaintiffs had not been parties to the decree, and the other junior members of the tarwad, who had been joined, were exempted from liability. Held *per curiam*—All the members of the plaintiffs' tarwad should have been joined actually or constructively under s. 30 of the Civil Procedure Code. MOIDIN KUTTI v. KRISHNAN

[I. L. R., 10 Mad., 322

223. ————— *Irregularity in civil case.*—The plaintiffs were fishermen belonging to the village of N. They claimed in this suit for themselves and the other fishermen of their village the exclusive right of fishing in the Negothna creek, between high and low water mark, within certain limits set forth in the plaint, and under s. 9 of the Specific Relief Act they sought to recover possession of that right from the defendants, who, they contended, had dispossessed them within six months before suit. It was contended by the defendants

PARTIES—continued.**2. SUITS BY SOME OF A CLASS AS REPRESENTATIVES OF CLASS—continued.**

that the plaintiffs, who claimed on behalf of other fishermen of the village, should have proceeded under s. 30 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882). Held that the objection was a good one; but, inasmuch as it was still open to the defendants to establish their right by a regular suit, the irregularity in the present suit was not such as to call for the exercise of the powers of the High Court under s. 622 of the Civil Procedure Code. BHUNDAL PANDA v. PANDOL POS PATIL

[I. L. R., 12 Bom., 221

224. ————— *Representation of numerous plaintiffs—Advertisement—Community of interest—Decree for management of a Hindu temple—Application for execution by person interested.*—In a suit by certain Tungalai Brahmans for declarations as to the mode of electing dharmakartas of a certain pagoda, etc., an order was made for a proclamation inviting "all persons interested to come in and be made parties, or see that others by whom they are content to be represented are made parties," and a decree was passed comprising a scheme to be carried out for such election, etc. A person not on the record and not a member of the Tungalai community, but claiming certain rights under the decree, now applied to compel the observance of the scheme. Held that the above order did not invest the suit with a representative character, and the applicant had no right to apply. RAGAVA v. RAJARATNAM I. L. R., 14 Mad., 57

225. ————— *Suit to remove trustee of Mahomedan endowment.*—The right of worship of each worshipper in a Mahomedan mosque or religious endowment is an independent right wholly irrespective of the right of the other worshippers, and therefore non-compliance by a worshipper with the provisions of s. 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure does not affect a suit for the removal of a trustee of a Mahomedan endowment. Jan Ali v. Ram Nath Mundul, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 32; Jawahra v. Akbar Hussain, I. L. R., 7 All., 178; Lutifunnisa Bibi v. Nazirun Bibi, I. L. R., 11 Calc., 35; and Zafaryab Ali v. Bakhtawar Singh, I. L. R., 5 All., 497, referred to. MOHIUDDIN v. SAYIDUDDIN alias NAWAB MEAN I. L. R., 20 Calc., 810

See KAMARAJU v. ASANALI SHERIFF

[I. L. R., 23 Mad., 99

226. ————— *Joint suit by persons who have a common cause of action—Declaratory decree—Denial of right—Perpetual injunction—Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), ss. 42 and 54.*—The plaintiffs were the hereditary gors or priests, residing at Dakor, who ordinarily conducted their yajmans or patrons to the temple of Shri Ranchhod Raiji, performed worship there on their behalf, and received remuneration for their services. The defendants were the shevaks or ministers of the idol; it was their duty to remain in constant attendance on the idol, perform the daily services at the temple, collect the offerings, and apply the same to the purposes of the foundation. On 12th October

PARTIES—continued**2 SUITS BY SOME OF A CLASS AS REPRESENTATIVES OF CLASS—continued**

1883 the shevaks issued rules prohibiting people from entering the Nij Mandir and Saja Mandir, which were particularly sacred chambers in the temple, except on payment of certain fees. Every visitor was required to purchase a ticket of admission to the interior parts of the temple. The plaintiffs thereupon sued for a declaration of their right of free access to the Nij Mandir and Saja Mandir at all times and on all occasions when the temple was open for purposes of public worship. They alleged that the new rules framed by the shevaks constituted an infringement of their immemorial rights of going into the said mandirs without any let or hindrance of worshipping the idol there for themselves and their patrons and of receiving whatever their patrons gave them. They therefore sought for a perpetual injunction restraining the shevaks from interfering with their rights. The plaintiffs were 203 in number. Thirteen of them obtained leave to bring the suit on behalf of themselves and the rest under s. 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act IV of 1882). The defendants contended *inter alia* that the plaintiffs had each a separate cause of action, that they had no right to sue jointly, that they were not entitled to a declaratory decree under s. 12 of the Specific Relief Act, and that the plaintiffs, never having been obstructed in the exercise of their rights had no cause of action. *Held* that the suit was rightly constituted under s. 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The rules made by the shevaks in 1883 interfered with the immemorial rights of the gors, and gave a common cause of action to all the plaintiffs. They were therefore entitled to sue jointly. *Held* also that the plaintiffs were entitled to a declaratory decree under s. 43 of the Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), as their title to free access with their patrons to the sacred shrines and to receive presents from their patrons unfettered by the rules of 1883 was denied by those rules. *Held* also that the plaintiffs were entitled to further relief by way of perpetual injunction under s. 54 of 1877, as the defendants had threatened to invade their enjoyment of property, and the invasion was such that pecuniary compensation would not afford adequate relief. *Held* also that the shevaks had no authority to issue the rules of the 12th October 1883 or to levy fees from worshippers in respect of any public religious services held in the temple. **HALLIDAS JIVRAM v. GOR PARABRAM HIRJI**

[I. L. R., 15 Bom., 399]

227 — *Suit to remove a mohant—"Numerous parties"*—The "numerous parties" mentioned in s. 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure mean parties capable of being ascertained. Two plaintiffs instituted a suit on behalf of themselves and 42 other persons named in a schedule to the plaint against a mohant of an akhra to have certain alienations of property belonging to the idol set aside, and the mohant removed on the ground that he was wasting the idol's property and setting up an adverse title to it, and to have another mohant and trustee of the property appointed in his place. The

PARTIES—continued**2 SUITS BY SOME OF A CLASS AS REPRESENTATIVES OF CLASS—continued**

plaintiffs alleged that they and the 42 others named in the schedule were in the habit of worshipping the idol or of contributing to the worship and expenses of it but it was clearly established by the evidence that any Hindu who chose was at liberty to give puja or render service and worship and that others than the plaintiffs and the 42 persons named in fact did so, and that the plaintiffs and the persons named were therefore not the only persons interested in the suit. The plaintiffs applied for and obtained leave to institute the suit under the provisions of s. 30 of the Code. A decree having been made in their favour, on appeal—*Held* that the suit was not one to which the provisions of s. 30 were applicable as the persons interested therein not being the whole Hindu community, were incapable of ascertainment. **SAJEDUR RAJA v. BAIDYANATH DEB**

[I. L. R., 29 Cal., 397]

228 — *Burial ground—Land belonging in common to all the Mahomedan inhabitants of a village—Encroachment by some of the Mahomedans—Right of suit of some members of a community*—Where certain Mahomedans of a village brought a suit against their Mahomedans of

Civil Procedure Code (Act IV of 1882). On second appeal—*Held* reversing the decree, that s. 30 of the Civil Procedure Code was not applicable.

229 — *Suit by some of the tenants on an estate on behalf of all the tenants to enforce rights against purchaser*—S. 30 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act IV of 1882) authorizes some of the raiyats of a village to sue the proprietor of it for themselves and the other raiyats for a declaration of their general rights and for an injunction restraining the proprietor from interfering with their enjoyment of those rights. **Phillips v. Hudson, L. R., 2 Ch., 243, Smith v. Earl Brownlow, L. R., 9 Eq., 211, and The Mayor of York v. Pilkington, 1 Atk., 252** followed. **Hallors v. Fernie, L. R., 3 Ch., 467**, referred to and distinguished. **AMZEDDIN HADIDHOV v. HALKISHVA MEKUCD** [I. L. R., 19 Bom., 391]

230 — *Persons having the same interest in one cause—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 26 and 30*—In a suit for the removal of masonry structures raised by one member of a community of Hindu priests upon a certain platform on which every member of the community had individual right to perform religious rites, praying also for a

PARTIES—continued.

2. SUITS BY SOME OF A CLASS AS REPRESENTATIVES OF CLASS—continued.

declaration and injunction in connection with such removal, the plaintiffs were seven persons claiming relief as the panch or committee representing the whole community, and also in their individual capacity. It was found by the Court that the plaintiffs did not constitute the panch, and that they did not in that character represent the community. *Held* that s. 26 of the Civil Procedure Code (1882) was only an enabling section, it allowed the plaintiffs to bring a joint action, and should not be read as though all persons of the community must be joined as plaintiffs. *Held* also that s. 30 of the Code is an enabling section, and did not debar the plaintiffs from suing in their own right in this case. **BAIJU LAL PARBATIA v. BULAK LAL PATHAK** . . . I. L. R., 24 Cal., 385

231. ————— *Misapplication of fund by municipality—Right of tax-payer to sue to restrain municipality from such misapplication—Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), s. 56, cl. (k).*—A suit will lie at the instance of individual tax-payers for an injunction restraining a municipality from misapplying its funds. **VAMAN TATTAJI v. MUNICIPALITY OF SHOLAPUR** . I. L. R., 22 Bom., 646

232. ————— *Religious endowment, Suit relating to—Suit by worshippers—Leave to sue—Non-joinder of Advocate General—Maintainability of suit.*—Four worshippers at a temple, who were also entitled to vote at the election of dharmakartas, filed a suit for a declaration that the election of certain persons to that office was void. Notice had not been given to the other worshippers, nor had leave of the Court been obtained prior to the institution of the suit. *Held* that the suit was maintainable notwithstanding that the Advocate-General had not been joined as a party; that s. 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure being permissive and not prohibitive and dealing with procedure only, and not affecting substantive rights, the omission to state in the plaint that the suit was instituted on behalf of other worshippers having similar rights to sue as the plaintiffs was not fatal to the maintainability of the suit; that the Court was competent, with a view of adjudicating completely and definitively on the matter in dispute, to require an amendment of the plaint, and that the suit need not necessarily be dismissed; that the omission to apply for leave under s. 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure is not in itself ground for dismissing a suit, but, on objection being taken, the suit should not be allowed to proceed except on the terms of the plaint being amended and the requisite leave being obtained; and that the granting of leave under s. 30 is not a condition precedent, and may take place after the institution of the suit. **Jan Ali v. Ram Nath Mundul**, I. L. R., 8 Cal., 32, and **Thackersey Dewaraj v. Hurbhum Nursey**, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 432, considered. **SRINIVASA CHARIAR v. RAGHAVA CHARIAR** . I. L. R., 23 Mad., 28

233. ————— *Leave must be granted before suit.*—In cases where leave under s. 30 of the Civil Procedure Code is necessary, such leave

PARTIES—continued.

2. SUITS BY SOME OF A CLASS AS REPRESENTATIVES OF CLASS—concluded.

must be obtained before the suit is brought, and cannot be given subsequently. **HARADHONE DASS v. RAMDOXAL RAI** . I. L. R., 21 Cal., 181 note

NITYANUND GHOSE v. MOHENDRO KRISTO GHOSE [I. L. R., 21 Cal., 181 note

234. ————— *Suit by numerous plaintiffs—Leave to institute suit—Right of suit.*—S. 30 of the Civil Procedure Code does not require an "express" permission to be recorded by the Court, but if such permission can be well gathered from the proceedings of the Court in which the suit was instituted, an Appellate Court may (where an objection that no permission was given is taken on appeal) infer from such proceedings that permission was really granted. The dictum of **STUART, C.J.**, in **Hira Lal v. Bhairon**, I. L. R., 5 All., 602, dissented from. **DHUNPUT SINGH v. PARESH NATH SINGH** . . . I. L. R., 21 Cal., 180

235. ————— *Leave to institute suit when to be given.*—In a suit brought under s. 30 of the Civil Procedure Code, the permission of the Court required by that section may be given subsequently to the filing of the suit. **FERNANDEZ v. RODRIGUES** . . . I. L. R., 21 Bom., 784

236. ————— *Numerous persons interested similarly in the result of a suit—Permission given to some to sue on behalf of all—Permission granted of the filing of suit by some only.*—*Held* that the permission required by s. 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure may be granted after the filing of a suit by some only of the persons interested therein. **Fernandez v. Rodrigues**, I. L. R., 21 Bom., 784, followed. **BAUDEO BHARTHI v. BIR GIR** [I. L. R., 22 All., 269

3. ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS.

(a) GENERALLY.

237. ————— *Discretion of Court—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 73.*—S. 73, Act VIII of 1859, was permissive, not imperative. Discretion is vested in a Court to make persons not before it parties to a suit. **PORAN MUNDUL MOLLAH v. SHAM CHAND GHOSE** . . . 1 W. R., 228

GYABAM SEAL v. ISSUR CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY [2 W. R., 158

238. ————— *Power of Court—Suit for share of estate of deceased—Power to change to one for administration.*—Where one son of a deceased party sued in the Recorder's Court another son, who had obtained a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860, for his share of the deceased's estate, it was held that the Recorder had no power to transform the suit into a general administration suit. The Court may, under s. 73, Act VIII of 1859, order all necessary parties who claim a share in the subject-matter of the suit to be made parties. **OH LING TEE v. AWKINIFFE**

[10 W. R., 86

PARTIES—continued.

3 ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

239. — *Ground for adding party*—*Likelihood of being affected by result of suit*—A person cannot be made a party to a suit unless he is likely to be affected by the result of the suit. *Joy Gobind Doss v. Goureeproshad Shaha* [7 W. R., 201]

240. — *Likelihood of being affected by result of suit*—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 73, Construction of.*—The words in s. 73 of Act VIII of 1859, "who may be likely to be affected by the result," construed to mean "likely to be affected, if added as parties" *Anga Thia Ya v. Mi Khan Mia*

[5 B. L. R., 371 : 13 W. R., 443]

241. — *Likelihood of being affected by result of suit*—*Interest in suit*—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 73*—Under s. 73, Act VIII of 1859, a person was not liable to be added as a party to the suit, although he might be "likely to be affected by the result," unless he was also entitled to, or claimed some interest in, the subject-matter of the suit. *Koegler v. Prosenno Coomarr Chatterjee* [I. L. R., 2 Calc., 472]

242. — *Community of interest with plaintiff or defendant*—*Civil Procedure Code, 1877, ss. 28, 29, 32*—*Held, reading ss. 28, 29, and 32 of Act X of 1877 together, that, where an application is made under s. 32 for the addition of a person, whether as plaintiff or defendant,*

the defendant K from the orders of the Subordinate Judge, applying the rule stated above, that such additions of parties, not being necessary to enable the Subordinate Judge "effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the suits," were not proper. The principles on which s. 73 of Act VIII of 1859 should be interpreted enunciated by Sir HARNES PEACOCK in *Joy Gobind Doss v. Gouree Proshad Shaha*, 7 W. R., 202, *Kaya Ram Texari v. Luchman Prasad*, B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 731 8 W. R., 4, 15, and *Ahmed Hussein v.*

v. PIANEY LAL [I. L. R., 3 All., 738]

243. — *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 32*—The object of s. 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which enables a Court to add parties whose presence before the Court may be

PARTIES—continued

3. ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.

necessary to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the suit, is to enable the Court to try and determine, once for all, material questions common to the parties and to third parties, and not merely questions between the parties to the suit. *YADIANADAYAN v. SITARAMAYYAN* [I. L. R., 5 Mad., 52]

244. — *Application to be added as a party*—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 32*—S. 32 does not contemplate any application to the Court by the person proposed to be added. *MOHINDERHOOSUN BISWAS v. SHOSHESHOOSUN BISWAS* [I. L. R., 5 Calc., 582]

245. — *Civil Procedure Code, s. 32*—*Power of Court to add party*—A Court may, in the exercise of its discretion under s. 32 of the Civil Procedure Code, add a party to a suit upon his own application. *RABBARA KHANUM v. NOORJERAN BEGUM alias DALIM SHAHIDA* [I. L. R., 13 Calc., 90]

246. — *Power to add parties*—*Adding parties after reference to Commissioner to take accounts*—After a decree has been made whereby a suit has been referred to the Commissioner's office to have accounts taken and property sold, the Court has still power (if it should be found necessary) to add as fresh parties to the suit persons who are interested in its subject-matter and are likely to be affected by its results. *VAKATCHAND LAKSHMINCHAND v. ADVOCATE GENERAL* 8 Bom., O. C., 98

247. — *Civil Procedure Code, ss. 30, 32*—*Party added after decree*—A Subordinate Judge having permitted the junior widow of a Hindu to be made a party to the proceedings in execution of a decree obtained by the senior widow against a debtor of their deceased husband, the High Court declined to interfere under s. 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *Quare*—Whether s. 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure does not give a Court a discretionary power to add parties after adjudication of the question raised in the suit. *LINGAYMAL v. CHUNIA VENKATAMMAL* [I. L. R., 6 Mad., 227]

248. — *Party added in appeal*—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 52*—*Party added in appeal who was not a party to the suit nor a representative of such a party*—*Remand*—When a Court hearing an appeal is of opinion that a person not a party to the suit and not entitled to be brought on the record in a representative capacity should be a party to the record its proper course is to remand the case to the Court of first instance, and to direct that Court to bring on the particular person as a defendant or as a plaintiff if he consents give him notice.

[I. L. R., 10 All., 332]

(5) POWER OF REVENUE COURTS TO ADD PARTIES.

249. — *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 32*—*Act XVIII of 1873 (N. W. P.*

PARTIES—continued.**3. ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

Rent Act).—*B* and *N*, the mortgagees of a mehal, granted the mortgagors a lease of the mehal, the mortgagors agreeing to pay "the mortgagees" a certain rent half-yearly "on account of the right they held in equal shares," and that, on default of payment of such rent, "the mortgagees" should be entitled to sue for payment. The mortgagors having made default in payment of the rent, and *N* refusing to join in a suit against the mortgagors to enforce payment, *B* sued them alone for a moiety of the rent due. The Revenue Court of first instance held, with reference to s. 106 of Act XVIII of 1873, that *B* could not sue separately. *Held* by the High Court that the order of the Revenue Court of first appeal directing, *inter alia*, that the Court of first instance should re-try the suit after making *N* a defendant in the suit, was not illegal, notwithstanding that the provisions of s. 32 of Act X of 1877 were not made applicable to the procedure of the Revenue Court by Act XVIII of 1873. **SHIB GOPAL v. BALDEO SAHAI** . . . **I. L. R., 2 All., 264**

(c) PLAINTIFFS.

250. ———— **Time for adding plaintiff**
—*Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 27, Exercise of power under.*—*Per PONTIFEX, J.*—The power given by s. 27 of the Code, of substituting or adding a plaintiff, ought to be exercised before the first hearing of the case. **CHUNDER COOMAR ROY v. GOCOOOL CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE** **I. L. R., 6 Calc., 370**

251. ———— **Right of plaintiff barred by limitation**—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 73.*—No person ought, under s. 73, to be added as a plaintiff whose right of action is barred by the law of limitation. **KISHEN LALL CHOWDHRY v. CHUNDER COOMAR ROY** . . . **W. R., 1864, 152**

GOPAL KASHI v. RAMABAI SAHEB PATVERDHAN
[12 Bom., 17]

252. ———— **Civil Procedure Code, ss. 27 and 32—Limitation—Institution of suits—Change of parties.**—The change of parties as plaintiffs, in conformity with the provisions of s. 27 of the Code, does not give rise to such a question of limitation as arises upon the addition of a new person as a defendant under s. 32. **SUBODINI DEBI v. GANODA KANT ROY** . **I. L. R., 14 Calc., 400**

253. ———— **Joinder when too late—Rejection of plaint—Joint cause of action—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), s. 22.**—*A*, who with his three brothers composed a joint Hindu family, brought a suit in his own sole name to recover a joint debt. When the objection was taken to the form of the suit on the ground of the non-joinder of *A*'s three brothers, it was too late to add them as co-plaintiffs by reason of s. 22 of the Limitation Act (XV of 1877), a suit on the debt being by that time time-barred. The three brothers at the hearing expressed their willingness that *A* should sue alone. *Held* that such assent did not obviate the necessity of joining all the proper parties as co-plaintiffs, and that the suit therefore, as

PARTIES—continued.**3. ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

framed, would not lie. *Held* further that *A* would have been in no better position had he joined his three brothers as co-plaintiffs after the suit was, as regards them, time-barred; since such a suit would have been virtually a suit by himself alone and therefore bad. **Boydonth Bag v. Grish Chunder Roy, I. L. R., 3 Calc., 26**, dissented from. **KALIDAS KEVALDAS v. NATHU BHAGWAN**

[I. L. R., 7 Bom., 221]

254. ———— **Suit by members of joint Hindu family carrying on business in partnership—Joint co-contractors.**—Two of the sons out of a joint Mitakshara family, consisting of a father and three sons and the widow and sons of a deceased son, and carrying on business in partnership, sued to recover money due on a hathchitta, dated the 11th December 1876; the last payment made and entered by the defendant being on the 20th July 1877. No time was fixed for payment of the money, so that it became payable on the date of the hathchitta. The suit was instituted on the 19th July 1880, and came on for hearing on the 26th July, when an objection was taken that all the parties who ought to sue were not on the record. On the application of the original plaintiffs, the names of the father and the third son were then added, and the plaintiffs were described as surviving partners of the deceased son. At the time the additional plaintiffs were made parties, the suit was, as regards them, barred by limitation. *Held* that the additional plaintiffs were rightly made parties to the suit, notwithstanding that the suit was, as far as they were concerned, barred. In actions of contract it is the right of the defendant, if he takes the objection in proper time, to insist upon all the persons with whom he contracted being joined as plaintiffs; and if, after the objection has been raised, the plaintiff proceeds with the suit without taking steps to add the person or persons whose non-joinder has been objected to, and the Court finds that the objection is well founded, the suit must be dismissed. *Held* that, inasmuch as the original plaintiffs could only enforce their claim in conjunction with the added plaintiffs, and the added plaintiffs were barred by s. 22 of Act XV of 1877, the claim of the original plaintiffs was also barred. **Boydonth Bag v. Grish Chunder Roy, I. L. R., 3 Calc., 26**, dissented from. There is no equity, but often much injustice, in allowing one joint contractor out of many to sue a defendant, notwithstanding an objection duly made by the latter; and the Court has no right to allow one contractor to recover under such circumstances, though he may, no doubt, afterwards adjust the sum which he recovers with his co-contractors. **RAM-SHEBUK v. RAMLALL KOONDOL**

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 815; 8 C. L. R., 457]

255. ———— **Civil Procedure Code, s. 32—Suit by surviving partner for debts due to firm—Limitation Act, 1877, s. 22.**—Except possibly in the case of an assignment by the other surviving partner or partners, it is not competent to one only of two or more surviving partners to sue for

PARTIES—continued

3 ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

a debt due to the firm *Dular Chand v Balram Das*, 1 L R, 1 All, 453, and *Gobind Prasad v Chandar Sekhar*, 1 L R, 9 All, 496, referred to A Court may, under s 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure add a party necessary to a suit, although it may be obliged by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, to dismiss the suit after such party has been added *Ramteb v Ram Lal Koodoo*, 1 L R, 6 Calc, 815, and *Kalidas Keral Das v Nathu Bhagwan* 1 L R, 7 Bom, 217, referred to *Oriental Bank Corporation v Chattri*, 1 L R, 12 Calc, 642, discussed IMAM UD DIN v JALADHAR [1 L R, 14 All, 524]

256

Non joinder of

parties—Application to join necessary parties refused by Court of first instance—Application

suit The application was rejected, and the suit was dismissed for want of parties On appeal the District Court in July 1890 holding that the lower Court ought to have joined the co-sharers, passed an order making them co-plaintiffs, and then confirmed the lower Court's decree on the ground that at the time (3rd July 1890) the co-sharers were made plaintiffs the suit was barred by limitation On appeal to the High Court, *Held*, remanding the case, that the order of the lower Appeal Court of the 3rd July 1890, allowing the co-sharers' application which had been made on the 24th January 1889, but had been refused by the Court of first instance should be treated as operating *nunc pro tunc*, and that the co-sharers should be regarded as having been made parties to the suit when their application was made The delay was attributable to the act of the Court, and the plaintiffs should not suffer from it *RAMKRISHNA MORESHWAR v RAMABAI*

[1 L R, 17 Bom., 20]

257.

Non joinder of

parties—Suit in name of a firm by its manager—Addition of name of other partner as co plaintiff—

Procedure Code
Act (XV) of
1877 s 32—
right to recover a
debt the plaintiff was
the manager S & A
was a partner in
the suit, he was
in January 1888

The defendants then contended that the suit was time-barred under s. 22 of the Limitation Act (XV of 1877) *Held* that the case was one of misdescription and not of non-joinder, for the action was brought in the name of the firm by its manager,

PARTIES—continued.

3 ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

The order of the words in the vernacular plaint showed that S, the manager, did not sue in his own name The defendants were entitled to have the name of the other partner disclosed, but it being found as a fact that S was entitled to sue for the firm, the addition of M's name on the record came within the provisions of s 27 of the Civil Procedure Code *HASTURCHAND BAHIRAY-DAS v SAGARMAL SHIRAM* 1 L R, 17 Bom, 413

258

Suit by one partner on joint cause of action—Consent of other partners to suit proceeding—Refusal to amend plaint on appeal—A suit was instituted by one only of the partners of a firm in respect of a cause of action which had accrued to all jointly Notwithstanding that objection to the non-joinder of the other partners was duly taken the plaintiff continued him self with putting in a petition on behalf of the other partners intimating their willingness that the suit should proceed in the sole name of the plaintiff instead of applying to the Court to add the other partners as plaintiff On appeal the High Court admitted the objection, and refused, under the circumstances to add the other partners as plaintiffs *DULAR CHAND v BALRAM DAS* 1 L R, 1 All, 453

259

Addition of plaintiff whose original plaintiff has no right to sue *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 32—A* and as only son and heir of his father B C, the widow of B having with the concurrence of A, taken out letters of administration to B's estate, was on the application

suit, inasmuch as A had no right at all to sue S 32, as far as the addition of plaintiffs is concerned only applies to those cases in which the original party who brought the suit had something to sue *CHUNDER COOMAR ROY v GOOZOL CHUNDER BRUTTACHARJEE* 1 L R, 8 Calc, 370

260

Joinder of a

plaintiff—A defendant who has assigned his interest in a suit where original plaintiff has no right of suit—*Civil Procedure Code (1852) ss 27 and 32—A* defendant who has assigned all his rights in the subject matter of the suit and has no longer any

261.

Adding as plaintiff a defendant who has assigned his interest in a suit where original plaintiff has no right of suit—*Civil Procedure Code (1852) ss 27 and 32—A* defendant who has assigned all his rights in the subject matter of the suit and has no longer any

PARTIES—continued.**3. ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

262. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 32—Suit by benamidar.*—A mortgage bond was executed ostensibly in favour of *R*, but *J* was the real mortgagee. A suit was brought by *R*, the benamidar, to enforce the bond; *J*, the real mortgagee, made over the debt on a date previous to the suit, but executed the formal deed of assignment on a date subsequent thereto. The assignees were then added as plaintiffs to the suit. *Held* that a benamidar may sue, and, distinguishing the case of *Chunder Coomar Roy v. Gocool Chunder Bhutacharjee*, *I. L. R.*, 6 Cal., 370, that the assignees were rightly added as plaintiffs under s. 32 of the Civil Procedure Code. *Held* also that s. 32 is wide enough to meet every case of defect of parties; and, further, that the power to add parties must be exercised with reference to the interests which those parties have at the time when the addition is being considered. *BHOLA PERSHAD v. RAM LALL*. *I. L. R.*, 24 Cal., 34

263. ————— *Action for slander.*—Plaintiff sued first defendant for damages for slander of plaintiff's sister. The Court, regarding the suit as defective for want of parties, made plaintiff's sister a co-plaintiff under s. 73, Act VIII of 1859. *Held* that the defect was one not to be remedied under that section, and that, as there was no right of suit in the plaintiff, the suit should have been dismissed. *SUBBAIYAR v. KRISTNAYAR*

[*I. L. R.*, 1 Mad., 383

264. ————— *Procedure.*—In a suit by reversioners to set aside an alienation by the widow, where the Court finds that not the plaintiffs, but another reversioner not represented on the suit, had such right, it should not adjudicate on the propriety or otherwise of the alienation, but the suit should be dismissed. *GOSAIEN SHIVA RAM v. RUGHORAI*. 2 Agra, 44

265. ————— *Suit to cancel under-tenures—Act XI of 1859, s. 37.*—On the 13th January 1871 *A* and *B* purchased an estate sold for arrears of Government revenue. The original proprietors asserted their right to collect the rents of a portion of the property by virtue of holding two shikmi talukhs and a howla tenure. This right was affirmed by the High Court in April 1875. *B* had previously sold his interest to *C*. On the 29th May 1876 *A* created a patni of his eight annas in favour of *D* and *E*, and on the 4th July 1876 *C* purchased all the rights of the original proprietors. On the 18th January 1877 *A* sued under Act XI of 1859, s. 37, to cancel or vary the tenures, making the original proprietors *C* and various tenants, defendants. *C* objected that *A* had no right of suit or cause of action, as he had parted with all his rights to *D* and *E*; and that, as his entire interest in the estate was only 8 annas, he could not sue to cancel a part only of the sub-tenures. *D* and *E* then applied to be added as parties, and were made plaintiffs. *Held* that *A* had no cause of action, as he had previously parted with all his rights as zamindar, to cancel these tenures in favour of *D* and *E*; nor could *D* and *E*

PARTIES—continued.**3. ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

sue, as they were not "purchasers of an entire estate." That *A* having no cause of action, it was not competent to the lower Court to add *D* and *E* as plaintiffs, and so introduce a right of action which did not previously exist. *DWARKANATH PAL v. GRISH CHUNDER BANDOPADHYA*

[*I. L. R.*, 6 Cal., 827

266. ————— *Consent to be added as plaintiff—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 32.*—Under s. 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure, no person can be added as a plaintiff unless he has previously consented thereto; and if a person objects to be added as a plaintiff, the proper course is to make him a defendant. *UMA SUNDARI DAS v. RAMJI HALDAR*. *I. L. R.*, 7 Cal., 242.

[9 C. L. R., 13

See TARA CHUNDER BANERJEE v. AMER MUNDUL. 22 W. R., 394

where it was held, under s. 73 of Act VIII of 1859, that persons might be made co-plaintiffs without their consent.

267. ————— *Application to add plaintiff—Suit for partition.*—A party holding a miras or perpetual lease of some debatur lakhiraj property to the extent of 12 annas under co-sharers who covenanted in the pottah that he should be entitled to claim partition, sued the owner of the other 4 annas for a partition, making his lessors co-defendants. *Held* that they might properly have been made co-plaintiffs, and that the Court of first instance should under Act VIII of 1859, s. 73, make them such. *GOUR CHURN SOOR v. JUGOBUNDHOO SEN*

[22 W. R., 437

268. ————— *Adoption after suit by widow—Co-plaintiff.*—Where a Hindu widow instituted a suit in respect of rights inherited by her from her deceased husband, and then adopted a son, — *Held* that, under s. 73 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the adopted son might be made a co-plaintiff. *PARAVARTANI v. AMBALAYANA PILLAI*. *EX-PARTE PARAVARTANI*. 1 Mad., 197

269. ————— *Widow as guardian and in her own right.*—Where the son of a Hindu widow died after her re-marriage, and she sued as guardian of her daughter by her first husband claiming the estate of her son, an application by her to be joined as co-plaintiff in her own right, was allowed. *KEMP, J. OKHORA SOOT v. BHEDEN BARIANEE*. 10 W. R., 34

270. ————— *Suit for work done ignoring power given to another to sue.*—*J M* executed in favour of *P* an instrument (authorizing *P* to recover, by suit or otherwise, from *Messrs. W and N* a sum of Rs22,500 or thereabouts) which contained this clause: "From whatever sum *P* may recover from *Messrs. W and N*, he is to pay himself the sum of Rs8,640, which is due to himself, and also the expenses he may incur in making recovery, and he is to hand over the surplus to me." *J M*, ignoring the above instrument, sued *N* for the Rs22,500 mentioned in it. *P* thereupon applied to be made a

PARTIES—continued

3 ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

party to the suit under s 73 of the Code His application was granted, and he was joined as a co-plaintiff. *Held* that P was properly made a party, but, as the validity of the instrument was disputed by J M, P should rather have been joined as a defendant than as a plaintiff. **PESTANJI MANCHAJI WADIA v MATCHETT** 7 Bom., A C., 10

271. — *Suit on behalf of minor without certificate—Adding party—Costs*—A suit, having been instituted by a guardian in the name of an infant without a certificate under Act XL of 1854, was dismissed by the lower Appellate Court. The minor, on coming of age, applied to have his name substituted on the record. The High Court, under s 73, Act VIII of 1859, ordered that his name should be added as plaintiff, and that the suit should be proceeded with. But as the dismissal by the lower Court was correct so far as the materials before the Court enabled it to deal with the suit, the order of remand was not to take effect until all the costs of the defendant had been paid by the plaintiffs. **MADHUCHUNDER CROWDER v BUKTESWAR DEBHA** 12 W. R., 102

272. — *Suit by father*—*father—others for father, the co-trans plaintiffs*—in the suit on the ground that they had a joint interest with their father in their grandfather's estate. *Held* that, under the circumstances, the application was properly granted. **BIRENDI NARAYANA v CHINPA NARAYANA RUPDI** [I L R., 6 Mad, 331]

273. — *Civil Procedure Code, 1852, s 80—Joinder of parties—Suit for cancellation of deeds—Declaratory suit—Withdrawal of part of claim*—A and B, junior members of a Malabar tarwad, sued to cancel certain mortgages executed by their karnavan and senior anandavan, on the ground that the secured debt was not binding on the tarwad and to appoint A to the office of karnavan. The last part of the prayer was withdrawn. The mortgages were executed to secure a decree debt, the decree having been passed *ex parte* against the late karnavan of the tarwad. No fraud was alleged, but the lower Courts found that the karnavan had been guilty of fraud in allowing the decree to be passed *ex parte*. The plaintiffs had not been parties to the decree, and the other junior members of the tarwad who had been joined were exempted from liability. *Held per curiam*—All the members of the plaintiffs' tarwad should have been joined actually, or constructively under s 70 of the Civil Procedure Code. **MOHINI KUTTI v KRISHNAN** [I L R., 10 Mad., 322]

274. — *Joinder of plaintiffs—Malabar Law—Inheritance—Suit by one of two co-heirs*—In a suit by one of two co-heirs of a Malabar decession to recover land, the property of the decession, the other heir being

PARTIES—continued.

3 ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued

joined as defendant, there was no evidence that the latter had repudiated the right of the plaintiff to sue in conjunction with himself, and it appeared that he had not been consulted as to the institution of the suit. *Held* that the suit was bad for non-joinder of the co-heir as plaintiff. **PARAMESWARAN v SHANGARAN** I L R., 14 Mad., 489

275. — *Property vested in three sabbas—Suit by members representing two—Maintainability of suit*—A temple was

to the suit, or that they had repudiated the right of the plaintiff to sue in conjunction with that sabbha. Permission to sue as representing the whole of the members of the three sabbhas had been refused. *Held* that the suit was not maintainable. **PURANATHAN SOMATAPPA v SANKARA MENON** [I L R., 23 Mad., 62]

(d) DEFENDANTS

276. — *Ground for adding defendants—Claims opposed to that of plaintiff*—Only persons whose claims must necessarily be taken into consideration before deciding on the plaintiff's title should be joined as defendants in a suit. **CHITRAKANT v KEROTSON** 9 W. R., 158

277. — *Prevent on of unnecessary litigation—Discretion of Judge*—The object of s 74, Act VIII of 1859 is to prevent needless litigation, and there are cases—e.g., when it is necessary to make plaintiff's coparceners defendants—when a Judge should exercise the discretion vested in him by that section even if the plaintiff omits to ask him to do so. **NOTRE CHRYD DOSS v MUNEER DUTT DOSS** 15 W. R., 432

278. — *Likelihood of being affected by result of suit—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 73—Raising unnecessary issues*—S 73 of the Civil Procedure Code enables the Court to bring in as parties to the suit any person whose rights appear to be involved and who may be affected by the result of the suit. It does not enable parties who are not liable to be affected by the result to come in and raise altogether new issues which do not properly arise. Where the parties however, all acquiesced in the irregularity, and the suit went to trial on the issues raised by the admitted defendant the High Court did not think it necessary to quash the proceedings. **PADMALOCHAN SEN v JAL CHAND GUPTA** [I B L R., S. N., 23; 10 W. R., 283]

279. — *Likelihood of being affected by result of suit—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 73—Discretion of Court—Suit for possession—Form of decree*—In a suit to recover possession of a certain property, the plaintiff stated that

PARTIES—continued.**3. ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

co-sharers with the defendants on the record in the property in dispute. The application was granted for the added defendants were found to be possessed of the share which they claimed, and on the ground which they advanced the plaintiff's claim was dismissed. The plaintiff's claim as against the original defendants, who made no opposition, was dismissed. In special appeal, on the ground that they did not have been made defendants, and that the plaintiff was not bound to prove his case against any body else but the person against whom he had brought the suit. *Held* that s. 73, Act VIII of 1859 does not give to the Courts of original jurisdiction a discretion in such cases that the action is not limited entirely to cases where the suit is framed in good faith, that the words "persons who may be likely to be affected by the result" do not mean persons who are likely to be affected by the result. *KARIMABAD SING v. JAINCHAND RAY*

[3 B. L. R., A. C., 24 : 11 W. R., 361]

280. — *Application to add defendant—Suit to set aside certificate of sale of property.* The plaintiff claimed to be entitled to a share of Rs. 36 to 12 out of the estate left by M. and brought a suit against the two widows of M. to set aside a certificate of sale granted under Act XXVII of 1860, to set aside the certificate, and for possession of the estate with mesne profits from the death of M. to the institution of this suit. A and others, who claimed to be entitled to a portion of the property specified in the plaint, intervened, and asked to be made defendants under s. 73 of Act VIII of 1859. *Held* that they were not parties likely to be affected by the result within s. 73 of the act, and should not have been made parties to the suit. *ANAND HOSAIN v. KHADIA*

[3 B. L. R., A. C., 28 note: 10 W. R., 369]

281. — *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 73, 350—Act XXVII of 1860, s. 4—Certificate of administration—Suit by co-heir against holder of certificate.*—In a suit against a co-heir, who had obtained a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860, for an account of the estate of the deceased proprietor, a third party was added as a defendant under s. 73 of Act VIII of 1859, "it appearing from the accounts put in that a large portion of the assets had been disposed of by him as agent" of the holder of the certificate. On appeal, *Held* that a co-heir is entitled to follow property of the deceased into the hands of any person who has misappropriated it, and such right is not taken away by the certificate. Therefore, any person who, with the consent of the holder of the certificate, has improperly possessed himself of property belonging to the deceased, and misappropriated it, may be joined as a co-defendant. The third party was rightly so joined in this case. *NGA THA YA v. MI KHAN MHAW*

[5 B. L. R., 371: 13 W. R., 443]

PARTIES—continued.**3. ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

capacity but through an agent, the corporate body is not likely to be affected by the result of the suit. A Court is justified in refusing an application to make such corporate body a party in the suit under s. 73, Act VIII of 1859. *NUMBERS CHURCH v. PAUL v. STRIMPSON*

15 W. R., 534

283. — *Adding defendant—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 73—Suit for partition—Adverse title.* In a suit for a partition of the allodial land of a defendant, who had taken up on certain small lands, the Justice held that the soil lands were not equal, but the s. if required lands of his (defendant's) son, who ought to be made a party. *Held*, on appeal, on a previous decision, that as the suit interest was not adverse both to himself and defendant, under the point raised was cleared up, the intervenor could not stand, and the son must therefore be made a party under s. 73, Act VIII of 1859. *JOY KISHOR MOGGERJEE v. RAJ KISHOR MOGGERJEE*

[16 W. R., 101]

284. — *Suit for partition—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 73.* An intervenor claiming under a title adverse to that set up both by the plaintiff and the defendant might be made a defendant, under s. 73, Act VIII of 1859, if his interest in the subject-matter of dispute was likely to be affected by the decision between them, as in a suit for possession by foreclosure of a mortgage, in which the defendant admitted the fact of the mortgage, but the intervenor came in declaring the mortgage to be false and collusive between the alleged mortgagor and mortgagee, for the purpose of depriving him of a mokurari tenure which he held in the alleged mortgagor's estate. *SARODA PERSHAD MITTAL v. KALASH CHANDER BASERJEE*

[7 W. R., 315]

285. — *Persons likely to be affected by result of suit—Intervenor—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 73.*—A person could not be made a party to a suit under s. 73, Act VIII of 1859, unless he was likely to be affected by the result of the suit. Where an intervenor claimed a portion of the subject-matter of the suit, it was held that it would be most inconvenient and contrary to all principle if every person claiming a title adverse to those set up by the plaintiff and defendant in the suit should intervene and be introduced into the suit, so that, as soon as the plaintiff's title was determined against him, the intervenor might take up the case as a fresh claimant. *JOY GOBIND DOSS v. GOUDERESHAD SHAHA*

7 W. R., 201

286. — *Intervenor—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 73.*—Plaintiff sued to recover possession of a share of an estate which he alleged he purchased from the principal defendant, who denied plaintiff's title on the ground that the purchase-money had not been paid. Subsequently certain persons prayed to be made defendants, as they held a dar-mokurari, and were not liable to be turned out. They were accordingly added as defendants under s. 73, Civil Procedure Code. It then appeared that the possession sought by plaintiff was khas

PARTIES—continued.**3 ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued**

possession *Held* that, although it was *prima facie* necessary for these intervenors to be made defendants, yet, after the intention of the plaintiff became apparent, nothing would be gained by removing them from the record, even if the Court had power to do so in special appeal **KWUL SAROO v ISSUR DYAL ROY** 12 W. R. 334

287. *Suit for ejectment by landlord—Intervenor*—In a suit by a landlord to eject his tenant, persons alleging a title adverse to the landlord should not be made parties under s 73, Act VIII of 1859. Their introduction could not change the character of the suit, and if they wish to establish their own title otherwise than through the tenant, they should bring a separate suit **GANU BIN HANMANTRAY v MORO GANESH** [10 Bom. 429]

KARTICK NATH PARRY v CHUMUN ROY [21 W. R. 51]

288. *Suit for declaration of title to portion of land*—In a suit for establishment of title to a portion of land with which defendants repudiated all connection, alleging the land to be in the possession of third parties, who were in consequence made defendants by an order of the Court under s 73, Civil Procedure Code,—*Held* that these parties were rightly made defendants, as having been interested both in the subject matter and in the result of the suit, and even if they had been wrongly made defendants, the onus would, under the circumstances, remain on the plaintiffs **RAM TARUCH GHOSAL v RADHA BULLU SINGAR** [15 W. R. 97]

289. *Intervenor in*

have been made a party under s 10 of the Code, but that his objection should have been entertained under ss 80 and 216 of the Procedure Code **RAJ BUTTU DASS v GOBIND DASS** 2 Agra, 141

290. *Intervenor—Suit for specific performance*—In a suit to enforce the performance of a contract on the allegation that defendant had received the consideration-money, but refused to execute the conveyance, a third party intervened alleging a subsequent conveyance of the same property by an instrument which had been

issued between him and the other parties to the suit **GUDADHAR CHATTERJEE v RAJ KRISHN ROY** [13 W. R. 73]

291. *Joint creditor*—Where one of several joint creditors who has no rights separate from that of the others refuses to

PARTIES—continued**3 ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued**

join in the suit as plaintiff and there is no averment of collusion on his part with the defendant, he cannot rightly be made a defendant in the suit **KRISHNARAY BACHANDEA v MANAJI BIN SAYAJI**

[11 Bom. 103]

GURU PRASHAD ROY v RAS MOHUN NUKHOPADHYA 1 C. L. R. 431

292. *Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), ss 28 and 32—Judicature Act, Order xvi, Rules 3 and 6*—The plaintiffs brought a suit to recover certain sums of money from the defendants due to them under certain contracts which they alleged had been entered into by themselves and one A D as agent of the defendants and asked for an account. The defendants, in their written statement, contended that there was no privity of contract between themselves and the plaintiffs, and denied the alleged agency of A D. The plaintiffs, before the hearing, applied to the Court to have A D added as a party defendant under ss 28 and 32 of Act X of 1877, asking to be allowed to amend their plaint so as to pray for relief in the alternative against the original defendants or the said A D, or both against the original defendants and the said A D. *Held* that under s 28 they were entitled to the order on the authority of the case of *Child v Stenning, L. J., 5 Ch. D. 695* **BRIDGER DASS v HOARE, MILLER & CO.** 1 L. R. 8 Cal. 170

293. *Vendor and purchaser—Joinder—Civil Procedure Code 1877, s 32*—In a suit by the purchaser of goods by sample against the vendors for damages, on the ground that the bulk did not correspond with the sample, the

same as that between themselves and their vendor. *Held*, refusing the application that the plaintiff "ought" not to have made the vendor to the defendants a party to the suit, and that his presence was not "necessary in order to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the suit" **MAHOMED HANSAH v NICOL, FLEMING & CO** [1 L. R. 4 Cal. 355; 2 C. L. R. 330]

294. *Mortgagees of property—Suit to recover title-deeds*—In a suit by a father against a son to recover the title-deeds

persons who alleged that they were mortgagees from the son, were made parties. *Held* that they should not have been made parties under s 73 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1859, simply on the ground that they had lent money to the son on the security of the property **AKBER ALI v MAHOMED FAIZ HUSSAIN** [15 W. R. 13]

PARTIES—continued.**3. ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

295. ————— *Suit for partition—Mortgagee of interest of co-owner—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 32.*—In a suit for the partition of joint family property, the mortgagees of the right, title, and interest of the plaintiff applied under s. 32 of the Civil Procedure Code to be added as parties. *Held* that their presence was not necessary in order “to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate and settle all the questions involved in the suit” within the meaning of s. 32. **MOHINDRO BHOOSUN BISWAS v. SHOSHEE-BHOOSUN BISWAS** . . . **I. L. R., 5 Cal., 882**

296. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 32 and 372—Mortgagee added as party—Purchaser pendente lite.—Mortgage before suit of defendant's interest.*—*A* sued *V* and *S* to establish his right to attach a certain house in execution of a decree obtained by him in a previous suit. In their written statement the defendants alleged that *A* had obtained the decree in question by fraud. Shortly before the present suit, *V* had mortgaged the house to *H* for Rs3,000. About three weeks after the suit had been filed, *H* advanced a further sum of Rs5,000 to *V* on the same security, and on the same day (12th December 1881) entered into an agreement with *V*, by which he agreed to buy the house for Rs45,000, the sale to be completed immediately after the decision of the present suit. The agreement provided that *V* should defend the suit; but, if the result of the suit should be to establish the plaintiff's right to seize the house in execution, then that *H* should be at liberty to cancel the contract of sale. Subsequently *V* wrote to *H* declaring his intention of abandoning his defence. *H* thereupon applied to be made a defendant to the suit, in order to protect the house from the plaintiff. *Held* that *H* was entitled to be made a party under ss. 32 and 372 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882). **AHMEDBOY HUMBHOY v. VULLEBHOY CASSUMBHOY. EX-PARTE HASSAN-BHOY VISRAM** . . . **I. L. R., 8 Bom., 323**

297. ————— *Suit for possession after rejection of claim under s. 246, Civil Procedure Code, 1859.*—*M* divided her estate among her children, retaining for herself one-seventh, which was afterwards increased by a portion of what had been given to one of the sons, who died. *M*'s rights in the estate were sold in execution to *D*, who sold them to *N* who sold them to *K*. *K* brought a suit against certain parties, who held the estate in *zur-i-peshgi* from *M* and her family for possession of the whole estate, but obtained a decree for one-seventh only, giving him possession conditionally on his paying to the *zur-i-peshgidars* *M*'s proportion of the loan. This decree was confirmed on appeal, and *K* made liable for the costs of those defendants in respect of whom his claim had been dismissed. Meantime *B*, an old judgment-creditor of *K*'s father, took out execution against *R*, and applied for sale of *K*'s rights in the estate, which were accordingly sold, the purchaser being *K* himself. Subsequently one of *M*'s daughters, a successful defendant in the suit brought by *K*, took out execution of her decree for

PARTIES—continued.**3. ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

costs, and put up *K*'s rights for sale. The sale was opposed, under s. 246, Civil Procedure Code, 1859, by *R*, a son of *B*, whose claim was summarily rejected, and *K*'s rights were bought by one *A*. *R* then brought a suit within one year to set aside the sale, and to have his own title declared. The suit was against the purchaser and against the representatives of the *zur-i-peshgidars*; but on the petition of *L*, one of *M*'s heirs, her name was added to the list of defendants. The first Court gave *R* a decree, but the lower Appellate Court found that his claim was barred by limitation against *L*, on the ground of non-possession within twelve years, and in respect of the *zur-i-peshgidar* because *K*'s decree had lapsed by delay in execution. *Held* that *L* was interested in the result of the suit, and the lower Courts committed no error in law in admitting her to be a defendant under s. 73, Civil Procedure Code, 1859. **RAM SURUN SINGH v. MAHOMED AMEER** . . . **13 W. R., 78**

298. ————— *Official Assignee—Suits against insolvent pending at time vesting order is made.*—The Official Assignee has no legal right under the Insolvent Act to apply to be made a party to suits against the insolvent pending at the time of a vesting order being made, nor has he the power, after judgment and decree have been pronounced in a suit against the insolvent prior to his vesting order, to get himself made a party to such suit with a view of setting aside the judgment or appealing therefrom. **IN RE HUNT, MONNET & CO. EX-PARTE GAMBLE v. BHOLAGIR MANGIR**

[1 Bom., 251]

299. ————— *Suit originally against owners—Amendment of plaint—Ship added as party defendant.*—In a suit for collision originally filed against the owners of a ship, *Held* that the plaintiffs might amend the plaint by adding the ship as a party defendant. **BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY v. SHEPHERD**

[I. L. R., 12 Bom., 237]

300. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 32—Joinder of new defendant against whom the plaintiff prays no relief.*—Suit upon a bond of which the obligor was therein described as the manager of a certain muth. The defendants, who were the sons of the obligor (since deceased), pleaded that the debt was contracted by their father for the benefit of the muth and as manager of the muth. The Judge ordered that the representative of the muth be joined as defendant in the suit under s. 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and subsequently a decree was passed against him. *Held* that the order under s. 32 was right, although the plaintiff had prayed for no relief against the muth. **THIRTHASAMI v. GOPALA** . **I. L. R., 13 Mad., 32**

301. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 437—Nonjoinder of parties—Persons having interest in suit.*—The holder of an impartible zamindari, governed by the law of primogeniture, having a son, executed a mining lease of part of the zamindari for a period of twenty years, by which no benefit was to accrue to the grantor unless mining

PARTIES—continued.**3 ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued**

operations were carried on with success, and the commencement of mining operations was left optional with the lessee. On the death of the grantor, his minor son and successor, by the Collector of the district as his next friend (authorized in that behalf by the Court of Wards), now sued the assignee of the lessee to have the lease set aside. The defendant had executed a declaration of trust in respect of his interest in favour of certain persons who were not joined. *Held per MUTTUSAMI AYYAR and WILKINSON, JJ.* (affirming the judgment of PARKER, J.), that the defendant's interests not having been shown to be hostile to those of the persons entitled under the declaration of trust, the suit was not bad for non-joinder. **BERESFORD v. RAMASUBBA**

[I. L. R., 13 Mad., 107]

302. — *Dismissal of suit for non-joinder of parties—Necessary party—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1902), s. 23.*

in the absence of certain persons, who, like the

tion. *Held* that, inasmuch as the absent decree-holders had applied for attachment and sale of the pro-

in the suit, and as their presence was necessary in order to enable the Court effectually and completely to adjudicate upon and settle all the questions involved in the suit, the absent decree-holders were necessary parties to it, and the plaintiff not having brought them on the record as defendants, the suit was not maintainable. **Mahtomed Badshah Nisool, Fleming, I. L. R., 1 Cal., 355**, distinguished. **DURGIA CHARAN SARKAR v. JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE**

[I. L. R., 27 Cal., 403]

303. — *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 32—Powers conferred by s. 32, exercised after an order has been passed under s. 103—The powers conferred by s. 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of the addition of parties are exercisable even after a suit had been reinstated on an application under s. 103 of the Code made by one of the defendants who had not been served with notice of the suit.* **TIKAM SINGH v. KISHORE RAMANJHI**

[I. L. R., 20 All., 188]

304. — *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 32—Suit for property wrongly sold in execution—Person claiming under distinct title—An order for sale was made in execution*

PARTIES—continued.**3 ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

of a decree. A party claiming the property objected. His objection was overruled by the Court of first instance. He appealed to the High Court. The High Court held that the property ordered to be sold was not the property included in the mortgage on which the decree for sale was made, and was not property which could be sold under that decree. In the meantime, the sale had taken place. Thereupon the owner of the property, which the High Court had held on appeal, was not saleable brought a suit and made the decree-holders and auction-purchaser parties to it, and claimed as against them his property. *Held* that it was not competent to the Court, acting under s. 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to introduce into this suit as a defendant a person who claimed the property in suit by a title quite distinct from that under which any of the parties to the suit claimed. **KALIAN RAI v. RAI RATAN**

I. L. R., 18 All., 308

305. — *Application to file award and for consent decree—Application by creditor of defendant to be made a party to suit—Objection by creditor to filing award—Procedure—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 491—The plaintiff applied to file an award and for a decree in terms thereof, to which the defendant consented. K, a creditor of the defendant, thereupon applied to be made a party to the suit and objected to the filing of the award and to the decree, alleging that the award was fraudulent and fictitious and had been made in collusion with the defendant. *Held* that K ought not to have been made a party to the suit. His remedy was to apply under s. 194 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) for an attachment before judgment of the defendant's property.* **DONGARSI DIPCHAND v. UJASMI VALSI**

[I. L. R., 22 Bom., 727]

306. — *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 29, 32—Party interested in decision—Suit for removal of a trustee.—Plaintiff brought the present suit to remove the present Sardar Pandit of the temple of Baidyanath and the*

certs that of primogeniture. One of the issues was "If the

UMESHANANDA DUTTA JHA . 4 C. W. N., 402

307. — *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 572—Champerter*

PARTIES—continued.**3. ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

Application by, to be made a party to the suit—Assignment to respondent, disputed—Compromise.—Case in which one K, who had advanced money to the plaintiff to enable her to carry on the suit and had obtained an assignment of half of her interest, which assignment was disputed by the plaintiff, was made a party defendant on his own application. **RAJANATH DASSETT v. DEBENDRA NATH SHAW**

[3 C. W. N., 754]

308. ———— *Power of Court—Limitation—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 23, 363, 364.*—No question of limitation can arise with respect to the Court's power to make an order adding a party defendant to a suit. **ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION v. CHAKRIOL**

[I. L. R., 12 Calc., 642]

Nor a respondent. **MANICKYA MOYEE v. BORODA PRASAD MOOKERJEE**

I. L. R., 9 Calc., 355
[11 C. L. R., 430]

309. ———— *Limitation—Suit for partnership accounts—Joint contract—Necessary parties, Omission of—Time of joining, how material.*—A suit was brought for partnership accounts. Up on the objection of the defendant, it was found that a necessary party defendant had been omitted, and such party was afterwards added as a defendant at a time when the suit as against him was barred. *Held* that the whole suit was rightly dismissed. **RANBOYAL v. JUSUMSAY COONDHO**

I. L. R., 14 Calc., 791

310. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 32—Court adding a defendant—Limitation.*—No question of limitation arises where a Court, of its own motion, under s. 32 of the Civil Procedure Code, adds a party defendant to a suit. **ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION v. CHAKRIOL**, I. L. R., 12 Calc., 642, followed. **GRISH CHUNDER SASMAL v. DWARKA NATH DINDA**

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 640]

KHADIR MOJDEEN v. RAMA NAIK

[I. L. R., 17 Mad., 12]

311. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 32—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), s. 22—Adding party by a Court of its own motion.*—No question of limitation arises, and s. 22 of the Indian Limitation Act does not apply when the Court of its own motion acts under s. 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and orders that the name of any person be added as a defendant. **Grish Chunder Sasmal v. Dwarka Nath Dinda**, I. L. R., 24 Calc., 640, and **Oriental Bank Corporation v. Chakriol**, I. L. R., 12 Calc., 642, followed; **Khadir Mojdeen v. Rama Naik**, I. L. R., 17 Mad., 12, referred to; and **Imam-ud-din v. Liladhar**, J. L. R., 14 All., 524, dissented from. **FAKERA PASBAN v. BIBI AZIMUNNISA**

I. L. R., 27 Calc., 540
[4 C. W. N., 459]**(e) APPELLANTS.**

312. ———— *Parties, Addition of, on appeal.*—An Appellate Court has a discretionary

PARTIES—continued.**3. ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

power to substitute or add a new appellant or respondent after the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal. **COURT OF WARDS v. GAYA PRASAD**

[I. L. R., 2 All., 108]

See RAJIT SINGH v. SHRO PRASAD RAM

[I. L. R., 2 All., 497]

313. ———— *Adding appellants—Persons and parties originally.*—Persons not parties in the original suit are not entitled to have themselves added as appellants in the Appellate Court. **WATON v. SUNDARMOYEE**

9 W. R., 259

314. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 32, 582.*—There is no power in the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) to make a party to the suit a co-appellant. Ss. 32 and 582 of the Code give to an Appellate Court power only to strike out the name of a party, or to direct new parties to be added to the suit, whether as plaintiffs or defendants. **VASUDEB BALAKRISHNA v. SALTUNAI**

[I. L. R., 10 Bom., 227]

315. ———— *Assignment of interest pending suit—Adding assignee as party.*—After the dismissal of the plaintiff's suit, and pending a regular appeal to the High Court, the plaintiff applied for leave to add the name of a party to whom a share of their right in the subject-matter had been assigned subsequently to the dismissal of the suit in the Court below. The Court refused the application. **JAMHIA v. MAHOMED HOSSAIN**

[Marsh., 251; 2 Hay, 111]

316. ———— *Appeal by widow of judgment-debtor—Alleged adopted son.*—A judgment-debtor died. His widow was thereupon placed on the record as his legal representative. In the execution-proceedings which followed the widow made an appeal to the High Court against a certain order passed by the Court executing the decree. To this appeal, a person, alleging himself to be the adopted son of the deceased judgment-debtor, applied to be made a party. The widow opposed the application denying the fact of the adoption. *Held* that, whether the applicant was or was not the adopted son of the deceased judgment-debtor, there was no objection to entering his name on the record if the decree-holder consented, as it tended to his security that this should be done. The applicant was accordingly made a co-appellant with the widow. **LAKSHMIBAI v. SANTAPA REVAPA SHINTRE**

[I. L. R., 13 Bom., 22]

(f) RESPONDENTS.

317. ———— *Adding respondent—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 559—Limitation Act, 1877.*—The discretionary power of directing a person to be made a respondent, conferred on the Appellate Court by s. 559 of the Civil Procedure Code, is not limited by any provision in the Limitation Act (Act XV of 1877). **MANICKYA MOYEE v. BORODA PRASAD MOOKERJEE**

I. L. R., 9 Calc., 355
[11 C. L. R., 430]

PARTIES—continued**3 ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued**

Nor in the case of the addition of a defendant
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION v CHARRIOT
[I L R, 12 Calc, 642]

318 ————— **Appellate Court**

the plaintiff in the Court of first instance
 behind him his position was secure, the Appellate
 Court had improperly made a respondent to the
 appeal and given a decree against him. **ATMA RAM**
v BALKISHAN **I L R, 5 All, 286**

319 ————— **Practice—**
Parties to cross appeals—S 44

... executed it as
 manager of a joint Hindu family of which defend-
 ant No 2 was a member and for the rightful pur-
 poses of the family. The family subsequently
 became divided and the hypothecated property was
 divided between defendants Nos. 1 and 2. Defen-
 dant No 1 afterwards hypothecated part of his
 share for a private debt to defendant No 3 who
 having sued on his hypothecation and brought
 the land to sale in execution, became the purchaser.
 The District Munsif passed a decree for the plaintiff,
 against which defendants Nos. 2 and 3 preferred
 separate appeals the plaintiff being the sole respon-
 dent to each appeal. The District Judge on appeal
 passed a decree directing that the plaintiff should
 first proceed against all the property which was not
 subject to the hypothecation to defendant No 3
 including the share of defendant No 2. Defendant
 No. 2 preferred a second appeal joining all the other
 parties. Held that though both defendants Nos. 2
 and 3 preferred separate appeals from the original
 decree they only made the plaintiff respondent and
 defendant No 3 omitted to make the appellant
 (defendant No 2) a party to his appeal but the
 relief prayed for in each appeal was that the original
 decree might be set aside so far as it was in plain-
 tiff's favour and against each appellant.

Having regard to the relief claimed there was no
 reason to hold that the appellant (defendant No. 2)
 was a necessary party to the appeal preferred by
 defendant No. 3. **GOPALA v SAMANTHAYAN**
[I L R, 13 Mad., 255]

PARTIES—continued.**3 ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued**

320 ————— **Civil Procedure**
Code s 559—Joinder of respondents on appeal—
 In 1877 the plaintiff executed a deed of hypotheca-
 tion to one of two partners to secure a loan obtained
 from them jointly. In 1881 the plaintiff sold inter
 also the hypothecated property to defendants 2 to 4,
 and it was arranged that the secured debt should be
 paid off by the vendees. They failed to do this but

in 1885 upon the hypothecation bond and obtained
 a personal decree against the present plaintiff who
 did not appear and defend thus set the amount of
 the decree being declared to be charged on the land
 in the possession of defendants 2 to 4. Meanwhile,
 defendant 1 who was the assignee of the mortgage of
 1832 had obtained a decree upon it against defen-
 dant 4. This decree not having been executed he
 subsequently, sued upon the mortgage again and
 obtained a decree against defendants 2 to 4. The
 plaintiff now sued to have the last mentioned decree
 set aside and recover the balance of the purchase-
 money from defendants 2 to 4. The Court of first
 instance passed a decree for the amount claimed
 and declared it to be charged on the land. Defen-
 dant 1 preferred an appeal in which defendants 2
 to 4 were joined by the Court of First Appeal which
 dismissed the suit. Held that defendants to 4
 were rightly joined as respondents by the Court
 under the Civil Procedure Code s 559. **KANAGAPPA**
v SOKALINGA **I L R, 15 Mad, 362**

321 ————— **Power of the**
Appellate Court to add parties as respondents—
Code of Civil Procedure (Act VII of 1882),
s 559—In a suit for contribution by the plaintiffs
 against the defendants the Court of first instance
 gave the plaintiffs a decree against one defendant
 and exonerated the others. On an appeal by the
 defendant against whom the decree was passed the
 Appellate Court directed the defendants exonerated
 by the first Court to be added as respondents set
 aside the decree against the appealing defendant,
 and passed a decree against the defendants who were
 added as respondents as representatives of one S, and
 ordered the amount so decreed to be recovered from
 the estate of her (S's) husband. On appeal to the

LAL MUKERJEE v GIRINDRA NATH MUKERJEE
[I L R, 25 Calc, 585]
2 C W. N., 425

322 ————— **Civil Procedure**
Code s 559—Power of Appellate Court to add

PARTIES—continued.**3. ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—continued.**

respondent—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), s. 22.—The power of an Appellate Court to make a person a respondent, under s. 559 of the Civil Procedure Code, is not affected by the Limitation Act (XV of 1877). In exercising its powers under s. 559 of the Civil Procedure Code, an Appellate Court is competent to make a person a respondent who, in the original suit, was arrayed on the same side with the appellant. *SOHNA v. KHALAK SINGH*

[I. L. R., 13 All., 78]

323. ——— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 559—Power of Court to add respondent—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), s. 22.*—Held by the Full Bench that it is competent to a Court sitting under s. 559 of the Code of Civil Procedure to add a person as respondent in an appeal, though the time within which an appeal might have been preferred as against such person has expired. *BINDESHRI NAIK v. GANGA SARAN SAHU* . I. L. R., 14 All., 154

324. ——— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 559—Addition of a party in second appeal.*—A Court cannot, in a second appeal, net under s. 559 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and add a party as a respondent unless such party was a party to the appeal below, and this notwithstanding that he was a party to the suit in the Court of first instance. *CHUNNI v. LALA RAM* . I. L. R., 16 All., 5

325. ——— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 32, 559, and 587—Addition of parties on second appeal—Appellate Court, Power of.*—The Court on second appeal is competent to bring on the record persons who had been originally joined in the suit, but were not joined in the lower Appellate Court. *Chunni v. Lala Ram, I. L. R., 16 All., 5*, dissented from. *PAYA MATATHIL APPU v. KOVAMEL AMINA* . I. L. R., 19 Mad., 151.

326. ——— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 372, 582—Attaching creditor of decree-holder seeking to be brought on to the record as a respondent.*—Held that a creditor of a decree-holder who had attached the decree pending an appeal against it was not entitled to be made a party respondent to the appeal under ss. 372 and 582 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *CHAIL BEHARI LAL v. RAHMAL DAS* . I. L. R., 20 All., 38

327. ——— *Power of the Appellate Court to add parties as respondents—Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), s. 559.*—C, owner of a factory, executed a hundi in favour of B, and purchased land from B from the proceeds thereof. C then sold his factory to H, who obtained possession of the land. In a suit brought by B upon the hundi, C and H were made defendants, but C did not appear in the first instance, and an *ex-parte* decree was passed against him alone. C appealed against B without making H a party respondent to his appeal. The lower Appellate Court passed an order adding H as a respondent, and eventually passed a decree against H. On second appeal by H to the High Court,—Held, referring to s. 559 of the Civil Procedure Code (1882), that the lower

PARTIES—continued.**3. ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—concluded.**

Appellate Court was right in adding H as a party respondent to the appeal. *Atma Ram v. Balkishen, I. L. R., 5 All., 266*, dissented from. *Upendra Lal Mukerjee v. Girindra Nath Mukerjee, I. L. R., 25 Calc., 565*, and *Manickya Moyee v. Baroda Prosad Mookerjee, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 355*, referred to. *HUDSON v. BASDEO BAJPPE*

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 109
3 C. W. N., 76]

328. ——— *Persons interested in the result of the appeal—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 559.*—In a suit for possession of land the Court of first instance decreed the plaintiff's suit in part against the defendants. Some of the defendants appealed to the High Court without making the other defendants party-respondents. The plaintiffs preferred a cross-objection under s. 561 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The non-appealing defendants where added as respondents by an order of the High Court to the effect that they might be made parties without prejudice to any objection that might be urged on their behalf at the hearing of the appeal. The non-appealing defendants at the hearing of the appeal contended that they were wrongly made parties. Held that the non-appealing defendants were persons who were interested in the result of the appeal, within the meaning of s. 559 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that therefore they were rightly made parties. *BISHUN CHURN ROY CHOWDHRY v. JOGENDRA NATH ROY*

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 114]

4. STRIKING OFF PARTIES.**(a) DEFENDANTS.**

329. ——— *Removal of name of defendant from record—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 32.*—An order striking the name of a defendant off the record of a suit cannot be made under s. 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure at a period subsequent to the first hearing of the suit. *ABBASI BEGAM v. IMPADI JAN* . I. L. R., 18 All., 53

5. SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES.**(a) GENERALLY.**

330. ——— *Substitution of parties in execution proceedings after appeal—Representatives of judgment-debtor—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 361 to 372.*—The Civil Procedure Code does not contemplate the representatives of the judgment-debtor being placed on the record after the appellate decree has been passed. There is no express provision for it in the sections relating to execution. Ss. 361 to 372 relate to changes during suit, and speak only of "plaintiffs" and "defendants"—terms which seem to show that they were only intended to apply to proceedings up to final determination by the appellate decree and not to proceedings in execution between the judgment-creditor and

PARTIES—continued**5 SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—continued.**

Judgment-debtor **HIRACHAND HARIJIVANDAS v KASTURCHAND KASIDAS** **I L R., 18 Bom., 224**

331. "Legal representative"—

the plural Where only one has been added as a party the suit or appeal would abate In the case of an appeal either all the representatives of the deceased appellant should have been brought upon the record as appellants, or if any had refused to be joined as appellants, they should have been brought on as respondents **GHAMANDI LAL v AMER BEGAM** **[I L R., 18 All., 211]**

332. Power of Court to substitute parties—Civil Procedure Code, 1859 s 73—A Court has no power under s 73 Act VIII of 1859 to substitute one party for another, by striking one off and putting another on the record. **BAL GOBIND TEWARIE v HUREEVATH PERSHAD SAROO** **[18 W R., 183]**

* See **JUDOOPUTTEE CHATTERJEE v CHUNDER KANT BRUTTACHARJEE** **9 W R., 308**

(b) PLAINTIFFS

333. Purchaser of plaintiff's interest—The Court has no power to allow the purchaser of the rights of the plaintiff in a suit to be substituted for him on the record **JUDOO PUTTEE CHATTERJEE v CHUNDER KANT BRUTTACHARJEE** **8 W R., 308**

SAHEB ROY v CHOONEE SINGH **9 W R., 487**

BEER CHUNDER ROY v TUMEEZCOODEN **[12 W R., 87]**

* See **BAL GOBIND TEWARIE v HUREEVATH PERSHAD SAROO** **18 W R., 183**

334. Substitution of plaintiff—Assignee of plaintiff—Waiver of objection—Ground of special appeal—It is not correct to substitute the assignee of the original plaintiff as the plaintiff on the record the proper course being to add him as a party plaintiff if he desires it. Where,

Judooputtee Chatterjee v Chunder Kant Bruttacharjee, **9 W R., 308**, **Sahab Roy v Choonee Singh**, **9 W R., 487**, considered and explained **SUBHEE BHUSAN v MUDDOY MOHUN CHOTTOPADHYA** **23 C L R., 287**

335. Consent of

heir of the deceased husband) were made co-plaintiffs. Held that, although it was not strictly regular

PARTIES—continued**5 SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—continued**

decision which they might obtain against the defendants and allowed to settle the question arising between themselves in other proceedings. **PARBUTTI v HIGGIN** **17 W R., 475**

S C PARBATTI v HIGGIN **8 B L R., Ap., 88**

338. Making defendants plaintiffs after suit by them would be barred—Limitation—Civil Procedure Code, 1859 s 32—Suit to set aside sale—A mita held by tenants in common was sold for arrears of revenue at a time when the owners of a moiety thereof were minors. In a suit brought by the mother of these minors on their behalf against the Collector to set aside the sale the plaintiffs impleaded also the other previous owners of whom one was the purchaser at the sale. Two others in their written statement pleaded that the purchase had been made in fraud of their rights and claimed to be still entitled to their shares in the mita on the ground that the purchaser must be held to have purchased for their benefit (Indian Trusts Act, 1832, s 90). They further claimed that should the sale be set aside so far as the plaintiffs' interests were concerned, the sale of their interests also should be held to be null and void. Before the suit came on for hearing that these two died in the suit under

claim of these defendants, had they sued to set aside the sale in their own interest was barred by limitation. Held that the order was illegal. **KRISHNA v MEKANFERUMA. KRISHNA v COLLECTOR OF SALEM** **I L R., 10 Mad., 44**

337. Death of plaintiff after judgment—When a person desires to be added as representative upon the death of a plaintiff after judgment he must satisfy the Court that he is the proper person to be so added. **MUHAMMAD HUSAIN v KHUSHALO** **I L R., 9 All., 131**

338. Civil Procedure Code, 1859 ss 365 367—Procedure when rival parties claim to be the representatives of deceased plaintiff—Rival claimants—Appeal—Appeal by one plaintiff against another—Pending a suit for redemption one of the plaintiffs died. Thereupon A, claiming as the adopted son, and B,

entered on the record as legal representatives of the deceased plaintiff and proceeded with the suit. At the hearing he found that A's adoption was proved, and that B was not the legal heir of the deceased. He therefor

PARTIES—continued.**5. SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—continued.**

Court held that *B*, and not *A*, was the heir of the deceased. It therefore passed a decree in *B*'s favour and against *A*. On second appeal to the High Court,—*Held* that the Subordinate Judge could not, under s. 367 of the Code of Civil Procedure, admit on the record both the rival claimants as legal representatives of the deceased plaintiff, or adjudicate by his decree between their rival claims. *Held* also that the Appellate Court ought not to have allowed one plaintiff to appeal against the other, or to have decided the rights of different plaintiffs *inter se*. *VITHU v. BHIMA*. I. L. R., 15 Bom., 145

339. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 365 and 367—Representation of a deceased plaintiff.*—S. 365 of the Code of Civil Procedure presupposes that the party claiming to represent a deceased plaintiff is his legal representative, but, if the representative character is denied, or when two or more persons claim it, the procedure prescribed by s. 367 of the Code should be followed. *OULA v. BEEPATHEE*. I. L. R., 17 Mad., 209

340. ————— *Dekkan Agriculturists Act (XVII of 1879), ss. 49 and 74—Conciliation agreement forwarded to be filed in Court—Death of plaintiff—Substitution by the conciliator of the name of the deceased's heir on the return of the agreement by the Subordinate Judge—Practice.*—A plaintiff applied to a conciliator appointed under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879) for an amicable settlement of a dispute between himself and the defendant, and came to an agreement disposing of the matter which was duly forwarded to the Subordinate Judge to be filed in Court. On receipt of the agreement, the Subordinate Judge issued notices to the parties to show cause why the agreement should not be filed, and was, on the day of hearing, informed that the agreement could not be filed owing to plaintiff's death. The agreement was then returned to the conciliator, who entered therein the name of the deceased plaintiff's heir and forwarded it to the Subordinate Judge. A question having thereupon arisen as to whether the conciliator could enter on the record the name of the heir of the deceased plaintiff, —*Held* that, although there is no provision in the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act empowering a conciliator to enter the name of the heir of a party, and Government have not apparently under s. 49 (a) of the Act made any rules regulating the procedure before conciliators in this respect, yet when a Subordinate Judge is seized of a conciliation agreement, there is a proceeding before him under the Act. He should therefore, under s. 74 of the Act, follow the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) in regard to placing on the record the heirs of the deceased parties. *NARAYANDAS SAKHARAM v. KONDI*. I. L. R., 19 Bom., 202

341. ————— *Representatives of deceased widow—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 365—"Legal representatives"—Reversionary heirs of husband.*—On the death of a Hindu heiress, after institution of a suit to recover property

PARTIES—continued.**5. SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—continued.**

belonging to her deceased husband, the reversionary heirs of the husband are her legal representatives to proceed with the suit within the meaning of s. 365 of the Civil Procedure Code. *Ramkishore Chuckerbutty v. Kallykanto Chuckerbutty*, I. L. R., 6 Calc., 479, applied. *Katama Natchiar v. The Rajah of Shivagunga*, 9 Moore's I. A., 539, and *Hari Nath Chatterjee v. Mothurmohun Goswami*, I. L. R., 21 Calc., 8, referred to. *PREMMOYI CHOUDHRANI v. PREONATH DHUR*

[I. L. R., 23 Calc., 636

342. ————— *Legal representative of Hindu widow—Civil Procedure Code, s. 365—Reversioner.*—A reversioner succeeding to the estate of a deceased person after the death of the widow of that person would be bound by a decree obtained against the widow, provided that there was a fair trial of the suit in which the decree was passed. Consequently the widow's right to sue survives to, and devolves on, the heir of her husband entitled to the estate, and such heir, and not her personal heirs, should be held to be her legal representative for the purposes of s. 365 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *Katama Natchiar v. The Rajah of Shivagunga*, 9 Moore's I. A., 543; *Hari Nath Chatterjee v. Mothurmohun Goswami*, I. L. R., 21 Calc., 8, and *Premmoyi Choudhrani v. Preonath Dhur*, I. L. R., 23 Calc., 636, referred to. *TRIBHUWAN SUNDAR KUAB v. SRI NARAIN SINGH*

[I. L. R., 20 All., 341

343. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 372—Application for revival of suit—Limitation—Application in a pending suit.*—In a suit for a declaration of the rights of the parties and for partition a preliminary decree was made on the 12th July 1887, declaring the rights of the parties and directing partition. Since then no steps had been taken to carry out the decree. The plaintiff, the father of the petitioners, died in December 1891, leaving the petitioners, who now applied to have the suit revived in their name. One defendant opposed the application on the ground that it was barred by limitation under s. 372, Civil Procedure Code. He also alleged that he was an infant at the time the suit was instituted, and was not aware of any of the proceedings till notice of this application. *Held* that the application was made in a pending suit, and, though falling within s. 372, Civil Procedure Code, was not time-barred, the right to apply being one which accrues from day to day. *Kedar Nath Dutt v. Harra Chand Dutt*, I. L. R., 8 Cal., 420, and *Baroda Kant Mitter v. Aghore Nath Neogy*, unreported. Suit No. 265 of 1882. (SALE, J.) That the question as to whether the defendant was aware of the proceedings could not be considered at that stage of the case. *RAM NATH BHATTACHARJEE v. UMA CHAKAN SIRCAR*

[3 C. W. N., 756

(c) DEFENDANTS.

344. ————— *Substitution of defendant—Death of defendant.*—As soon as it is shown that

PARTIES—continued

5 SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—continued

a defendant was dead at the time the plaint was filed,

345. ———— *Death of defendant—Representative of deceased defendant*—Where the plaintiff in a suit prays that a person may be substituted on the record as the heir of a defendant who has died, the Judge should raise an issue as to whether the person sought to be substituted is the heir of the deceased defendant. **KANAI LALL KHAN v SASHI BHUSON BISWAS**

[I. L. R., 8 Cal., 777
S C L. R., 117]

346. ———— *Procedure—Death of debtor after attachment and before sale—Representatives not made parties—Sale illegal*—Where a judgment debtor died after his land had been attached and the creditor brought the land to sale without making the representatives of the deceased parties to the proceedings—*Held* that the sale was illegal and must be set aside. **RAMASAMI AYYANGAR v BAOIRATHI AMMAL**

[I. L. R., 6 Mad., 180]

347. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, ss. 372, 647—Assignment after decree in Court of first instance—Assignee made party after appellate decree for purposes of execution*—

applied
of an

The section has no application to proceedings in execution of decree, and a Court has no jurisdiction, reading s. 372 with s. 647, to bring in a party after decree and make him a judgment debtor for the purposes of execution. **Gocool Chunder Gossame v Administrator-General of Bengal, I. L. R. 5 Cal., 726, and Attorney General v Corporation of Birmingham, I. R., 10 Ch. D., 423** referred to. Where a Court had so acted, by an order which might have been, but was not, made the subject of appeal under s. 188 of the Code—*Held* that, as there was no jurisdiction to make such an order, the party aggrieved was competent to object thereto on appeal from a subsequent order enforcing execution against him as a judgment debtor. **GOODALL v MESSOORIR BANK**

I. L. R., 10 All., 67

348. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, ss. 234, 332, 558—Death of judgment-*

an order for possession of land in execution of his decree on 20th August, in which day the judgment debtor died. Possession was delivered on 24th August. The persons possessed presented a petition under s. 332 of the Code of Civil Procedure disputing his right to be put into possession on the ground, *inter alia*, that the judgment-debtor was not represented on the record. On appeal against the appel-

PARTIES—continued.

5 SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—continued

late order of the District Judge.—*Held*, assuming that the order for possession was made prior to the death of the judgment-debtor, there was no necessity for the decree holder to bring any other person on to the record between the date of that order and the date on which the order was executed. **Ramasami Ayyangar v Bagirathi, I. L. R., 6 Mad., 180** distinguished. **BHAYAKA v PAKIRA**

[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 211]

349. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, ss. 234, 365—Sale in execution of decree—Death of judgment debtor after attachment and before sale—Representatives not joined*—A decree-holder attached land of the judgment-debtor in execution of his decree and a sale-proclamation was

repre-
but the
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tics on
he sale

should be set aside. **Ramasami Ayyangar v Bagirathi Ammal, I. L. R., 6 Mad. 180** followed. **KRISHNAYYA v UNNISA BROHAN**

[I. L. R., 15 Mad., 399]

GROFFS v ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF MADRAS
[I. L. R., 23 Mad., 119]

Contra, **SHEO PRASAD v HIRA LAL**
[I. L. R., 13 All., 440]

(d) APPELLANTS

350. Substitution of appellant

—*Right of lessor after death of lessee*—A
sent lessee—A
the lessee's lease
lessee's suit cont
MISSIONER OF THE DOONDERBUNDS v CHUNDER
COOMAR GHOSZ 3 W. R., 175

"Plaintiff" was held to include an appellant in
RAJMOHZE DABEE v CHUNDER KANT SANYAL
[I. L. R., 8 Cal., 440; 10 C. L. R., 437]

351. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (1852), ss. 265, 366, and 592—Administrator appointed under Rom 1 of 1827, s. 10—Act XIX of 1841, s. 9—Administrator General's Act (II of 1874), s. 19—Death of appellant*—

appointed
1837 does
not repre-
sentative an
DESAI v

DEVI NAIK I. L. R., 21 Bom., 102

352. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (1852), s. 365—Legal representative—Executor—Death of appellant*—A tarwad in Malabar subject to Marumakkathayam law was reduced in number to two persons, viz., the karnavan and his younger brother, the plaintiff. They quarrelled, and the former without the consent of the latter adopted as members of the tarwad his son and daughter and their children. On his death the plaintiff and his possession of the tarwad property and for a declaration that

PARTIES—continued.**5. SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—continued.**

the adoptions were invalid. *Held* that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief asked for. After an appeal was presented by plaintiff, who had obtained a decree for possession but no other relief, he died leaving a will making certain dispositions of the property to which he was solely entitled on the assumption that the adoptions in question were invalid, and his executor was admitted as his legal representative for prosecuting the appeal. **PAYYATH NANU MENON v. THIRUTHIPALLI RAMAN MENON**

[I. L. R., 20 Mad., 51]

353. ————— *Substitution of beneficiaries for trustees—Decree for possession with directions for mutual conveyances, Effect of—Appeal filed in the name of a wrong person—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 27—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), s. 5.*—From an order made in execution of a decree against certain trustees, the latter filed an appeal on the 18th April 1898. In the meantime, in a suit instituted by the beneficiaries against the trustees, a decree had been passed on the 5th April 1898, declaring that the beneficiaries were entitled to possession of the trust estate from the 13th April and directing the trustees to make over possession to them. This decree further directed that proper conveyances should be executed by the trustees when required. On the 5th July 1898, the beneficiaries applied for substitution of their names in the place of the trustees in the appeal filed on the 18th April. *Held* that, though the trustees were directed to execute proper conveyances when required, yet, having regard to the direction as to delivery of possession, the decree of the 5th April must be taken to have divested the property out of the trustees and vested it in the beneficiaries. The trustees therefore had not any estate left in them on the 18th April sufficient to justify their being appellants. That the beneficiaries can only be substituted in place of the trustees if they can bring the case within s. 5 of the Limitation Act. S. 27 of the Civil Procedure Code does not apply to an appeal filed in the name of a wrong person. **DWARKA NATH BISWAS v. DEBENDRA NATH TAGORE**

[4 C. W. N., 58]

(e) RESPONDENTS.**354. Substituting respondent**

—*Discretion of Court to add parties as respondents.*—A Judge has discretion in the matter of adding a fresh respondent to the record, the latter having been a party to the original suit. **SHOWDAMINEE DOSSEE v. RAM ROODRO GANGOOLY** 8 W. R., 367.

355. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 3, 368, 52—Respondent, Death of—Practice.*—Having regard to s. 3 of Act XIV of 1882, it is clear that the word "Code" in sch. II, art. 171B, of Act XV of 1877 applies to the present Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882; and that therefore the word "defendant" in s. 368 of that Code, when read with s. 582, must be held to include "respondent." **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF SUSHI BHUSAN CHAND.**

PARTIES—continued.**5. SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—continued.**

SUSHI BHUSAN CHAND v. GRISH CHUNDER TALUKHDAR . . . I. L. R., 11 Calc., 694

356.

— *Co-sharer of plaintiff in suit.*—When a co-defendant (a co-sharer with the plaintiff in the property in dispute) was thought by the Judge to be a necessary party as respondent in the appeal, —*Held* that the Judge should, under s. 73, Act VIII of 1859, and otherwise, have caused him to be made a respondent, instead of dismissing the appeal. **ACHUMBAH PAUREY v. RAMSAHOY PAUREY** . . . W. R., 1864, 136

357.

— *Procedure in case of the death of respondent pending an appeal—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), ss. 368, 582.*—Procedure analogous to that laid down in s. 368 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X) of 1877 in respect of the death of a defendant must be applied in the case of the death of a respondent. Where therefore a respondent dies during the pendency of an appeal, it is for the appellant to take the initiative, and he is at liberty to select one or more persons to defend the appeal; and no person other than the person so selected has a right to force himself into the proceedings and to claim to have his name entered as representative of the deceased respondent against the appellant's consent. Persons so introduced on the record may or may not be the real representatives of the deceased respondent; but the merits of their claim to be such, on the ground of any right or status, such as that of adoption, is immaterial to the determination of the appeal. **LAKSHMIBAI v. BALKRISHNA** . . . I. L. R., 4 Bom., 654

See **RAJMOONEE DABEE v. CHUNDUR KANT SANDEL** I. L. R., 8 Calc., 440: 10 C. L. R., 437

358.

— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 365, 368, and 582—Deceased sole respondent—Practice.*—Under s. 368 of the Civil Procedure Code (XIV of 1882), a plaintiff may have the representatives of a deceased sole defendant placed on the record so that he may continue his suit against them, but there is no section which allows the representatives of a sole defendant who has died to be placed on the record at their own request. Consequently s. 582 gives no authority to a Civil Court to place on the record at their own request the representatives of a deceased sole respondent. Such an application cannot be entertained. **BAI JAYER v. HATHISING** . . . I. L. R., 9 Bom., 56

359.

— *Civil Procedure Code, ss. 32, 368—Death of respondent in appeal—Rival claims to represent deceased.*—Although a Court is bound by s. 368 of the Code of Civil Procedure to place on the record the name of the person alleged by the appellant to be the legal representative of a deceased respondent, nevertheless, where a person, other than the person alleged by the appellant to be such representative, claims, on good *prima facie* grounds, to be the representative of the deceased respondent, and the interests of the person entitled to the estate of the deceased may be prejudiced, the Court should, under s. 32 of the Code

PARTIES—continued.**5. SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—continued**

of Civil Procedure, proceed to make such claimant also a party to the appeal **ATHIAPPA v. AYANNA**
[I. L. R. S. Mad., 300]

360.

— **Purchasers of share in property after decree**—On appeal to the

by that decree, the Court could not make any order respecting their claims and they had been unnecessarily made parties to the appeal **RADHA KISHORE MAN v. BACHAMAN**
I. L. R. 3 All., 118

361.

— **Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1852), ss 363, 369, and 372—Death of a respondent pending appeal—Right of assignee of his interest to be substituted in his place**—At an auction-sale held in execution of a decree passed against one G. A., certain property put up for sale was purchased by one A. M., the husband of

a half share of the property in dispute, and an order was made that he should have joint possession with

varied the decree of the subordinate Judge, holding that K. A. was entitled to the possession of the pro-

the applicant thereupon applied to have his name placed on the record as respondent. Held that the applicant was entitled to be made a party. The analogy of s. 363 is to be extended generally to appeals, and the party appealing may choose his own respondent as representative of deceased. The more specific rule prescribed in that section must prevail, in the cases to which it is exactly applicable over the more general rule in s. 372. But the rule in s. 363 may well be intended for the case in which the death, and death only, of the defendant constitutes the change of circumstances for which it was thought necessary to provide; but where there has been, not only the death of the respondent, but an alleged prior conveyance to him of the property

PARTIES—continued.**5 SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—continued.**

awarded by the decree appealed against, there is a fact in addition to the fact contemplated by s. 363, and the rule in s. 372, being alone sufficiently inclusive, must apply. An appellant may determine who shall be respondent, but not that any particular person shall not be a respondent. The choice of respondents made by the appellant may be defective through ignorance or fraud, and the real representative of the decree-holder cannot justly be refused an opportunity of maintaining the decision which it is sought to upset **RAJARAM BHAGAT v. JIBAI**
I. L. R., 8 Bom., 151

362.

— **Death of respondent—Representatives not added—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 104**—A suit having been dismissed, plaintiff appealed from the decision and although the defendant's death was notified to the Court, and the plaintiff did not attempt, under s. 101, Code of Civil Procedure, to bring in the heirs of the deceased or have deceased in any way represented, the Court tried the appeal and passed a decree. Held that the decision of the lower Appellate Court was incorrect in law. **MOVEE LALL v. FIZUL HOSEIN**
[14 W. R., 337]

See **ROOF NABAIN SINGH v. RAMATEE SINGH**

[3 C. L. R., 192]

363.

— **Death of respondent before decree on appeal passed against him**

not aided in keeping the defendant ignorant of his death, the High Court met the difficulty, as to executing a decree against a dead man, by directing

[14 W. R., 103]

364.

— **Death of plaintiff—Respondent during pendency of appeal—Appli-**

was entered on the record as respondent in place of the deceased. Subsequently K. applied to be substituted as respondent, alleging that he and not H. was the legal representative of the plaintiff. The Court passed an order making K. a joint respondent with H. To this H. objected, but he did not appeal from the order. Ultimately the Court dismissed the appeal, and passed a decree that the money claimed in the suit was payable to the two respondents. Held that a 32 of the Civil Procedure Code did not apply to the case so as to authorize the Court below to add K. as a respondent; that the only other section under which he might possibly have been brought in was s. 363, that even assuming

PARTIES—continued.

5. SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—continued.

s. 365 to apply to such a case, the Court had no power to make *K* a respondent jointly with *H*, but should have taken one or the other of the courses specified in s. 367, so as to determine who was the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff; and that the course adopted by the Court was an exceedingly inconvenient one, which ought not to have been taken, even if the Court had power under the Code to take it. The "questions involved in the suit," referred to in the second paragraph of s. 32 of the Civil Procedure Code, are questions between the plaintiff and the defendant, and not questions which may arise between co-defendants or co-plaintiffs *inter se*. The section does not apply to questions which are not involved in the suit, but crop up incidentally during the pendency of an appeal, such as the question whether one person or another is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff-respondent. *HAR NARAIN SINGH v. KHARAG SINGH*

[I. L. R., 9 All., 447]

365.

— *Civil Procedure Code, ss. 365, 366, 367, 368, 582, 587—Death of plaintiff-respondent pending appeal—Substitution of alleged legal representative on her own application—Application by defendants-appellants to substitute another person as true legal representative—Power of Court to determine which of such persons is the true legal representative.*—In a suit for declaration of title to, and for possession of, a share in alleged ancestral property with mesne profits, the plaintiff obtained a decree in the lower Appellate Court from which the defendants appealed to the High Court. Pending the appeal, the plaintiff died childless, and, on her application, his widow was substituted for him as respondent. Subsequently the defendants-appellants applied to the High Court to have the deceased's father brought upon the record as respondent, alleging that he, and not the widow, was the deceased's legal representative and solely entitled to be placed on the record as such. The father made no objection to the proposed substitution. It was common ground that either the father alone or the widow alone was the deceased plaintiff-respondent's true legal representative. *Held* by the Full Bench (MAHMOOD, J., dissenting) that, having regard to the words "as nearly as may be" and "as far as may be" in s. 582 of the Civil Procedure Code, ss. 365, 366, and 367 might be applied, at all events analogically, to the case, so as to enable the real legal representative of the deceased plaintiff-respondent to be ascertained and brought upon the record; that the latter portion of s. 582 did not limit the earlier words of the section so as to make s. 368 the only provision applicable to the case; that a Court of record must have an inherent power to ascertain whether or not it has before it the proper parties to an appeal if the question be substantially raised; and that therefore the Court could and should, either before or at the hearing of the appeal, ascertain and determine, for the purposes of the prosecution of the appeal, the preliminary question whether the father or the widow was the legal representative of the deceased, and

PARTIES—continued.

5. SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—continued.

should act accordingly. *Held* also by the Full Bench (MAHMOOD, J., dissenting) that s. 32 of the Code did not apply to the case, and that, if it did apply, it would be the duty of the Court to decide whether the father or the widow was the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff-respondent. *Held* by MAHMOOD, J., *contra*, that the effect of s. 582 read with s. 587 was to place the defendants-appellants in the position of plaintiffs and the deceased respondent in that of a defendant for the purposes of array of parties; that consequently the provisions of ss. 363, 364, 365, 366, and 367 had no application; that, applying s. 363, the Court was bound to implead the person named by the defendants-appellants as a respondent to the appeal; that, applying s. 32, the widow occupied a position which gave her a sufficient *prima facie* status to be impleaded as respondent; and that, as there existed no authority in the Court allowing the Court to hold an enquiry whether the father or the widow was the true legal representative of the deceased plaintiff-respondent, the Court should bring both upon the record as respondents and proceed to decide the appeal after hearing both. *Narain Dass v. Lajja Ram, I. L. R., 7 All., 693; Har Narain Singh v. Kharag Singh, I. L. R., 9 All., 447; Lukshmibai v. Bal Krishna, I. L. R., 4 Bom., 654; Rajmonee Dabee v. Chunder Kant Sandel, I. L. R., 8 Cal., 440; Naraini Kuar v. Durjan Kuar, I. L. R., 2 All., 738; and Athiappa v. Ayanna, I. L. R., 8 Mad., 300, referred to. MUHAMMAD HUSAIN v. KHUSHALO. I. L. R., 10 All., 223*

366.

— *Civil Procedure Code, ss. 368, 582—Appeal—Abatement—Death of plaintiff-respondent—Application by defendants-appellants for substitution—Application presented after the 1st July 1888—Limitation—Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act (VII of 1888), ss. 53, 66—Act XV of 1877 (Limitation Act), sch. ii, art. 175C.*—The plaintiff-respondent in an appeal pending before the High Court died on the 17th September 1885. Subsequently *D* applied to the High Court to be brought on the record as legal representative of the deceased; on the 15th April 1886 he was referred to a regular suit to establish his title as such representative, and on the 25th February 1887 such suit was dismissed. On the 8th February 1886 the defendants-appellants applied to the High Court for judgment; but the application was dismissed under the decision of the Full Bench in *Chajmal Dass v. Jagdamba Prasad, I. L. R., 10 All., 260*. On 24th July 1888 they applied to the High Court to bring certain persons upon the record as the legal representatives of the deceased plaintiff-respondent. *Held* that the application, having been made subsequent to the 1st July 1888, when the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act (VII of 1888) came into force, and being an entirely fresh application not in continuation of any former proceedings between the same parties, must be dealt with under that Act, and not under the Civil Procedure Code as it stood before the amendment, and that, as it was made more than six months after the

PARTIES—continued.

5. SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—continued.

death of the deceased plaintiff respondent, the appeal abated with reference to s 368 of the Code and art. 176C of the Limitation Act (XV of 1877) Held also that the petitioners had not shown "sufficient cause" within the meaning of s. 368 of the Code for not making the application within the prescribed period *Ram Jivan Mal v Chand Mal, I L R, 10 All, 557*, referred to *CHAJMAL DAS v JAGDAMBA PRASAD I L R, 11 All, 408*

367. ——— *Death of Hindu wife while respondent in appeal—Legal representatives*—A Hindu wife obtained a decree against her husband for maintenance. He appealed, and, while the appeal was pending, the wife died, leaving two daughters. The question then arose whether her husband or his daughters should represent the deceased in the appeal. Held that the daughters of the deceased were the legal representatives for the purposes of the appeal *MANILAL REWADAT v BAI REWA I L R, 17 Bom, 758*

368 ——— *Devolution of interest during pendency of suit—Assignment of decree prior to appeal—Application to substitute*

decree had been assigned before the filing of the appeal, such application being made more than two years after notice of the assignment had reached the appellants. The person whose name was sought to be substituted as respondent objected to being placed upon the record of the appeal. Held that the name of the proposed respondent should not be placed on the record. *Semble*—That s 372 of the Code of Civil Procedure does not apply to a case where the devolution of interest occurs between the time of the passing of a decree and the time of the filing of an appeal from that decree. *Collector of Muzaffarnagar v Husain Begam I L R, 18 All, 86*

369 ——— *Devolution of interest pending appeal—Array of parties in appeal—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 372 and 382—Application for review*—Held that s 372 of the Code of Civil Procedure applies as well to the case as to the suit.

added to the application or on the application of one of the parties already on the record. Held also that an application by a respondent to an appeal, whose interest had at one time been represented by an official receiver, to replace upon the record of the appeal as a party respondent the name of such official receiver, which had been struck off owing to a misrepresentation of fact, might be treated as an application for review of the order striking off the name of the official receiver. *In the matter of the petition of*

PARTIES—continued

5. SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—continued.

SARAT CHANDRA SINGH. GOKAL CHAND v SARAT CHUNDER SINGH. I L R, 18 All, 265

370. ——— *Devolution of interest pending appeal—Array of parties in appeal—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 372, 582*—By virtue of the first portion of s. 582 of the Code of Civil Procedure, s. 372 of the Code applies to appeals in cases of assignment, creation, or devolution of any interest pending the appeal otherwise than by

I L R, 20 Bom, 167, referred to *Collector of Muzaffarnagar v Husain Begam, I L R, 19 All, 86*, distinguished. *In the matter of the petition of Durga Prasad*

[I L R, 22 All, 231]

6 TRANSPOSITION OF PARTIES

which there were twenty-one defendants, applied to

I L R, 7 Bom, 167

372. ——— *Making parties defendants into plaintiffs against their consent*—In a suit for arrears of rent certain parties intervened alleging that they were co-sharers with the plaintiff. They were placed by the first Court on the record as defendants, and the suit was dismissed. The lower

him to be such. *BENARZ LALL DOSS v. RADHA NATH DOSS 22 W. R., 229*

373. ——— *Making defendant a plaintiff—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 73—Adding parties after amendment of plaint*—A Court could, under s. 73, Act VIII of 1859, add parties to a suit, as well as transpose a party from his position as *pro forma* defendant, and array him amongst the plaintiffs after amendment of the plaint under s. 29. *PITAMBER PUNE v TOOLSEE DOSSER [7 W. R., 39]*

See KRISHNA v. MEKANTERUMA, KRISHNA v. COLLECTOR OF SALEM I L R, 10 Mad., 44

PARTIES—continued.**7. PARTIES WITH VARYING RIGHTS.**

374. — **Joinder of parties with varying rights. Effect of—Alteration of rights of parties.**—When two or more parties have been joined in a suit with rights various in degree and kind, the mere fact of such joinder cannot confer on any of the parties so joined new rights, or rights adverse to those of the others. **PARHUTTEE v. KRISHAN PURTAN BAHADUR SANHI**

[1 N. W., Ed. 1873, 44]

8. PARTIES IN TWO CAPACITIES.

375. — **One person party both as plaintiff and one of the defendants—Objection. Validity of.**—The plaintiff, as heir of his mother, sued a firm in which he was himself a partner to recover the amount of certain loans which he alleged that his mother in her lifetime had made to the said firm. It was objected that the suit was improperly framed, inasmuch as the plaintiff was also made a defendant. *Held* that the objection was not maintainable, the plaintiff being a defendant in a different capacity. **PREMIJI LUDHA v. DOSSA DOONGERSEY**

I. L. R., 10 Bom., 358

9. DISABILITY TO SUE.

376. — **Deaf and dumb person—Right to sue.**—A deaf and dumb person is not on that account alone to be deemed incompetent to sue or to be sued. **BEGGER RAM v. BULOPO SINGH**

[2 N. W., 414]

10. OBJECTION AS TO DEFECT OF PARTIES.

377. — **Effect of omission to join necessary parties—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 73.**—*Held* that it was opposed to the spirit of the Civil Procedure Code to dismiss a suit merely on account of there being defect of parties,—the Court, under s. 73 of the Code, being vested with the power of making the persons who seem to be interested in the subject-matter parties to the suit. **RUCHPAUL v. JOHUREE**

1 Agra, 147

By s. 31 of the Codes of Civil Procedure of 1877 and 1882 a suit is not to be dismissed for mere misjoinder of parties.

378. — **Objection by defendant to want of parties—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 34.**—S. 34 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) limits the time within which a defendant may object for want of parties, but it does not so limit the right of the plaintiff to add parties. In some cases s. 34 would not prevent even a defendant from objecting to the want of a proper party after the first hearing,—e.g., where, after the first hearing and before decree, a coparcener or remainder-man or reversioner is born, or where a woman (who is a party) is married to a man who is not a party to the suit. The objection did not exist at or before the first hearing, and therefore could not have been made or waived by the defendant; and if he made it at the earliest opportunity after it came into existence, he

PARTIES—continued.**10. OBJECTION AS TO DEFECT OF PARTIES—concluded.**

would have satisfied the spirit of s. 34. **MODHE v. DONGRE**

I. L. R., 5 Bom., 609

379. — **Special appeal, Objection taken on—Irregularity not affecting merits of case.**—By **PRINSEP, J.**—The objection as to the defect of parties after the case had passed through two Courts is not one affecting the merits of the case so as to be a ground of special appeal. **BOYDONATH BAG v. GHISH CHUNDER ROY**

[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 26]

Int see **SHIVRAM VITHAL v. BHAGIRTHIBAI**

[6 Bom., A. C., 20]

11. PRIVILEGES OF PARTIES.

See **CASES UNDER ARREST—CIVIL ARREST.**

380. — **Non-attendance in Court—Appearance by agent.**—A Rajah instituted a suit under Act X of 1859 through an agent appointed in that behalf. The Deputy Collector cited the Rajah himself to appear and be examined. He excused himself on the ground of the privilege under Act VIII of 1850, s. 22, and at the same time petitioned that the evidence of his general agent might be taken. The Deputy Collector, without examining the general agent, dismissed the suit, on the ground that the suit ought to have been instituted by the general agent; and that the Rajah himself was bound to obey his citation. *Held* that the Deputy Collector was bound to receive the evidence of the general agent and to decide the case upon the evidence which was tendered; and that the refusal of the Rajah, who had the privilege which he claimed, and his appointment of a special agent or *mukhtar* for the purposes of the suit, instead of his general agent, were no grounds for dismissing the suit. **JUGGUP INDUR BENWAREE v. SOORJCOMAR CHOWDHRY**

[Marsh., 627]

381. — **Mahomedan lady of rank.**—Where a Mahomedan lady of position residing within the town in which a Court held its sitting was willing to admit the Court to an interview at her own residence, the Judge was held to have done wrong in insisting upon her personal appearance in Court. **ZOHURUTOOLAH CHOWDREY v. ASALOODDEEN CHOWDREY**

15 W. R., 129

PARTIES TO CONVEYANCE.

See **RECEIVER** . 6 B. L. R., 492 note

Mortgagor and mortgage—Sale of mortgaged properties in execution of decree—Purchase by mortgagee.—Where a mortgagee becomes the purchaser of property sold under a decree for sale obtained by him on his mortgage, it is not necessary that the mortgagor should join in the conveyance of the property to the mortgagee. **JALEERAM v. CHUNDER COOMAREE DOSSEE**

[12 B. L. R., Ap., 7]

PARTITION.

Col.

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See VARIANCE BETWEEN PLEADING AND PROOF—SPECIAL CASES—PARTITION
 [22 W R, 11
 32 W R, 333]

1 FORM OF PARTITION

1. ——— Imperfect partition—Sanction to partition—Act XIX of 1863—Partition depending on consent of parties—Courts in their judgments should bear in mind the very distinct character of the several kinds of partition, and until it has been ascertained with what description of partition they have to deal the question of the

PARTITION—continued

1 FORM OF PARTITION—concluded

insufficiency of the sanction or confirmation given to it cannot be determined. In certain cases the Commissioner's sanction is required in others that of the Collector. There are partitions known as imperfect partitions depending upon the conduct of the parties, and effected from first to last only with their consent. *MUNTADEE BEG v HOSSEIN ALI*

[2 N. W, 28]

2. ——— Informal partition—*Partition by finding of Court in suit*—Where plaintiff sued for certain land in dispute as his own and the lower Court found that it was his share and that defendant held his separately, no further formal partition was held to be necessary. *MOHDOSOODEN CHATTERJEE v JEDDOOFETTY CHUCKERBUTTY*

[9 W. R., 115]

3. ——— Declaration of title to continue to enjoy separate possession of land—*Suit for partition*—The plaintiffs having obtained a declaration of title to continue to enjoy separate possession of certain lands, sued the former defendants again for partition of the same lands. *Held* that the suit was unnecessary, and should be dismissed. *ANDI v THATHA*

I L R, 10 Mad., 347

2 PRIVATE PARTITION

4. ——— Effect of private partition—*Effect of, on right of pre-emption*—A private partition, though not sanctioned by official authority, will, if full and final as among the parties to it, have the same effect as the most formal partition on the right of pre-emption. *GORAL SAHI v JOODHRA PERSHAD*

2 W R, 47

5. ——— *Effect of, on survey proceedings*—A private partition of a joint estate is not inconsistent with subsequent survey proceedings and does not take away their legal effect. *HINGOONAN CHOWBAT v BIKHNIO TORABA*

[10 W R, 336]

6. ——— *Effect of, on parties—Government and purchasers at revenue sale*—A private butwarra though not binding against the Government or against a purchaser at a sale for arrears of Government revenue who derives his title directly from Government is binding as between the parties to the butwarra and persons claiming title under them. *TRIPPOORAH SOONDAREE CHOWDHURAY v KALI CHUNDRA ROY CHOWDHURY*

[18 W R, 327]

7. ——— *Right to subsequent partition under Act XIX of 1863*—Where an estate was divided by private agreement more than fifty years ago, and the division was subsequently maintained in a judicial decision, since which the co-sharers had for many years exercised rights of ownership independently of each other, a butwarra of the whole estate cannot afterwards be demanded, even though a regular separation of one share has been intermeddledly obtained by a suit in a Civil Court. *PERMESSEER DUTT SAHAI v ARDH SAHA JEE*

5 W. R., 40

PARTITION—continued.**2. PRIVATE PARTITION—continued.**

8. ———— *Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814, s. 30.*—A private partition is no bar to proceedings in the Revenue Courts under s. 30 of Regulation XIX of 1814. *JOYNATH ROY v. LALL BHADUR SINGH*

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 126 : 10 C. L. R., 146]

9. ———— *Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814, s. 30—Power of Collector—Jurisdiction of Civil Court.*—It is not correct to say that, under s. 30 of Regulation XIX of 1814, the Collector is not at liberty to make any partition where the owners have already partitioned the lands amongst themselves. The true meaning of the section is that the Collector must be guided by the nature of the estate in applying the rules contained in the preceding sections of the Regulation; and that, where estates are not held in common tenancy, only a portion of those rules will apply. If the parties have divided the lands without agreeing as to the shares of the Government revenue to be paid by them, respectively, all the Collector has to do, when a partition has been applied for, is to make an assignment of the revenue in proportion to the interest of each shareholder. If they have divided the lands and arranged amongst themselves as to the portion of the Government revenue which each is to pay, it is open to the Collector to accept or reject that arrangement. The Civil Court has nothing to do with the matter. *AJOODHIA LALL v. GUMANI LALL*

2 C. L. R., 134

10. ———— *N.-W. Provinces Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), s. 125.*—S. 125 of Act XIX of 1873 does not apply to a partition by private agreement. *Gaya Singh v. Udit Singh, I. L. R., 13 All., 396*, referred to. *Ram Prasad v. Dina Kuar, I. L. R., 2 All., 515*, dissented from by KNOX AND BANERJI, JJ. *KASHI PRASAD v. KEDAR NATH SAHU*

I. L. R., 20 All., 219

11. ———— *Family arrangement among co-sharers—Partition among shareholders in zamindari villages—Construction of agreement—Custom.*—On a dispute among proprietors of shares in zamindari villages as to the respective amounts of the holdings till then undivided, to which they were entitled, a compromise made by their common ancestor's five sons, of whom the plaintiff's father was the eldest, had been filed in proceedings prior to this suit. This was construed to have assigned to the plaintiff's father an additional share, according to a custom recorded in the khewat at settlement, in virtue of which the eldest brother was entitled to a share greater than that allotted to the others,—a right termed "hakh jetharnsi." *MANICK CHAND v. HIRA LAL*

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 45]

12. ———— *Patni of separate share—Subsequent partition under Beng. Act VIII of 1876, s. 128.*—The plaintiffs were co-sharers in a certain estate, T being another co-sharer. In 1818 a private partition took place between the co-sharers in the course of which certain specific lands were allotted to T in severalty, the rest remaining undivided. T granted a patni lease of

PARTITION—continued.**2. PRIVATE PARTITION—concluded.**

her share to third parties who were thenceforth in possession; and subsequently there was a partition of the whole estate by the Collector under Bengal Act VIII of 1876, in the course of which the specific lands allotted to T in the private partition were allotted to the plaintiffs, who brought against the tenants of the land suits for rent to which they made the patnidars defendants. Held that the patnidars were properly made parties to the suits in order to try the question of the right to receive the rent as between the plaintiffs and the patnidars. *Kashee Ram Dass v. Sham Mohinee, 23 W. R., 227*; *Ahamudeen v. Girish Chunder Shamunt, I. L. R., 4 Calc., 350*; and *Madan Mohan Lal v. Holloway, I. L. R., 12 Calc., 555*, referred to. Held also that, assuming that the patnidars were not parties to the partition-proceedings by the Collector, they were entitled to retain possession of the lands allotted to their lessor T in the private partition, by which partition the plaintiffs were bound, notwithstanding the subsequent partition by the Collector. *Ahmedoolah v. Ashruff Hossein, 13 W. R., 447*; *Obhoy Churn Sircar v. Huri Nath Roy, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 72*; and *Juggessur Doyal Singh v. Bissessur Pershad, 12 C. L. R., 281*, approved. *Byjnath Lal v. Ramoodeen Chowdhry, I. L. R., 1 I. A., 106*, distinguished. S. 128 of Bengal Act VIII of 1876 does not apply to a case in which there has been a prior private partition, the estate in such a case not being "held in common tenancy" within the meaning of that section. *HRIDOX NATH SHAHA v. MOHOBUTNESSA BIBEE*

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 285]

3. RIGHT TO PARTITION.**(a) GENERAL CASES.**

13. ———— *Co-sharers—Effect of partition.*—In cases of joint ownership each party has a right to demand and enforce partition. A shareholder of a patni talukh can claim and enforce a partition of such patni talukh as against his co-sharers, but such partition would not affect the liabilities of the parties under their contract with the zamindar. *SHAMA-SUNDARI DEBI v. JARDINE, SKINNER & CO.*

[3 B. L. R., Ap., 120 : 12 W. R., 160]

14. ———— *Joint owners in right of worship of idol—Performance of worship by turns.*—The reasons for which one of several joint owners is entitled to a partition of the joint property apply also to the case of a joint right of performing the worship of an idol. The joint owners of such a right are entitled to perform their worship by turns. *MITTA KUNTH AUDHICARRY v. NEERUNJUN AUDHICARRY*

14 B. L. R., 166 : 22 W. R., 437

MANOHARAM v. PRANSHANKAR

[I. L. R., 6 Bom., 298]

15. ———— *Patnidars—Right to enforce partition—Patnidar of undivided share.*—One patnidar of an undivided share of a zamindari held by joint proprietors has no right to sue to enforce partition against another patnidar where there is no

PARTITION—continued**3 RIGHT TO PARTITION—continued**

contract between the two, or between the zamindar and his zamindar, to divide **RIDAI NATH SANDYAL v ISWAR CHANDRA SAHA**

[4 B L R., Ap, 57 note

16 ——— **Co parceners—Joint possession—Suit by subordinate tenure holder for partition against superior landlord**—Joint possession alone is not a sufficient ground for compelling a partition. In order that persons may be co parceners and so have a right to partition, not only must they be in joint possession but that joint possession must be founded on the same title. A subordinate tenure-holder therefore has no right of partition as against his superior landlord. **Ridai Nath Sandyal v Iswar Chandra Saha, 4 B L R., App. 57 note and Parbati Churn Deb v Anunddeen, 1 L R., 7 Calc 577 9 C I R., 170** referred to. The plaintiffs were proprietors of a 12 anna share and dar talukdars of the other 4 anna share of talukh A which consisted of a 7½ anna share of so much of the lands of three villages D, B and T as appertained to an estate in the Collectorate No 23. Estate No 23 with three other estates represented fractional shares in three parganas comprising about 500 villages. No partition had been made of these parganas but by

permanent tenure S a talukh consisting of lands not only in the three villages D, B and T, but in nine others of this talukh a 2 anna share belonged to L, one of the zamindars of estate No. 23, and a 7½-anna share of the remaining 14 anna share was held under the plaintiff. In a suit against L for partition of such of the lands of talukh A as appertained to estate No. 3 and were separate from the other estates to which the other zamindars of estate No. 23 were made

Dasi v Jagadamba Dasi, 6 B L R., 134, referred to. **MAKUNDA LAL PAL CHOWDHRY v PRITHWEE**
[L L R., 20 Calc, 378

17 ——— **Estate held in separate possession—Suit by one of several shareholders**—**Reg I of 1814, s 30**—When an estate is held in separate possession a batwara of the whole, for the purpose of apportioning land according to the jummas of the several shareholders who had severally entered into engagements with the Government cannot be insisted upon by one of the proprietors under s 30 Regulation XI of 1814. **RATNEGOB LALL v VIJAY LAL HOSSEIN KHAN** 5 W. R., 168

18 ——— **Separate holders under private partition—Right to have partition by Collector after private arrangement and disagreement**—Parties holding separate portions of an estate according to a private arrangement previously made

PARTITION—continued**3 RIGHT TO PARTITION—continued**

are not in a condition to apply to the Collector for a batwara when unable afterwards to agree among themselves. **ASOODHYA PERSHAD v KRISTO DYAL**
[15 W. R., 165

See **KHOORUN v WOOMA CHURUN SINGH**

[3 C L R., 453

19 ——— **Joint proprietors—Joint lands, each proprietor getting rent separately**—Lands held in joint possession each proprietor receiving his proportion of the rent according to his interest in the land, cannot be divided under the batwara laws. **DEOGA KANT LALGOORY v RADHA MOHUN GOORO NEGOT** 7 W. R., 51

20 ——— **Division between zamindars—Reg XXI of 1814**—One of the co-sharers of a joint estate suing conjointly with the others would under Regulation XI of 1814, be entitled to a separation of a mouzah from the rest of the zamindari and an assessment upon it of a proper proportion of the total jumma, and having done this he would also be entitled to have an order for partition of that mouzah as between himself and his co-sharers therein. If the zamindari which the plaintiff seeks to have divided is so intermixed with the neighbouring zamindars that the line of boundary cannot be reasonably identified he cannot call upon the Collector to make a new line. But if the Collector has the means of ascertaining where the boundary lies he is bound to carry out a partition. **BHUNAIT THALOOB v MURTAZA** 21 W. R., 235

21 ——— **Zamindars—Separate liability for payment of revenue—Arrangement for separate payment—Sunt to be made**—A partition was made by the zamindars of their respective holdings and of their joint liability for the Government revenue and though this partition was not carried out by the Revenue Court but was acted upon by the zamindars and the assignee of Government revenue also consented to such partition he accepting revenue from individual zamindars and by holding them to be individually responsible for the amount

to be made. **SHANKAR LAL CHANDRA LAL CHANDRA LAL** for the conversion of their joint into separate liability. **SUBHOMOTEE v RANCHUR SINGH**

[3 Agra, 251

22 ——— **Purchaser of specific portion of estate—Right to partition of whole estate**—The purchaser of a specific portion of the land of an estate separately registered with a separate jumma under s 11 Act XI of 1859 is not entitled to claim a batwara of the whole estate, and to obtain a share of the whole land proportional to the amount of the said jumma paid by him. **FATTEH CHANDER SHARMA v NONODEER CHANDER SHARMA**

[W. R., 1884, 59

23 ——— **Party with decree for partition which he fails to execute till barred—Act XXI of 1863, s 47**—Where a person obtained

PARTITION—continued.**3. RIGHT TO PARTITION—continued.**

a decree from the Civil Court, declaring his right to certain shares in the village, and directing a partition, but did not execute his decree within the prescribed period of limitation,—*Held* that he was not entitled to partition under s. 47, Act XIX of 1863. **KISHEN SINGH v. DABEER SINGH** . . . 2 Agra, 272

24. ——— Right in suit where title has been declared to have precept to Collector to partition—*Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814, s. 5.*—In a suit for declaration of title in which plaintiff also claimed an allotment of his share which had been refused him by the Collector in a batwarra then in progress,—*Held* that, as it was found that plaintiff's title was established, he was also entitled, under s. 5, Regulation XIX of 1814, to a precept to the Collector directing him to award to the plaintiff a share corresponding with that title. **ABDOOL REZA v. JEBUN-NISSA BIBEE** . . . 16 W.R., 34

25. ——— Shikmi tenure—*Rights of Government, the zamindars, and the shikmidars.*—Partition of a shikmi tenure allowed on the ground that the order could not affect the rights of Government, of the zamindars, nor the plaintiff's co-shikmidars. **OOMESH CHUNDER SHAHA v. MANICK CHUNDER BONICK** . . . 8 W.R., 128

26. ——— Lakhiraj tenure—*Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814.*—Though a partition of a lakhiraj tenure cannot be effected under the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1814, yet a Civil Court in effecting such a partition may well be guided by the rules laid down in that Regulation so far as they are applicable. **JANOKEE BIBEE v. LUCHMUN PERSHAD** [17 W.R., 137

27. ——— Common lands of mirasi villages—*Pungavaly tenure.—Semble*—The right to enforce a partition or allotment of the common lands of mirasi villages held in pungavaly tenure probably does exist. **SITARAMAIYAR v. ALAGIRY IYER** . . . 4 Mad., 285

28. ——— Co-parceners—*Order binding whole estate.*—There is no statutory bar against a raiyat's right to partition as between himself and his co-parcener where he does not ask for such a distribution of the patni rent as would bind the zamindar, or limit the latter's right over the whole tenure as a joint one. **GOUREE SUNKUR ROY v. ANUND MOHUN MOITRO** . . . 9 W.R., 487

See **MOTHOOR CHUNDER KURMOKAR v. MANICK CHUNDER BUNGO** . . . 6 W.R., 192

29. ——— Hindu widow—*N.W. P. Land Revenue Act, XIX of 1873, s. 108—Hindu widow—Reversioners.*—A childless Hindu widow, who has succeeded to her deceased husband's share of a mehal, such share having been his separate property, and is recorded as a co-sharer of such mehal, is as much entitled, under s. 108 of Act XIX of 1873, as any other recorded co-sharer is, to claim a perfect partition of her share. The circumstance that she may after partition alienate her share contrary to Hindu law will not bar her right as a co-sharer to

PARTITION—continued.**3. RIGHT TO PARTITION—continued.**

partition. If she acts contrary to the Hindu law in respect of her share, the reversioners will be at liberty to protect their own interests. **JHUNNA KUAR v. CHAIN SUKH** . . . I. L. R., 3 All., 400

30. ——— *Revenue-paying estate—Beng. Act VIII of 1876, s. 10.*—A Hindu widow who has succeeded to a share in a revenue-paying estate as heir to her deceased husband is not a person having a proprietary interest in an estate for the term of her life only, within the meaning of s. 10, Bengal Act VIII of 1876. Even if she were, a Civil Court would not be debarred from decreeing partition of a revenue-paying estate at her instance if a proper case for the passing of such a decree be made out by her. **Jadomoney Dabee v. Sarodaprosomo Mookerjee, 1 Boulnois, 120; Phool Chand Lall v. Rughoobuns Sahoy, 9 W. R., 108; Katama Natchiar v. Rajah of Shivagunga, 9 Moore's I. A., 539; and Bhagbutti Dae v. Chowdhry Bholanath Thakoor, L. R., 2 I. A., 256, referred to. Principles on which Courts should order partition at the instance of a Hindu widow stated. **MOHADEAY KOOR v. HARUK NABAIN** . . . I. L. R., 9 Calc., 244**

31. ——— Partition between owners of separate shares in permanently-settled estate—*Effect of, as against Government.*—In the year 1226 F. (1819) a fourteen-anna eight-gunda share of a certain mouzah was permanently settled. The remaining one-anna twelve-gunda share was permanently settled in 1861. This share was sold for arrears of Government revenue in 1873, and purchased by the plaintiff, who subsequently applied to the Collector for partition under the Batwarra Act. The Collector refused to partition, upon the ground that the Act was not applicable to the partition of a mouzah held jointly by the proprietors of two separate estates. The plaintiff then brought the present suit, to which he made the Collector a party, to obtain a declaration that he was entitled to have his share separated from the fourteen-anna eight-gunda share by metes and bounds, and also for a decree directing a partition of the whole mouzah into two parts. *Held* that, so far as the plaintiff on the one hand and the owners of the fourteen-anna eight-gunda share on the other were concerned, the mouzah could be partitioned, but that such partition would not be binding upon the Government unless by consent. **AJOODHYA PERSAD v. COLLECTOR OF DUBHUNGAH** [I. L. R., 9 Calc., 419 : 11 C. L. R., 550

32. ——— Grantees of inam village—*Suit by co-sharer in melvaram of inam village for division of lands—Parties to suit—Liability to Government for quit-rent.*—Where the grantees of an inam village, subject to a favourable quit-rent, enjoy the rent payable by the permanent tenants in defined shares, any one of the grantees may sue his co-sharers for a partition of the lands of the village to enable him the more easily to recover his share of the rent, although he cannot, without the consent of Government, put an end to his joint liability for the entire quit-rent. It is not necessary for the plaintiff in such suit to implead any raiyat whose rights are

PARTITION—continued

3 RIGHT TO PARTITION—continued

unquestioned. The partition in such a case must be carried out by the Collector after a preliminary decree and, when partition is carried out by the Collector, a final decree should be passed. *RAMA VEJA AYYANAR v VIRAPPA TEVAN*

[I.L.R., 8 Mad., 90]

33 — Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 265—Revenue paying estate—Bengal Act VIII of 1876, Part II, and s. 4, cls (8) and (9)—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1892), s. 265—In 1851 an estate was brought under butwarra under the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1814. At such butwarra a portion of the estate being covered with water and unfit for cultivation was not divided, but left joint amongst all the co-sharers, the land revenue payable on account of the whole estate being apportioned amongst the several estates into which the portion divided was split up. Subsequently, on the portion remaining joint becoming dry and fit for cultivation an application was made by one of the co-sharers to the Collector to partition the same under the provisions of Bengal Act VIII of 1876 but that officer refused to do so, on the ground that the land "did not bear an assessed revenue and was not shown in the towns." In a suit brought under the above circumstances to compel the Collector to make the partition and in the alternative to have it made by the Civil Court,—Held that, though the reason given by the Collector for refusing was an erroneous one, he was not bound to make the partition under the provisions of Bengal Act VIII of 1876 as the land in suit was not liable for the payment of one and the same demand of land revenue, and was therefore not a joint undivided estate within the terms of s. 4 cl (9), of that Act. Held also that the word "estate" as used in s. 265 of the Civil Procedure Code must not be construed in the same limited and defective sense in which it is used in Act VIII of 1876, but must be taken to be there used in its ordinary signification, and that consequently the plaintiff was entitled to a decree for partition under the provisions of that section. *Chundernath Dundy v Hur Narain Deb I.L.R., 7 Cal., 153* approved.

SECRETARY OF STATE v. NUNDELL LALL

[I.L.R., 10 Cal., 435]

34 — Partition by Collector—Jurisdiction—Mortgage sale—Hindu law—Undivided property—Possession—F mortgaged to the plaintiff's house and certain undivided land in which H and others, Hindu co-parceners, had a share. R bought the interest of H in the land at a Court sale, and let to H and F, who, failing to pay rent were sued by R, who got a decree for possession. This decree was transferred for execution to the Collector, who sold the land and rateably distributed the proceeds except to F, who declined to take the amount tendered as his share. The plaintiff sued F and the purchasers under R's decree to recover his mortgage debt by a sale of the property mortgaged to him. Held that R's decree, not being for partition of the family property or for the separate possession of a share, was not one contemplated by s. 265 of the

PARTITION—continued

3 RIGHT TO PARTITION—continued

Code of Civil Procedure. The proceedings of the Collector were without jurisdiction, and the plaintiff was entitled to ignore them and assert his claim under the mortgage. *NARAYAN NAGARKAR v VITHU JAKHOTI*

I.L.R., 8 Bom., 539

35. — Rayatwari land

—S. 265 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877, does not apply to property held on rayatwari tenure but to permanently-settled estates. *MUTTE v KUDALALAGA*

I.L.R., 8 Mad., 97

36. — Partition of rayatwari estates—Act VIII of 1859 s. 25—

In 1862 it was held by the Sudder Court that s. 25 of Act VIII of 1859 did not apply to rayatwari estates. This ruling having always been acted on in the Madras Presidency,—Held by the Full Bench that a different construction should not under these circumstances be placed on s. 265 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1882. *Muttu v Kudalalaga, I.L.R. 6 Mad., 97*, confirmed. *MUTTECHIDAMPARA v KARUPPA*

I.L.R., 7 Mad., 382

37 — Suit for partition by person in possession making a false claim—B a childless Hindu and a Brahman, adopted A, his sister's son, and subsequently, apprehending that the adoption was invalid executed a will by which he left his estate to A. After B's death A obtained possession, and remained in possession of the estate till his death, which occurred before he had attained majority. After this joint possession of the estate was obtained by P and S two widows of B who set up a right of inheritance from A as being in the position of mothers to him in consequence of his adoption by their deceased husband. In a suit brought by S against P for partition of the estate,—Held that, inasmuch as the parties had set up a false claim to the estate, and had no estate in law which they could divide, the suit for partition was not maintainable merely by reason of the fact that they were in possession. *ARMORY v DELAMORE, SMITH'S L.C., 313* and *Asher v Whistlock, L.P., 1 Q.B., 1*, referred to. *PARBATTI v SUNDAR*

[I.L.R., 8 All., 1]

38 — Right of joint occupancy-tenants to partition—Jurisdiction of Civil Court—Parties—Held that a joint occupancy-tenant is entitled to sue for, and a Civil Court is competent to grant, a decree for partition of the joint occupancy-holding, though, if the same is not made a party to the suit for partition such decree will not affect the mutual rights and liabilities of the remaining and the occupancy-tenants as they stood

Manuel v Girdhari, Weekly Notes, All (1905), 143, referred to. *MURHAMMAD BAKSHI v MAYA*

[I.L.R., 18 All., 334]

39 — Mortgagee's right of partition "inter se"—Mortgage of different shares

PARTITION—continued.**3. RIGHT TO PARTITION—continued.**

in an undivided area to different mortgagees by usufructuary mortgage.—Two mortgagees held separate usufructuary mortgages, the one of a two-thirds share, the other of a one-third share, in an undivided area of muafi laud granted by the owners of those shares respectively. *Held* that one mortgagee could not, in a suit to which neither of the mortgagors was a party, obtain partition of the share mortgaged to him. **MANGLI PRASAD v. ISHBI PRASAD**

[I. L. R., 18 All., 478]

40. ——— *Partition between zamindar and patnidars—Partition between parties, one of whom owns interest subordinate to the other.*—The plaintiff was proprietor of an entire estate paying an annual revenue to Government of R2,444. In 1854 his father gave a patni lease of an undivided six annas share of the estate to the defendants' predecessors in title. The plaintiffs alleged that the land being held ijmalī, although he and the defendants collected separately from the tenants their respective shares of the rent, difficulty and inconvenience had arisen in the management of the property, and he therefore sued to have his ten annas share of the laud divided by metes and bounds from the six annas share of the patnidars, the laud of the entire estate remaining liable as before for the entire amount of the Government revenue payable in respect of it. *Held* by the Full Bench that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree for partition. **HEMADRI NATH KHAN v. RAMANI KANTA ROY**

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 575
1 C. W. N., 408]

41. ——— *Right of co-sharers—Inam village—Right of management by co-sharers.*—Property consisting of an ordinary inam village and a cash allowance payable out of the revenue of another village is liable to partition at the suit of a co-sharer, except when it is held on saranjam or other impermissible tenure, or where the terms of the original grant impose a condition upon its enjoyment that the management shall rest with a particular branch of the family of the grantees; and possibly a long-continued practice from which a family custom may be inferred may operate to bring about the same result. **GOPAL HARI JOSHI v. RAMAKANT RANG-NATH JOSHI**

I. L. R., 21 Bom., 458

(b) PARTITION OF PORTION OF PROPERTY.

42. ——— *Partition of a portion of joint family property—Suit for partition of a portion of joint property.*—A suit will not lie for partition of a portion only of joint family property. **JOGEENDRO NATH MUKERJI v. JOGOBUNDU MUKERJI**

[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 122]

43. ——— *Suit for partition of portion of property—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 265.*—A suit will not lie for partition of portion only of a joint estate. Accordingly, where the plaintiff sued for partition of a portion of a joint estate and for khas possession of the share which might on the partition

PARTITION—continued.**3. RIGHT TO PARTITION—continued.**

be allotted to him, alleging that he had been deprived of possession of that portion by his co-sharers in collusion with others, it was held the suit would not lie. Although under s. 265 of Act X of 1877 a decree may be made for partition of revenue-paying land, yet that decree must be carried into execution solely by the Collector. **RAMJOY GHOSH v. RAM RUNJUN CHUCKERBUTTY**

8 C. L. R., 367

44. ——— *Partition of portion of joint estate without consent of co-sharers—Jurisdiction of Civil Court.*—Where a co-sharer in a joint undivided estate sued to have his rights ascertained, and partition made in respect of an orchard which formed part of the joint estate, *Held* that the Civil Court was not entitled to decree partition or give possession of a separate share in the orchard, and there is no law which entitles a shareholder to obtain partition of a portion of an undivided estate against the will of the other co-sharers. **MITHOO LALL v. GHOLAM NUSEER-OD-DEEN**

3 Agra, 276

45. ——— *Suit by mokurrari leaseholder of small part of estate—Suit against patnidars of whole estate.*—The owner of a 12 annas share in a joint zamindari granted to the plaintiff a mokurrari lease of his share in a small portion of land within the zamindari. The owner of the remaining 4 annas share granted a patni of his share in the whole zamindari to the defendants. In a suit brought for partition of the small plot of land, *Held* that a partition could not be enforced of a part of the estate held by the defendants, who, if the plaintiff's claim was allowed, might, in respect of the same estate, be subjected to many claims for partition at the suit of persons in the plaintiff's position. **PARBATI CHURN DEB v. AIN-UD-DEEN**

[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 577 : 9 C. L. R., 170]

46. ——— *Suit for partition of portion of joint property—Partial partition.*—The plaintiffs and the defendants being jointly entitled to and in possession of three khanabaris in a village and other immoveable property, the plaintiff sued for partition of one of the khanabaris only. *Held* that the suit would not lie. **HARIDAS SANYAL v. PRAN NATH SANYAL**

I. L. R., 12 Calc., 566

47. ——— *Portion of property out of, and portion within, jurisdiction—Parties.*—A person suing for partition is not obliged to include in his suit the whole of the property, but may confine his suit to the portion of the property which he desires of having partitioned; therefore where, in a suit for partition, it was shown that some portion of the property was out of the jurisdiction of the Court, objections that fresh parties would be necessary if the mofussil property were included, and that therefore the suit had not been properly brought, and that the leave of the Court had not been obtained previous to bringing the suit, were overruled. **PADMAMANI DAS v. JAGADAMBIA DAS**

6 B. L. R., 134

48. ——— *Portion of property out of jurisdiction—Ancestral property—Rule as to property being brought into hotchpot—Property*

PARTITION—continued.

3 RIGHT TO PARTITION—continued

possession of a mortgagee; but there is no authority for the proposition that a member who sues for partition of property in the hands of the defendants can

NARAIAN BRAHME v. OANPATRAY DAJI
[I. L. R., 7 Bom., 272]

49. ——— Partial partition—Jurisdiction of High Court, Original Side—Properties in

diction (there having been no leave granted under s. 12 of the Charter to sue concerning the portion outside the jurisdiction), is not liable to be dismissed on the ground that partial partition of a property cannot be granted, but may be decreed as far as the property within the jurisdiction is concerned. The ruling of JACKSON, J. in *Ruttun Montee Dutt v. Brojo Mohun Dutt*, 22 W. R., 333, explained. PUNJANAY MULLICK v. SHIB CHANDER MULLICK [I. L. R., 14 Calc., 835]

50. ——— Property in different jurisdictions—Suit for partial partition

to the effect of the decision in *Ruttun Montee Dutt v. Brojo Mohun Dutt*, 22 W. R., 333, followed. BALABAK BHASKARJI v. RAMCHANDRA BHASKARJI I. L. R., 23 Bom., 922

51. ——— Portion of land held under private agreement for exclusive use—Where an applicant for the partition of a joint undivided estate holds any portion of it for his own private use under a private agreement—Held that the whole estate, including such portion of it as has been separately enjoyed, must be brought into account before the partition can be effected. JALLJEFF SINGH v. RAJ COOKAR 25 W. R., 353

52. ——— Rectification of portion of property—Suit to set aside partition—Where a property had been divided, and one of the sharers was dissatisfied with the result, he could bring a suit to have the division entirely revised, but was not at liberty to ask for a rectification of a small portion of

PARTITION—continued

3 RIGHT TO PARTITION—concluded

the divided property. TRIPPOORA SOONDREE v. GOPAL NATH ROY 25 W. R., 358

53. ——— Omission of property in possession of one party—Ground for dismissal.—In a partition suit the fact that the plaintiff has not included, or has relinquished his share in property liable to division, affords no ground for dismissing the suit where the coparcener, in whose possession it is, is a party to the suit, for it is competent to the Court, in disposing of the case, to make any order in respect of such property that may to it appear right. JANARDAN VITHAL v. ANANT MAHADEV [I. L. R., 7 Bom., 373]

4 APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER

54. ——— Procedure—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 396—*Per* PONTIFF, J. (FIELD, J., doubting)—In a suit for partition it is competent

crs," but it is not necessary for the purposes of partition that there should be more than one Commissioner, and by force of the General Clauses Act the word "Commissioners" may be read in the singular number. The intention of s. 396 is that upon the first hearing of a suit, the Court shall determine whether the plaintiff is entitled to a partition, and shall ascertain who the several persons entitled in the property are, and shall direct by a preliminary decree or order that Commissioners be appointed to make the partition. OTAY CHANDER SEV v. NURGA LUTEN SEV I. L. R., 7 Calc., 318; 8 C. L. R., 416

5 JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT IN SUITS RESPECTING PARTITION

55. ——— Suit to set aside partition—*Benq Reg. XIX of 1814*—*Minor, Heir of*—A partition by the Collector under Regulation XIX of 1814 if consented to by all the parties is final, and cannot be set aside by any party in the Civil Court; but where one of the parties was a minor at the time of partition, the Court remanded the suit for an enquiry whether his guardian acted in the partition proceedings bona fide, and with a due regard to the interests of the minor. HARI PRASAD JHA v. MADHAY MOHAN TRIPUR [8 B. L. R., Ap. 72; 17 W. R., 217]

56. ——— Suit for declaration of right to share larger than that allotted—*Benq Reg. XIX of 1814*—Where a partition of an estate under Regulation XIX of 1814 has been carried out, and

RAMSAYAT SINGH v. MEZHAR ALY
[2 B. L. R., Ap. 40]

PARTITION—continued.**5. JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT IN SUITS RESPECTING PARTITION—continued.**

57. ——— Suit for larger share than that allotted by Collector—*Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814, ss. 4 and 20, cl. 2.*—S. 20, Regulation XIX of 1814, which says, "the determination of the Board of Revenue or Board of Commissioners on the paper of partition shall be final," refers to those questions only which can be legally determined by the revenue authorities, and will not prevent a regular suit being instituted to establish a right and title to the land, which a party has lost by a butwarra, notwithstanding that the plaintiff may have failed to make his objection before the Collector within fifteen days as required by cl. 2, s. 4, Regulation XIX of 1814. There is nothing in the butwarra law or in any other Regulation to prevent the Civil Court from entertaining a suit for a declaration of the plaintiff's right to a larger share than that recorded in his name in the paper of partition. Where a butwarra had been made, and the plaintiff had had a specific share allotted to him, but which share was less than his proper share in the estate, and the plaintiff brought his suit against the co-sharers generally, without specifying in whose share the quantity he had lost was included.—*Held* the Court could, in such suit, declare the plaintiff's title to the same, treating him as a shareholder to that extent only in the pottah in which it may have been included. *SPENCER v. PUHUL CHOWDHRY*

[6 B. L. R., 658; 15 W. R., 471]

. See also *KUNJ BEHARI SING v. NERU SING*

[6 B. L. R., 663 note; 15 W. R., 291]

SHEO PERSHAD SOOKOOL v. SHUNKUR SAHAY

[16 W. R., 190]

58. ——— Suit for declaration of title—*Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814—Jurisdiction of Collector—Title.*—The Collector cannot try the question of title in butwarra proceedings under Regulation XIX of 1814. A suit for possession and declaration of mokurrari title to certain lands can be entertained in the Civil Court notwithstanding the butwarra proceedings. *AHMEDULLA v. ASHRUFF HOSSEIN*

[8 B. L. R., Ap., 73 note]

. S. C. *AHMEDOOLLAH v. ASHRUFF HOSSEIN*

[13 W. R., 447]

59. ——— Suit for partition—*Suit by purchaser of share of lakhiraj estate.*—The purchaser of a share in an undivided lakhiraj estate can sue his co-parceners for a partition of his share, and the Civil Court has jurisdiction to carry out the partition. *FATTEH BAHADUR v. JANKI BIBI*

[4 B. L. R., Ap., 55; 13 W. R., 74]

60. ——— Division to prevent encroachment where enjoyment is distinct.—The Civil Court has jurisdiction in a suit between joint owners of talukhs, who have been occupying and using separate and distinct parts of premises within the estate, where the object is to prevent encroachment by defendants upon the part occupied by plaintiffs, without any division of the Government revenue

PARTITION—continued.**5. JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT IN SUITS RESPECTING PARTITION—continued.**

or alteration of joint liability to pay that revenue. *KALKE MOHUN SEN v. RAM SOONDER SEN*

[24 W. R., 243]

61. ——— Dispute with regard to shares—*Parties.*—Where two or more proprietors of a joint estate held in common tenancy, desirous of having separate possession of their respective shares, apply each and all to have that estate divided in exactly the same proportionate shares, and no other sharers oppose the butwarra, the Collector may at once comply with the application; and if no objection is raised when the parties have opportunity of raising objection, the shares cannot again be re-united by a suit in a Civil Court. But if the Collector has judicial notice of a dispute with regard to a share, it is questionable whether he has jurisdiction to make a partition of that share. In any suit, however, to do away with the partition as regards that share, the Collector must be made a party. *JOYMONEE DEBIA v. IMAM BUKSH TALOOKDAR*

. 13 W. R., 471

62. ——— Suit for division of share of mouzah—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 225.*—

A suit for division of a share of a mouzah appertaining to a talukh paying revenue to Government will, according to s. 225, Civil Procedure Code, 1859, lie in the Civil Court. *SHOME DUTT CHOWDHRY v. SURB NARAIN CHOWDHRY*

. 24 W. R., 242

63. ——— Partition of revenue-paying estate.—Partition of an estate paying revenue to Government cannot be effected in a Civil Court. *BADRI ROY v. BHUGWANT NARAIN DOBEY*

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 649; 11 C. L. R., 186]

RUTTUN MONEE DUTT v. BROJO MOHUN DUTT

[22 W. R., 11]

S. C. affirmed on appeal . . . 22 W. R., 333

64. ——— Jurisdiction of Collector.—Revenue-paying estates must be partitioned by the Collector; they cannot be partitioned by metes and bounds by the Civil Court Ameen; and if the shares in such an estate are not separate estates, but are mere fractional shares of integral estates, they cannot be partitioned in the absence of the other co-sharers. *DAMOODUR MISSER v. SENABUTTY MISRAIN*

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 537; 10 C. L. R., 401]

65. ——— Partition of mehal—*Application by co-sharer for partition—Notice by Collector to other co-sharers to state objections upon a specified day—Objection raised after day specified by original applicant—Question of title—Distribution of land—Jurisdiction—Civil and Revenue Courts—Act XIX of 1873, ss. 111, 112, 113, 131, 132, 241 (f)—Civil Procedure Code, s. 11.*—Reading together ss. 111, 112, and 113 of the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), as they must be read, the objection contemplated in each of them is an objection to be made by the person upon whom the notice required by s. 111 is to be served, i.e., a person who is a co-sharer in possession, and who has

PARTITION—continued.**5. JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT IN SUITS RESPECTING PARTITION—continued.**

though such partition was not asked for. *Held* that the lower Appellate Court had no jurisdiction to partition as amongst the defendants the residue of the property left after the partitioning off of the plaintiff's share. **HIKMAT ALI v. WALI-UN NISSA**

[I. L. R., 12 All., 508]

73. ————— *Suit for partition of lands in different estates—Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (I of 1886), s. 154, cl. (e), and s. 96.*—In a suit for partition, without division of revenue, of certain lands held jointly by the parties in four different estates governed by the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (I of 1886)—*Held* that, although the decision asked for may not include all the lands of each of the four estates, still such division would result in a division of each of those estates, the lands left out forming one portion and the lands sought to be divided forming another. The suit therefore was one for an "imperfect partition" within the definition in s. 96 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, and s. 154, cl. (e), of that Regulation barred the jurisdiction of Civil Courts in such a suit. **ABDUL KHALIQ AHMED v. ABDUL KHALIQ CHOWDHRY**

[I. L. R., 23 Calc., 514]

74. ————— *Suit for partition—"Perfect" and "imperfect" partition—Entire estate—Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (I of 1886), ss. 96, 97, and 154.*—An estate does not cease to be an entire estate within the meaning of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (I of 1886) because a few plots of land are common to it and some other estate or because they are brahmutter or debutter or because they are held in some undefined way jointly with other persons. Where a suit was brought for the partition of an estate, excluding certain portions as being brahmutter or debutter, or as being held jointly by third persons, how or in what capacity not being stated,—*Held* that the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts was barred by s. 154 of the Regulation. **SARAT CHANDRA PURKAYESTHA v. PROKASH CHUNDRA DAS CHOWDHURY**

I. L. R., 24 Calc., 751

75. ————— *Power of Civil Court to appoint Commissioner—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 265—Collector.*—In a suit brought in the Civil Court for a partition of the lands in a revenue-paying estate, the Court has no power to appoint a Commissioner to make the partition; it is bound under s. 265 of the Civil Procedure Code to have the partition made by the Collector according to the law for the time being in force for partition of estates. **Debi Singh v. Sheo Lal Singh, I. L. R., 16 Calc., 203**, distinguished. **MEHERRAN RAWOOT v. BEHARI LAL BARIK**

I. L. R., 23 Calc., 679

76. ————— *Estates Partition Act (Beng. Act VIII of 1876)—Code of Civil Procedure (1882), ss. 265 and 396.*—S. 265 of the Code of Civil Procedure does not apply to a suit for partition of a revenue-paying estate when no separate allotment of revenue is asked for. A Civil Court therefore has jurisdiction to decree partition in such a case; and a suit for possession, after partition of a

PARTITION—continued.**5. JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT IN SUITS RESPECTING PARTITION—concluded.**

share in part of an undivided estate, in which part alone the plaintiff has a share, is maintainable in a Civil Court if no division of revenue is sought. **Debi Singh v. Sheo Lal Singh, I. L. R., 16 Calc., 203**, approved and followed. **Meherban Rawoot v. Behari Lal Barik, I. L. R., 23 Calc., 679**, overruled. **JOGODISHURY DEBEA v. KAILASH CHANDRA LAHIRY**

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 725
1 C. W. N., 374]

77. ————— *Transfer of decree for partition to Collector for execution—Partition by Collector—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 265—Jurisdiction of Civil Court to hear objections to the division ordered by Collector.*—Where a decree for partition of an estate has been transmitted by the District Court to the Collector for execution under s. 265, Civil Procedure Code, the Court that made the decree is not deprived of its judicial power to hear and decide objections to the division of the estate made by the Collector. **CHINNA SEETAYYA v. KRISHNA-VANAMMA**

I. L. R., 19 Mad., 435

6. QUESTION OF TITLE.

78. ————— *Power of Collector to try question of title—Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814.*—The Collector cannot try the question of title in butwarra proceedings under Bengal Regulation XIX of 1814. **AHMEDULLA v. ASHRUF HOSSEIN**

[8 B. L. R., Ap., 73 note]

S. C. AHMEDOOLLAH v. ASHRUF HOSSEIN

[13 W. R., 477]

79. ————— *Decision by Collector of questions of title—Act XIX of 1863.*—Act XIX of 1863 contained no provision for the judicial decision by the Collector of objections raising questions of title arising after the partition order in the course of partition. **CHOWDHRY ZALIM SINGH v. SEETLOO**

[2 N. W., 404]

80. ————— *Claim to right of occupancy for cultivation—Suit for partition under Act XIX of 1863—Partition of sir land.*—*Held* that a question involving a claim to cultivating right of occupancy was not one which could be properly decided in a suit for partition under Act XIX of 1863, under which only questions of conflicting proprietary title could be determined. **AMAN SINGH v. JOYGOPAL SINGH**

3 Agra, 164

81. ————— *Dispute as to title—Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814.*—When, in the preparation of a butwarra under Regulation XIX of 1814, it is ascertained that the parties are at variance on a question of title, the Collector's proper course is to stay proceedings until all such questions are decided by a competent Court, the revenue authorities not having authority under the law to decide them finally. **MUDDUN MOHUN v. KARTICK NATH PANDEY**

[14 W. R., 335]

PARTITION—continued

7. MODE OF EFFECTING PARTITION.

82. — Joint property in sole possession of sharer—*Protection of sharers from liability for debts*—In effecting a partition, account must be taken of any joint property in possession of any sharer, and before transfer of shares, provision should be made for the protection of other sharers from an undue liability on account of debts ALLY HOSSEIN v. ALLY HOSSEIN alias CHOREY MIRZA

[2 Agra, 88

83

— Mode of allotment of land — Land in exclusive possession of one party.—In a suit for partition, the land in dispute, being in the

[20 W. R., 300

84.

Land varying in value.— Each party to a butwarra need not have the same quantity of land, nor should the land awarded be

though on more valuable land ATTABOODDEEN v. SHUMBOODDEEN MULLICK 18 W. R., 461

85.

Convenience—Ground for

is bound to show some arrangement which would better satisfy all parties, and be more equitable for all SUMMUN JHA v. RHOOFUR JHA 18 W. R., 408

88.

Compensation for expenditure by certain members of joint family on joint property.—In a suit for partition, it appeared that the defendants, who were members of a joint family, had at their own expense enhanced the value of portion of the lands belonging to the joint estate. Held that the partition should proceed on the basis of each co sharer having an equal share of similar lands, compensation being allowed to each co sharer for any private expenditure from which it could be shown the value of the partible property had been increased; and that, unless it could be shown

LIAN RANFJEE v. MODHUSUDEN BAYREJI

[8 C. L. R., 250

87.

Principle of adjustment after partition between co-sharers—Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814—After partition of an estate among shareholders under Regulation XIX of 1814, one shareholder, A, claimed from another shareholder, B, 2½ bighas of land as having been allotted to him by B

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PARTITION—continued

7. MODE OF EFFECTING PARTITION

—continued

under a prior agreement, in lieu of certain lands originally held by him which fell into B's putt. The Collector left the parties to settle the matter between themselves, and A brought a suit against B for his claim in the Civil Court. Held that, in a case of this kind, the only principle that can be adopted is that the Court should ascertain the relative value of the lands originally made over by the defendant to the entire lands of the defendant, and that it should assign, out of the present share of the defendant, lands bearing the same relative value to the whole that the former lands bore this to be done without interference with the proceedings of the Collector under the butwarra law, and the plaintiff (if successful) to be brought in as a co-sharer to a limited extent in the land assigned by the defendant OOMA DUTT CHOWDHRY v. HENOOMAY CHOWDHRY 22 W. R., 453

88.

Land in separate possession by consent—Right of co-partners on partition—Co-partners may on partition retain possession severally of such joint lands as they may have taken separate possession of, with the consent of at least a majority of the co-partners BALENATH DUTT v. NANDKISHORE Doss 5 W. R., 208

88.

Family dwelling house—Consent of co-partners—Execution of decree—A decree directed partition of a family dwelling-house with its appurtenances, including a poojah dalan and courtyard adjoining it. In execution of that decree, the Civil Court Ameen, at the request and with the consent of two out of three co-partners did not partition the poojah dalan and courtyard. To this the third co-partner objected, but her objection was overruled by the lower Courts, and it was directed that the property in question should remain undivided. Held that the Court would be disinclined to order the pro-

to the Court executing it to order that any part of the property should remain joint, except with the consent of all the co-partners who were parties to the suit. *Semble per MISTRY, J.*, that the lower Courts were not precluded by the decree from dealing with the property in the mode in which they had done RAJ. GOOHAREE DASSEE v. GOPAL CHUNDER BOSE [I. L. R., 3 Cal., 614

90.

Property consisting of several houses—Principle of partition—Commission of partition—Act XII of 1852, s. 396—Where, in a suit for partition, possession was sought of a definite share of a property consisting of a number of houses.—Held that the principle in such cases is

the intrinsic value of the property, then a money compensation should be given ASHANTILAL v. KALI KRISHNA KUR I. L. R., 10 Cal., 676

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PARTITION—continued.**7. MODE OF EFFECTING PARTITION**
—continued.

91. ——— Power of Revenue Courts as to partition of buildings—N. W. P. Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), ss. 107, 124.—In a partition under the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1879, neither buildings nor the materials thereof can be partitioned; what is partitioned is the land in the mehal. Where such land is covered with buildings, the Court making the partition has to follow the provisions of s. 124 of the Act; but it can decide no question of right to the buildings, nor can it partition them. *ASHIQ HUSAIN v. MUHAMMAD JAN*
[I. L. R., 22 All., 329]

92. ——— Suit by transferee for partition—Partition Act (IV of 1893), s. 4—Suit for partition by sharer against transferee—Procedure.—S. 4 of the Partition Act (IV of 1893) applies only where the transferee sues for partition. Where the suit is brought by the sharer against the transferee, s. 2 must be applied. In cases where s. 4 applies, the Judge should make a valuation of the share of the transferee only and direct its sale. *BALSHET GOPALSHET SONAR v. MIRAN SAHEB*
[I. L. R., 23 Bom., 77]

93. ——— Dwelling-house belonging to undivided family—Partition Act (IV of 1893), s. 4—Application of section—Re-acquisition by members of such family after it has been sold to a stranger does not give any right under the section as against such stranger.—A dwelling-house belonged to four brothers, K, R, V, and P, joint members of a Hindu family. In 1874 the shares of K and P were sold in execution of decrees against them, and in 1877 the remaining shares were sold, and finally the house became the property of the plaintiff and one A in equal moieties. The plaintiff sued A for partition and obtained a decree, but pending execution A conveyed his moiety back again to K and V. The brothers had continued to occupy the house notwithstanding the changes in ownership. V now applied under s. 4 of the Partition Act (IV of 1893) to be allowed to buy the plaintiff's moiety. Held that he was not entitled to the advantage given by the section. It is ownership, not occupation, that gives the right. After the sales in 1877, the house no longer belonged to an undivided family. V and his brothers were then either tenants in the house or trespassers. The question was whether the dwelling-house at the time the shares therein, which had not been sold to A, were transferred to the plaintiff belonged to an undivided family. When the plaintiff purchased his moiety, he and A became the owners in common of the house, and as between them s. 4 of the Partition Act had no operation. The subsequent purchase of A's interest by R and V did not confer upon them any rights which A did not possess. It was in their hands re-acquired ancestral property, but not property belonging to an undivided family within the meaning of s. 4. *VAMAN VISHNU GOKHALE v. VASUDEV MORBHAT KALE*
[I. L. R., 23 Bom., 73]

94. ——— Mortgage by one owner of undivided share of estate—Rights of mortgagee

PARTITION—continued.**7. MODE OF EFFECTING PARTITION**
—continued.

and other sharers on partition.—Where the owner of an undivided share in a joint and undivided estate mortgages his undivided share, he cannot by so doing affect the interests of the other sharers, and the persons who take the security, i.e., the mortgagees, take it subject to the right of those sharers to enforce a partition and thereby convert what is an undivided share of the whole into a defined portion held in severalty. Where such a partition is effected under the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1814 before the mortgagees have completed their title by foreclosure and the consequential decree for possession, the mortgagees of the undivided share of one co-sharer who has no priority of contract with the other co-sharers would have no recourse against the lands allotted to such co-sharers, but must pursue their remedy against the lands allotted to the mortgagor, and, as against him, would have a charge on the whole of such lands. *BYJNATH LALL v. RAMOODEN CHOWDHRY*
[21 W. R., 233; I. L. R., 1 I. A., 106]

95. ——— Easement—Partition of houses one of which has continuous easement over the other.—Where two houses are held jointly by several owners deriving their title from a common source, and one of such houses enjoys a continuous as distinguished from an occasional easement over the other, such easement will, upon a partition of the premises, pass to the dominant tenement, both by implication of law and under the usual general words contained in the deed of partition. *RATANJI HORMASJI v. EDULJI HORMASJI*
8 Bom., O. C., 181

96. ——— Partition of a joint family house—Effect of partition by a consent decree where the decree does not reserve any right to the use of light and air—Implied grant of easement upon severance of tenement.—On partition of a family dwelling-house by a consent-decree, the plaintiff claimed a right to the passage of light and air necessary for the enjoyment of his share of the building in the way in which it was enjoyed at the time of the partition, though no such right was expressly reserved in the decree. The defence was that the principle of an implied grant of easement upon severance of the tenement should not be applied to the case, but that the rights of the parties should be determined solely with reference to the decree made in the partition suit. Held that the principles of justice, equity, and good conscience should be applied to the case, and that the plaintiff was entitled to the right claimed, even in the absence of any express provision in the decree reserving such right. *Quare*—Whether the principle of an implied grant of easement in severance of tenements would apply in the case where the partition was effected by a decree of the Court in a contested suit and not by a consent of parties. *KADAMBINI DEBI v. KALI KUMAR HALDAR*
[I. L. R., 26 Cal., 516]

97. ——— Mode of division—Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814—Evidence of partition.—Proceedings for partition having been instituted under Regulation XIX of 1814, it was proposed, in order to make

PARTITION—continued.

7. MODE OF EFFECTING PARTITION

—continued

equality of partition that three villages should be

October 1864 directing the Nazir to require the rayats to pay their rents according to the extent of the shares as set forth in the first mentioned column

under s 13 of the Regulation, by the Collector, was not entitled to recover according to the quantity of the land, but, if at all according to its value as ascertained in the column of the goshwara in which the assessed jumma was set forth. **MURBO SOONDARI DEBIA v KESHUB CHUNDER ACHARJEE** [5 C L R., 257]

88 ——— Decree for partition referred to Collector—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s 265—Execution—Collector bound to partition and deliver over possession to several allottees under decree—Practice*—The duty of the Collector, to whom a decree has been referred under s 265 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act VII of 1882) for partition is not confined to mere division of the lands decreed to be divided but includes the delivery of the shares to their respective allottees. **PARBHUNAS LAKHMIDAS v SHAKARDHAI** L L R., 11 Bom., 662

subsequently to the mortgage by a decree in a partition suit to which the plaintiff was not a party, the mortgaged property was allotted to B other property in substitution being allotted to A—*Held*, in a suit against B and the representatives of A to recover the sum due on the mortgage by sale of the mortgaged property, that the plaintiff could not proceed against the mortgaged property which had been allotted on partition to B, but should be allowed to proceed against that which had been allotted in substitution to A, his mortgagee. **Dyumnath Lall v. Ramodern Chowdhry**, 1 R. I I A., 106; 21 W. R., 233 followed in principle. **HEM CHUNDER GHOSE v THAKO MONT DEBI** [L L R., 20 Calc., 533]

100 ——— Co-sharers—Mortgage by co-sharer of undivided share—Partition suit subsequently brought by other co-sharer to which mortgagee not a party—Mortgaged property allotted to a sharer other than mortgagee—*Result*

PARTITION—continued

7. MODE OF EFFECTING PARTITION

—continued

of such co sharer—*Partition re-opened—Fraud of mortgagor and mortgagee*—Four brothers viz D, L, B, and P, were joint owners of certain land. For purposes of convenience, each was in possession of a certain portion, but there was no formal partition. The particular land in question in this suit (plots Nos 1 and 2 of Survey No 174) was a part of the land in possession of B. In 1867 without the knowledge of his brothers B mortgaged these plots of land to the first defendant for Rs 50. In 1886 D sued for partition of the whole property, and in 1891 L brought a similar suit. By the decrees in these suits plot No 1 was allotted to D and plot No 2 was awarded to L. The mortgagee was not a party to either suit the plaintiffs in these suits (as found by the High Court) having had no notice of the mortgage. D and L, on attempting to get possession of the lands allotted to them respectively by the partition decrees were obstructed by the mortgagee,

unencumbered land should be allotted to them and the mortgaged land given to B's branch of the family (defendants Nos 3-9). *Held* that the partition should be re-opened and the mortgaged land assigned to the defendants Nos 2-9. Where a co-sharer of joint property has mortgaged his share without the knowledge of his co-sharers and there has subsequently been a partition suit to which, through the fraud of the mortgagor and the mortgagee, the latter has not been made a party, he (the mortgagee) will only be allowed to proceed for the recovery of his mortgage-debt against that portion of the property which has been allotted to his mortgagor. **Hem Chunder Ghose v Thako Mont Debi** 1 L R., 20 Calc., 533 approved. **LAKSHMAN v GOPAL** [L L R., 23 Bom., 385]

101 ——— Incumbrance created by a co-sharer before partition—*Estates' Partition Act (Beng Act VIII of 1876), ss 112 and 129—Effect of partition by Collector, where the land so incumbered fell exclusively into the share of another co-sharer*—On partition by Collector under the Estates' Partition Act (Bengal Act VIII of 1876) when any land of an undivided joint estate, which was incumbered by any co-sharer, is allotted to any other co-sharer, the latter takes it free from the incumbrance so created. **Khan Ali v Pestonjee Fanyjee Gudar**, 1 C W. N., 62, distinguished. The cases of **Nathoo Lall Chowdhry v Saadat Lall**, W. P., 1854, 271 and **Ahmedoolah v Iskruff Hossain** 13 W. P., 447 S B L R., 4p, 73 note.

102. ——— Leasgranted by co-sharer pending partition suit—Land leased falling

PARTITION—continued.**7. MODE OF EFFECTING PARTITION—concluded.**

to share of another co-sharer—*Lis pendens*—*Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 52.*—Plaintiff purchased a one-third share in an undivided estate and brought a suit for partition. During the pendency of the partition suit, the defendants, the two remaining co-sharers, granted a lease of a particular plot of land included in the undivided estate to the present defendant. By the decree for partition the plot of land under the lease was allotted to the plaintiff who brought the present suit to recover possession of the piece of land on the ground that he was not bound by the lease. *Held* that s. 52 of the *Transfer of Property Act* does not apply to cases where the shares of the parties and their rights to those shares are not disputed. The mode in which the lands should be allotted between the ascertained sharers does not affect the right to any specific property. *Held* also that the tenant, not having been a party to the partition suit, was not bound by the decree, and the plaintiff was only entitled to khas possession of the one-third share of the plot leased out by his co-sharers. **KHAN ALI v. PESTONJI EDULJEE GUJDAR** [1 C. W. N., 62]

103. ——— *Partition without new wajib-ul-arzes being framed—N. W. P. Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), s. 107.*—When a mehal is divided by perfect partition into two or more separate mehals, a separate record-of-rights should be framed for each of the new mehals. **ABDUL HAI v. NAIN SINGH** . . . I. L. R., 20 All., 92

8. EFFECT OF PARTITION.

104. ——— *Decree for partition—Nature and effect of decree in partition suit.*—A decree for partition is not like a decree for money or the delivery of specific property which is only in favour of the plaintiff in the suit. It is a joint declaration of the rights of persons interested in the property of which partition is sought, and such a decree, when properly drawn up, is in favour of each shareholder or set of shareholders having a distinct share. **KHOORSHED HOSSEIN v. NUBBEA FATIMA** [I. L. R., 3 Calc., 551; 2 C. L. R., 187]

105. ——— *Effect of decree as creating severance—Appeal.*—A decree for partition does not operate as a severance so long as it remains under appeal. **SHAKARAM MAHADEV v. HARI KRISHNA** . . . I. L. R., 6 Bom., 113

106. ——— *Finality of proceedings—Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814.*—A butwarra by revenue authorities under Regulation XIX of 1814 is final. **ZAKER ALI CHOWDHRY v. JUGDESSUREE** [1 W. R., 323]

107. ——— *Under-tenure-holders.*—A butwarra is only conclusive between the shareholders themselves, but not between them and other parties holding under-tenures at the time. **WOMESH CHUNDER MOJOOMDAR v. DWARKANATH ROY** . . . 4 W. R., 80

PARTITION—continued.**8. EFFECT OF PARTITION—continued.**

108. ——— *Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814, s. 20.*—Butwarra proceedings under s. 20, Regulation XIX of 1814, are only final as to lands which are the subject of partition. **HUREEE MOHUN THAKOOR v. ANDREWS** . . . W. R., 1864, 30

109. ——— *Extinguishment of title—Effect of partition on others than allottees.*—The allotment of land to one person by partition extinguishes another's right altogether; his subsequent possession is either that of a trespasser or a tenant-at-will; his dispossession is not illegal, and he has no legal right of suit for recovery of possession. **NOWAB BEGUM v. RUSTUM KHAN** . . . 2 Agra, 149

110. ——— *Effect of partition among co-sharers.*—By partition a co-sharer's proprietary right to the land which has fallen in another putti becomes extinguished, and he becomes a mere cultivator in respect to that land and liable to rent. **ZAHIR RAI v. DOORGA RAI**

[1 Agra, Rev., 69]

111. ——— *Extinguishment of rights—Tenant rights, Effect of partition on.*—A butwarra does not extinguish rights of tenants, and the mere circumstance that one of the proprietors of the estate was himself the tenant does not destroy his tenant right, because another of the proprietors has had the land allotted as part of his share of the divided estate. **NUTHOO LALL CHOWDHRY v. SAADAT LALL** . . . W. R., 1864, 271

112. ——— *Co-sharers—Raiyati and proprietary rights.*—Plaintiffs sued their co-heirs to recover huq-elagaun,—that is, the half share of the produce of trees planted on a portion of the land by their ancestor before his death,—on the ground that, although by a butwarra entered into by the heirs the trees fell to the share of the defendants, plaintiffs were entitled as succeeding to the raiyati rights of the person who planted them. *Held* that, as the ancestor was the only proprietor, his heirs were co-proprietors, and the butwarra was a division of the proprietary right; and that no raiyati right existed. **AMEERUN v. SUNJEEDA** . . . 11 W. R., 226

113. ——— *Proprietary right in sir land.*—When an estate in which the proprietors have sir land is partitioned, such partition among the co-sharers is no way affected by any cultivating rights which may be possessed by cultivators not co-sharers in the estate; but it is also a well-understood effect and consequence of partition that co-sharers retain no right of occupancy in respect of any sir land which may have passed under the partition into the share of other co-sharers, as a sir-hold proprietor has no cultivating right distinct from, and independent of, his proprietary character. When, therefore, by partition he loses his proprietary title to any particular land, any cultivating right which he had in virtue of his proprietary character necessarily ceases. **AMAN SINGH v. JEYGOPAL SINGH**

[3 Agra, 164]

114. ——— *Right of holder of mokurari lease.*—A joint and undivided estate

PARTITION—continued

8 EFFECT OF PARTITION—continued.

having been subjected to private partition, 4 bighas which were in the portion held by A were granted by him in mokurari. Subsequently, on the application of the parties the Collector made a regular partition by which two bighas of the mokurari land were allotted to the other sharers who refused to

with the mokurari or smaller rental to the other sharers. Held that the grantor's mokurari title could not be got rid of by the butwarra and that he was entitled to recognition by the other sharers. **ABHENDOO LAL v ASHRUFF HOSSEIN**

[13 W. R., 447. 8 B. L. R., Ap. 73 note

115 ——— Redistribution by Collector

granted a mokurari to B in respect of the land allotted to him under the private partition. Held that although the co-sharers must be taken to have consented to the redistribution, yet A could not by his consent affect the right of B his mokurari. **Dygnath Lal v Ramoolen Choudhry, L. R., 11 A., 106. 21 W. R., 233, and Sharat Chander Burman v Hargolindo Burman, 1 L. B., 4 Cal., 510, distinguished. Ahmedoolah v Ashruff Hosse n 8 B. L. R., Ap. 73 note. 13 W. R., 447, followed.** **JOOESSUR DOHAL SIKH v BISSASSUR PERSHAD**

[12 C. L. R., 291

116 ——— Butwarra award, Effect of — Interenor — A butwarra award is no absolute proof of title, and no estoppel in the way of an interenor who can prove that he has received and enjoyed the rents claimed from a date subsequent to the but warra. **SREENATH GHOSAL v JOI VARAIN KAYAR**

[3 W. R., Act X, 11

117 ——— Family dwelling-house — Partition wall — Open space of ground — Easement — Upon partition of joint property in Calcutta by mutual conveyances whether under the direction of a Court of law or otherwise, it is implied that the parties take their respective shares with easements of light and air as between themselves in accordance with the existing state of the premises. In a suit for the partition of a family dwelling house it was directed that the parties should take their respective shares by mutual conveyances with liberty to the plaintiff to raise a partition wall. The shares were allotted, but no conveyances executed. Held that in equity the parties must be deemed to have taken as if no mutual conveyances in so far as concerned easements of light and air. **BOLTE CHUNDER SEN v BALMOVI DASI**

[1 L. R., 14 Cal., 707

See DWARKANATH PAUL v SUNDAR LALL SEAL
[3 C. W. N., 407

PARTITION—continued

8 EFFECT OF PARTITION—concluded

and KADAMBINI DEBI v KALI KUMAR HALDAR
[1 L. R., 28 Cal., 516
3 C. W. N., 409

into four several estates. The rent of the tenure was thereupon allotted proportionately to each of the four estates thus formed, although the land forming the tenure remained undivided. In a suit for enhancement of the rent of the tenure brought by the proprietor of some of the estates, — Held that the effect of the partition of the parent estate was to create separate and distinct tenures out of the original single tenure under the proprietors of each of the estates, that the proprietors of the several estates were not joint landlords of the tenure within the meaning of s. 188 of the Bengal Tenancy Act and that therefore a suit for enhancement of rent would lie by a proprietor of one of the estates in respect of the rent allotted to his estate. **Sarat Soonduree Debia v Someroodeen Talookdar, 23 W. R., 580 and Sarat Soondary Dabra v Ananda Mohun Surma Ghatack 1 L. R. 5 Cal., 273, followed.** **HEM CHANDRA CHOWDHRY v KALI PRASAD BHADURI** 1 L. R., 28 Cal., 832

9 LIABILITY AFTER PARTITION

119 ——— Liability to account for portion of property if in possession — Co-sharers — Every one who is entitled to a share in a joint family property in a suit for partition must account for such portion as may have come into his hands. **GOUR PERSHAD MOOKERJEE v KALEE PERSHAD MOOKERJEE** 5 W. R., 121

10 MISCELLANEOUS CASES

120 ——— Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814, s. 20 — Case where no partition takes place — Held that s. 20, Regulation XIX of 1814 had no reference to a case where no partition had been made and plaintiff was not a co-sharer. **FOOLDASHEE KOWAR v ARZUN SAROO** 12 W. R., 134

121 ——— Suit for confirmation of possession — Beng. Reg. 111 of 1814 — To a partition effected by the revenue authorities under Regulation XIX of 1814 the plaintiff presented a petition of objection, in which he alleged that his share had been included in, and declared to be part and parcel of, the defendant's share. In a suit for a declaration of

PARTITION—continued.**7. MODE OF EFFECTING PARTITION
—concluded.**

to share of another co-sharer—Lis pendens—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 52.—Plaintiff purchased a one-third share in an undivided estate and brought a suit for partition. During the pendency of the partition suit, the defendants, the two remaining co-sharers, granted a lease of a particular plot of land included in the undivided estate to the present defendant. By the decree for partition the plot of land under the lease was allotted to the plaintiff who brought the present suit to recover possession of the piece of land on the ground that he was not bound by the lease. *Held* that s. 52 of the Transfer of Property Act does not apply to cases where the shares of the parties and their rights to those shares are not disputed. The mode in which the lands should be allotted between the ascertained sharers does not affect the right to any specific property. *Held* also that the tenant, not having been a party to the partition suit, was not bound by the decree, and the plaintiff was only entitled to khas possession of the one-third share of the plot leased out by his co-sharers. **KHAN ALI v. PESTONJI EDULJEE GUJDAR** [1 C. W. N., 62]

103. ——— *Partition without new wajib-ul-arzes being framed—N. W. P. Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), s. 107.*—When a mehal is divided by perfect partition into two or more separate mehals, a separate record-of-rights should be framed for each of the new mehals. **ABDUL HAI v. NAIN SINGH** . . . **I. L. R., 20 All., 92**

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104. ——— *Decree for partition—Nature and effect of decree in partition suit.*—A decree for partition is not like a decree for money or the delivery of specific property which is only in favour of the plaintiff in the suit. It is a joint declaration of the rights of persons interested in the property of which partition is sought, and such a decree, when properly drawn up, is in favour of each shareholder or set of shareholders having a distinct share. **KHOORSHED HOSSEIN v. NUBBEA FATIMA** [I. L. R., 3 Calc., 551; 2 C. L. R., 187]

105. ——— *Effect of decree as creating severance—Appeal.*—A decree for partition does not operate as a severance so long as it remains under appeal. **SHAKARAM MAHADEV v. HARI KRISHNA** . . . **I. L. R., 6 Bom., 113**

106. ——— *Finality of proceedings—Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814.*—A butwarra by revenue authorities under Regulation XIX of 1814 is final. **ZAKER ALI CHOWDHRY v. JUGDESSUREE** [1 W. R., 323]

107. ——— *Under-tenure-holders.*—A butwarra is only conclusive between the shareholders themselves, but not between them and other parties holding under-tenures at the time. **WOMESH CHUNDER MOJOOMDAR v. DWARKANATH ROY** . . . **4 W. R., 80**

PARTITION—continued.**8. EFFECT OF PARTITION—continued.**

108. ——— *Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814, s. 20.*—Butwarra proceedings under s. 20; Regulation XIX of 1814, are only final as to lands which are the subject of partition. **HURREE MOHUN THAKOOR v. ANDREWS** . . . **W. R., 1864, 30**

109. ——— *Extinguishment of title—Effect of partition on others than allottees.*—The allotment of land to one person by partition extinguishes another's right altogether; his subsequent possession is either that of a trespasser or a tenant-at-will; his dispossession is not illegal, and he has no legal right of suit for recovery of possession. **NOWAB BEGUM v. RUSTUM KHAN** . . . **2 Agra, 149**

110. ——— *Effect of partition among co-sharers.*—By partition a co-sharer's proprietary right to the land which has fallen in another putti becomes extinguished, and he becomes a mere cultivator in respect to that land and liable to rent. **ZALIM RAI v. DOORGA RAI**

[1 Agra, Rev., 69]

111. ——— *Extinguishment of rights—Tenant rights, Effect of partition on.*—A butwarra does not extinguish rights of tenants, and the mere circumstance that one of the proprietors of the estate was himself the tenant does not destroy his tenant right, because another of the proprietors has had the land allotted as part of his share of the divided estate. **NUTHOO LALL CHOWDHRY v. SAA-DAT LALL** . . . **W. R., 1864, 271**

112. ——— *Co-sharers—Raiyati and proprietary rights.*—Plaintiffs sued their co-heirs to recover huq-clagaun,—that is, the half share of the produce of trees planted on a portion of the land by their ancestor before his death,—on the ground that, although by a butwarra entered into by the heirs the trees fell to the share of the defendants, plaintiffs were entitled as succeeding to the raiyati rights of the person who planted them. *Held* that, as the ancestor was the only proprietor, his heirs were co-proprietors, and the butwarra was a division of the proprietary right; and that no raiyati right existed. **AMEERUN v. SUNJEEDA** . . . **11 W. R., 226**

113. ——— *Proprietary right in sir land.*—When an estate in which the proprietors have sir land is partitioned, such partition among the co-sharers is no way affected by any cultivating rights which may be possessed by cultivators not co-sharers in the estate; but it is also a well-understood effect and consequence of partition that co-sharers retain no right of occupancy in respect of any sir land which may have passed under the partition into the share of other co-sharers, as a sir-hold proprietor has no cultivating right distinct from, and independent of, his proprietary character. When, therefore, by partition he loses his proprietary title to any particular land, any cultivating right which he had in virtue of his proprietary character necessarily ceases. **AMAN SINGH v. JEYGOPAL SINGH**

[3 Agra, 164]

114. ——— *Right of holder of mokurari lease.*—A joint and undivided estate

PARTITION—continued

8 EFFECT OF PARTITION—continued.

having been subjected to private partition, 4 bighas which were in the portion held by A were granted by him in mokurari. Subsequently, on the application of the parties, the Collector made a regular partition, by which two bighas of the mokurari land were allotted to the other sharers, who refused to recognize the grantee's mokurari rights for that portion of the land, contending that, as under the private partition all the 4 bighas were in the share of the grantor, the loss of rent should be on him, and that the Collector's butwarra could not transfer 2 bighas with the mokurari or smaller rental to the other sharers. *Held* that the grantor's mokurari title could not be got rid of by the butwarra, and that he was entitled to recognition by the other sharers. **AHMEDULLAH v ASHRAFF HOSSAIN**

[13 W. R., 447. 8 B. L. R., Ap, 73 note

115 ——— Redistribution by Collector after private partition—*Right of mokurari dar of co-sharer*—Subsequently to a private partition by which the land in dispute was allotted to A, one of the co-sharers, a butwarra redistributing the shares was made by the Collector. In the meantime A had granted a mokurari to B in respect of the land allotted to him under the private partition. *Held* that, although the co-sharers must be taken to have consented to the redistribution, yet A could not by his consent affect the right of B, his mokurari dar. **Bujnath Lal v Ramoolen Chowdhry, L. R., 1 I A, 106; 21 W. R., 233, and Sharat Chunder Burman v Hurgolindo Burman, I L. R., 4 Calc., 510, distinguished. Ahmedoolah v Ashraff Hossain, 8 B. L. R., Ap, 73 note. 13 W. R., 447, followed.** **JAGMOO DORAI SINGH v BISSASSU PERSHAD**

[12 C. L. R. 261

116 ——— Butwarra award, Effect of—*Intervenor*—A butwarra award is no absolute proof of title and no estoppel in the way of an intervenor who can prove that he has received and enjoyed the rents claimed from a date subsequent to the butwarra. **SREENATH OBOSAL v. JOI SARAIN KAYAR**

[3 W. R., Act X, 11

117. ——— Family dwelling-house—*Partition wall*—*Open space of ground*—*Easement*—Upon partition of joint property in Calcutta by mutual conveyances whether under the direction of a Court of law or otherwise, it is implied that the parties take their respective shares with encumbrances of light and air as between themselves in accordance with the existing state of the premises. In a suit for the partition of a family dwelling house it was directed that the parties should take their respective shares by mutual conveyances with liberty to the plaintiff to raise a partition wall. The shares were allotted, but no conveyances executed. *Held* that in equity the parties must be deemed to have taken as if under mutual conveyances, in so far as concerned encumbrances of light and air. **HOLYE CHUNDER SEN v. LALMOY DASI**

[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 797

See DWARKANATH PAUL v SUNDAR LALL SEAL

[3 C. W. N., 407

PARTITION—continued

8 EFFECT OF PARTITION—concluded

and KADAMBINI DEBI v KALI KUMAR HALDAR
[I. L. R., 29 Calc., 516
3 C. W. N., 409

118. ——— Partition of estates—*Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885)*, s. 188—*Joint landlords*—A tenure was held under a zamindari, which originally formed one entire estate. The estate was subsequently partitioned by the revenue authorities into four several estates. The rent of the tenure was thereupon allotted proportionately to each of the four estates thus formed, although the land forming the tenure remained undivided. In a suit for enhancement of the rent of the tenure brought by the proprietor of some of the estates, — *Held* that the effect of the partition of the parent estate was to create separate and distinct tenures out of the original single tenure under the proprietors of each of the estates, that the proprietors of the several estates were not joint landlords of the tenure within the meaning of s. 188 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and that therefore a suit for enhancement of rent would lie by a proprietor of one of the estates in respect of the rent allotted to his estate. **Sarat Soonduree Debia v Someerodeen Talookdar, 23 W. R., 530, and Sarat Soondary Dabca v Ananda Mohun Surma Ohuttack, I I R., 5 Calc., 273 followed.** **HEM CHANDRA CHOWDHRY v KALI PRASAD BHADURI** I. L. R., 29 Calc., 832

9 LIABILITY AFTER PARTITION

119. ——— Liability to account for portion of property if in possession—*Co-sharers*—Every one who is entitled to a share in a joint family property in a suit for partition must account for such portion as may have come into his hands. **GOUR PERSHAD MOOKERJEE v KALEE PERSHAD MOOKERJEE** 5 W. R., 121

10 MISCELLANEOUS CASES

120 ——— Beng. Reg. XIX of 1914, s. 20—*Case where no partition takes place*—*Held* that s. 20, Regulation XIX of 1914 had no reference to a case where no partition had been made and plaintiff was not a co-sharer. **GOOLBASHER KOWAR v ABZEN SAHOO** 12 W. R., 134

PARTITION—continued.**10. MISCELLANEOUS CASES—continued.**

plaintiff, who claimed to be in possession of his proper share, and sued only for a declaration of his title thereto, to include in his plaint an application for the renewal of the partition proceedings : and that those proceedings were final. **INDRABATI KUNWARI v. MAHADEO CHOWDHRY** . 1 B. L. R., S. N., 6

122. ——— Suit for house allotted on partition—Agreement to pay rent for house—Onus of proof.—Where on partition the defendant's house fell within the plaintiff's lot,—*Held* the plaintiff was entitled to sue for possession of the house, and that it lay on the defendants to prove that under s. 38, Act XIX of 1863, they were entitled to retain possession by having agreed to pay an equitable rent for the ground, which rent had been determined by the officer making the partition, and had been stated in the paper of partition. **LAIKHRAM v. GHUMNEE** [3 Agra, 298]

123. ——— Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814, s. 9—Dwelling-houses of co-sharers—Liability to assessment.—Suit for khas possession of land made over to plaintiff ou a butwarra. The defendant pleaded twelve years' adverse possession, and that he was entitled to retain possession on payment of rent, as the lands were occupied by gardens made by his ancestor. *Held* that s. 9, Regulation XIX of 1814, did not apply to the lands made over to the plaintiff under the butwarra ; that section referring to the dwelling-houses of co-sharers, and to offices, buildings, and ground immediately attached to those dwelling-houses, which the lands in suit were not proved to be. **LULEET NARAIN v. GOPAL SINGH** . 9 W. R., 145

124. ——— Mortgage by co-sharer—Incumbrance—Cause of action—Beng. Reg. XIX of 1814.—A, one of the shareholders of a talukh consisting of several mouzahs, mortgaged his share in one of the mouzahs named Kishoopore to B. Upon a partition being made under Regulation XIX of 1814, the mouzah Kishoopore was allotted to C and D, co-parceners in the talukh, and other mouzahs were allotted to A. In a suit by C against B for obtaining possession of his share in Kishoopore,—*Held* that there was no cause of action. Upon a partition of a joint property, a co-parcener is bound by the incumbrances created by another co-parcener in respect of a portion of the property, if such portion be allotted to him upon a partition between the co-parceners. **NISHAN SING v. JUGDEO SING**

[4 B. L. R., Ap., 97]

125. ——— Suit to set aside sale for arrears of revenue—Sanction of Board of Revenue—Completion of partition.—*per* BAXLEY, J.—The completion of the partition was not necessary under Act XI of 1838 before the amount of unpaid expenses could become an arrear realizable by sale. *Semble*—The Government need not give its sanction in each case, but a "general" sanction will be sufficient. **HAR GOPAL DAS v. RAM GOLAM SAHI**

[5 B. L. R., 135; 13 W. R., 381]

126. ——— Objection to application for partition—Act XIX of 1863—Procedure.—When

PARTITION—continued.**10. MISCELLANEOUS CASES—continued.**

an objection was taken to an application for partition under Act XIX of 1863, the Collector might either decline the application until the question has been decided, or proceed to investigate it. If he adopted the latter course, he was bound to follow the procedure prescribed by Act VIII of 1859. But his failure to follow that procedure would not deprive the parties of their right of appeal to the Judge, who must dispose of the appeal in due course. **RAMESHUR RAI v. SUBHOO RAI** . 1 N. W., 81 : Ed. 1873, 134

127. ——— Application by co-sharer for partition—Objection by co-sharer in possession—N. W. P. Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), ss. 111-113.—Reading together ss. 111, 112, and 113 of the N. W. P. Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), as they must be read, the objection contemplated in each of them is an objection to be made by the person upon whom the notice required by s. 111 is to be served, i.e., a person who is a co-sharer in possession, and who has not joined in the joint application for partition. **MUHAMMAD ABDUL KARIM v. MUHAMMAD SHADI KHAN** . I. L. R., 9 All., 429

128. ——— Order for partition by Assistant Collector confirmed by Collector—Objection subsequently made to mode of partition—Question of title—N. W. P. Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), s. 113.—Upon an application made under s. 108 of the N. W. P. Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873) for partition of a share in a mehal, no question of title or proprietary right of the nature contemplated by s. 113 was raised, nor any serious objection made by any of the co-sharers, and the Assistant Collector recorded a proceeding setting forth the rules which were to govern the partition, and this proceeding was confirmed by the Collector under s. 138. An Amin was ordered to carry out the partition, and, in taking steps to do so, stated the principle upon which he proposed to distribute the common land. An objection was then for the first time raised by two of the co-sharers in the Court of the Assistant Collector to the inclusion of a particular piece of land in the partition, on the ground that it appertained exclusively to their share. This objection was disallowed by the Assistant Collector, and, on appeal, by the District Judge. *Held* that, at the stage of the proceedings when objections were taken, it was too late to determine questions of title under s. 113 of the Act ; that accordingly the Assistant Collector could not be said to have done so ; that the objections could therefore only be regarded in the light of objections to the mode in which it was proposed to make the partition, and that consequently there was no appeal from the order of the Assistant Collector to the District Judge or from the District Judge to the High Court. **TOTA RAM v. ISHUR DAS** . I. L. R., 9 All., 445

129. ——— Suit to stay partition by Collector—Bengal Act VIII of 1876, s. 26—Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), s. 42—Declaration of specific rights—Limitation.—A person bringing a suit under s. 42 of the Specific Relief Act to stay a partition directed by the Collector under Bengal Act VIII of 1876, on the ground that a private partition

PARTITION—concluded.**10. MISCELLANEOUS CASES—concluded**

has already been come to, must prove not only that there has been a private partition, but also that, under that partition, he is entitled to, and was in possession

130. — Decree in suit for partition—*Code of Civil Procedure (1882), s 336—Application for effecting partition—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), sch. II, arts 178 and 179.*—Plaintiff obtained a decree for partition in 1885, and first made an application to have the partition effected by an arbitrator in 1886. This application was struck off, and a second application was made on the 23rd July 1888. The arbitrator then declined to act, and the application was struck off. The present application was made on the 1st August 1891, and an objection was raised that, more than three years having elapsed from the date of the previous application, the present one was barred under art. 179 of sch. II of the Limitation Act. The lower Court of appeal held that art. 178, and not art. 179, applied to the case, but that, the plaintiff having applied within three years from the date when the arbitrator declined to act, the application was in time. *Held*, with reference to the provisions of s 336 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the application was not barred.

applicable DWARKA NATH MISSEER & BARINDA NATH MISSEER . I. L. R., 22 Cal., 425

See MUHAMMAD KHAN & HANWANT SINGH
(I. L. R., 20 All., 311)

131. — Partition Act (IV of 1893), s. 10—*Partition—Offer by a party to a partition suit of compensation—Decree in partition suit when final—Civil Procedure Code, s 306.*—*Held* that s 10 of Act IV of 1893 would apply to a suit for partition in the stage where an interlocutory decree for partition has been made, but that decree had not become final by the Court's ac-

referred to. ABDUSAMAD KHAN & ABDUS RAZZAQ KHAN . I. L. R., 21 All., 409

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PARTNERSHIP.

Col.

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PARTNERSHIP—continued.**1. WHAT CONSTITUTES PARTNERSHIP**
—continued.*of partner to nominate a successor—General device*

entered into an agreement in October 1873 to cause the said company to be wound up and to form a new company to take over its assets and liabilities, and to cause themselves to be appointed agents of the new company under the firm of *V J S & Co.*, and under that name to act as agents of the new company, subject to the terms of the agreement. The agreement provided that the firm of *V J S & Co.* should take the agency of the new company for a period of thirty years, that of the profits to be derived by the said firm out of the agency *V* should receive 39 cents, *J* 31 cents, and *S* 30 cents, that in case of a vacancy in the firm of *V J S & Co.* caused by the death or retirement of any of the partners, the nominee of the dying or retiring partner should be admitted into partnership, and should receive the share of such partner, and should exercise all his authority. In pursuance of this agreement, the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, was wound up, and a new company called "The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited" was formed and registered. Both the memorandum and articles of association of the said new company contained clauses providing that the firm of *V J S & Co.*, or whatever member or members that firm for the time consist of, should be agents of the company so long as the said firm should carry on business in Bombay, or until they should resign. The firm of *V J S & Co.* continued under the name of the said company down to the date

her interest in the firm to *H*, and he thereupon

the property of *H* and 10 cents the property of *S*,—the firm henceforth consisting only of these two partners, of whom the former received in all 60 cents of the profits and the latter 40 cents. In November 1883 *H* died, leaving a will whereby he appointed his wife *B* his executrix, and left all his property to her for life, and after her death to his son. The will did not refer to the firm or nominate any successor in the partnership. In the present suit *B* as executrix claimed to be entitled to 60 cents or shares in the firm of *V J S & Co.* up to the date of the testator's death, and to a like share in the profits earned subsequently to his death, or to be earned by the firm so long as it continued to carry on the said

PARTNERSHIP—continued.**1. WHAT CONSTITUTES PARTNERSHIP**
—concluded.

agency business of the company. The defendant admitted the right of the plaintiff to the share claimed in the profits earned prior to the testator's death, but resisted her claim to any portion of the subsequent profits. *Held* (1), on the authority of *Beamish v. Beamish, Jr. Rep., 4 Eq., 120*, that the testator's will did not operate as an exercise of the

coupled with the fact that there was no capital employed in the business, it must have been intended that, in default of nomination of a successor by a retiring or deceased partner, the agency should be carried on by the continuing or surviving partners in the name of the firm, and that the interest of the testator in the firm upon his death therefore survived to the defendant. *Held* also that, although the plaintiff was entitled to an account up to the date of the testator's death, she was not entitled to a share of the good will as an asset of the firm. The good-will

from the good-will, if indeed it was consistent with its being an asset at all. *BACHUDAI R. SHAMJI JADWAI I L. R., 9 Bom., 536*

2 RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF PARTNERS**9. ——— Construction of deed of part-**

agreement it was provided that, in return for the trouble *K N* had been at in establishing the factory, "whatever cotton had to be purchased for the factory *K N* was to purchase, and whatever yarn should be made in the factory *K N* was to sell, and for whatever he should sell on account of the factory he was duly to receive from the co-partnership his commission at the rate of 5 per cent. during his lifetime," and it was also provided that, though the purchases and sales by the co-partnership should not be made through *K N*, "yet upon the whole amount of the sales the co-partnership was duly to pay 5 per cent. to *K N* during his lifetime." The factory was built, and its machinery procured and set up by *K N*, and both financially and otherwise the factory was wholly managed by him. Shortly after it commenced to work, it was found that the co-partnership had expended all its capital and was heavily involved in debt—incurred by *K N* without the sanction of his co-partners,—and that the factory was

PARTNERSHIP—continued

2. RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF PARTNERS—continued

a balance due, the defendants' firm took in a new partner. *Held* that the words "belonging to" included all goods in the possession of the new firm that came to them in the way of business. *Held* also that the new firm, not having given notice to the contrary, must be taken to have engaged the plaintiff as bailee upon the terms expressed in the agreement with the old firm, and to have taken over the balance due at the time when the new firm was constituted as a debt due by the new firm. **BALDEO DAS AGARWALLA v. KAICH** 3 B. L. R., O. C. 80

18. ——— Power of partner to borrow money—*Winding up—Account—Suit for dissolution—Power of partner to mortgage partnership land*—*T, B, H, and W*, the owners of a certain estate in equal shares, in 1863 entered into a partnership for "the cultivation of tea and other products" upon such estate. In 1864 *H, E, and I* joined the firm. In 1870 *H* died, and in 1871 *T* purchased the shares of *E* and *I*, and in 1873 of *R*. In 1875 *T* gave the Delhi and London Bank a mortgage on such estate as security for the repayment of money which he had borrowed from the Bank ostensibly for the purposes of the estate. The Bank

1877 and were purchased by the Bank, which obtained possession of the estate in August 1877. In August 1879 *B* and *W*'s executor sued *T* and the Bank, claiming a declaration that they were or had been partners with *T* in the estate, that if the partnership should be held to be subsisting, it might be dissolved, or that, if it had ceased to exist, the date of

at in either
to take an
discharging
in each one—
that, as the
effect of the purchases by *T* in 1871 and 1873 was to

such purchases should be regarded and treated as made on behalf of the partnership, and therefore, at the time of the execution of the mortgage of the estate, *B, W, and T* were interested in the estate to the extent of one-third each; that, although *T* was not authorized, either actually or impliedly, by *B* and *W* to mortgage the estate, and the mortgage therefore was not binding on them, yet, as they allowed him to conduct the business of the estate in such a manner as to make it appear that the control and management of it rested with him, and he was for all ordinary business purposes their representative, *B* and *W* were bound, in any accounting that might take place, to recoup the defendant Bank for such advances as were made to *T* for the necessary

PARTNERSHIP—continued.

2. RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF PARTNERS—continued.

purposes of the estate, in the same proportion as they must discharge debts due to other creditors, that *T* was entitled to be reimbursed such moneys of his own as he had expended within the legitimate scope and for the proper purposes of the partnership as originally contemplated by the parties. Directors to the liquidator appointed how to proceed. **HARBI SOV v. DELHI AND LONDON BANK**

[I. L. R., 4 All., 437]

20. ——— Liability of partners—*Joint contract—Joint liability—Judgment recovered against one partner*—The defendants were partners trading in the name of *V. G. & Co*. On 6th July 1895, at Ahmedabad, the first defendant borrowed from the plaintiff, for the purposes of the partnership business, a sum of Rs 10,000 and passed

to him from the partners jointly and severally. On 2nd October 1896, plaintiff obtained a decree or an award against the first defendant in the Civil Court at Baroda for Rs 13,909-4-0 and in execution of this decree he recovered a sum of Rs 7,000. In 1897 plaintiff filed this suit in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad to recover the balance, viz., Rs 6,909-4-0, from all the partners (defendants Nos 1 to 8). The Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit, the plaintiff appealed to the High Court. *Held* that the original liability of the part-

and several liability **LAKSHMINARAYAN DEOSHAYAN v. VISUNDRAM** I. L. R., 24 Bom., 77

21. ——— fraud—*Constructive name of the first defendant, styling themselves the 'agricultural association,' entered into three rental agreements two of them dated April 23rd, 1891, and the third dated June 21st, 1891, with the plaintiffs and the first defendant, for the cultivation of certain lands belonging to an undivided family, of which the plaintiffs and first defendant were members, and took possession of and cultivated the said lands. On the 17th June 1891, an agreement, of which the second defendant had notice, was entered into between the plaintiffs and first defendant to the effect that the first plaintiff should be the managing member of the family and should be entitled to receive the rent and give receipts for the same. Subsequently, disputes arising between plaintiff and first defendant, the other defendants made payments of rent to first defendant alone. *Held* that these payments were not a valid discharge as against the claim of the plaintiffs on its being proved that second defendant had notice of the agreement of the 17th June, and that notice to him must be taken to be notice to his partners, the other defendants. By an agreement*

PARTNERSHIP—continued.

2. RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF PARTNERS—concluded.

between the defendants any one partner was empowered to take a lease; such lease to be binding on all the partners as if executed by them. The leases were not signed by the 13th defendant (now represented by appellants 19, 20, and 21), who was admittedly a partner and took actual part in the management of the affairs of the firm after the leases were executed. *Held* that it was intended that the leases should operate as if all the members had executed them, and that the representatives of 13th defendant were bound. CHINNARAMANUJA AYYANGAR v. PADMANABHA PILLAIYAN; SORICUTHU PILLAI v. PADMANABHA PILLAIYAN

[I. L. R., 19 Mad., 471]

22. Authority of one partner to bind the firm by a submission to arbitration—*Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), s. 21.*—One partner, though entitled to bring a suit on behalf of the firm of which he is a member to recover a debt due to the firm, has no power, in the absence of special authority, to bind the firm by a submission to arbitration of the claim so brought. *Stead v. Salt, 3 Bing., 101, and Strangford v. Green, 2 Mad., 228, referred to.* RAM BHAROSE v. KALLU MAL

[I. L. R., 22 All., 135]

3. SUITS RESPECTING PARTNERSHIPS.

23. Suit for account without asking for dissolution—*Partnership dissoluble at will.*—A member of an ordinary trading partnership, dissoluble at will, cannot, except under special circumstances, seek an account without praying for a dissolution. GOLLA NAGABHU SHANAM v. KANAKALA GANGAYYA . . . 2 Mad., 28

24. Liability of partners to account—*Suit for an account.*—*Suit by partner to recover from co-partner share of losses and advances.*—It is only in exceptional cases that a suit can be brought by one partner against another, which involves the taking of partnership accounts prior to dissolution. A suit was brought by the widow of a partner in an indigo concern against her deceased husband's co-partner in respect of certain alleged losses of the concern, and to recover a moiety of moneys expended by her husband in advances made to indigo cultivators on behalf of the partnership. At the time when the suit was brought, the partnership had not been dissolved. *Held* that, the partnership not having been dissolved, the plaintiff was not entitled to an account, and the suit must therefore fail. *Brown v. Lapscott, 6 M. & W., 119, and Helme v. Smith, 7 Bing., 709, distinguished.* KASSA MAL v. GOPI . . . I. L. R., 9 All., 120

25. Suit for dissolution and an account—*Partner seeking to remove attachment on partnership property.*—The proper course for a partner seeking to remove an attachment on partnership property in execution of a decree against one partner only is to sue for a dissolution of the partnership and an account, with a view to ascertain the

PARTNERSHIP—continued.

3. SUITS RESPECTING PARTNERSHIPS—continued.

amount due to the partner in execution against whom the partnership property is attached. KARIMBHAI v. CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS I. L. R., 4 Bom., 222

26. Suit by partner against co-partner—*Suit for share of profits.*—A member of a subsisting partnership is not in a position to sue his partner, still less one of his alleged partners, for the profits which had up to a particular time accrued, but he must, if he desires relief, sue in the ordinary way for an account. DOYARAM LUSKUREE v. SOO-KHANUM . . . 16 W. R., 141

27. Suit for general adjustment of account.—In disputes between partners respecting their accounts, the plaintiff should so frame his suit that there may be a general adjustment of the partnership accounts. A particular item or claim should not be made the subject of a distinct suit. SOONDER BIBEE v. KHILLOO MULL alias RAM LALL . . . 2 N. W., 90

28. Suit against co-partners for money deposited and profits—*Necessity for taking accounts.*—In a suit against co-partners in a joint firm to recover money deposited as plaintiff's share, and to have accounts rendered of the profits, before any order can be made to the effect that the plaintiff is entitled to be paid by any one of his partners or out of the assets of the firm the actual money advanced, the whole accounts of the firm ought to be taken, and the ultimate liability of each of the partners ascertained. KALEE CHURN SAHOO v. RAM LALL SAHOO . . . 21 W. R., 300

29. Suit for contribution among partners—*Transactions by some only of partners.*—*Obligation to ask for account of partnership dealings.*—Four members of a partnership consisting of seven persons borrowed certain sums on account of the partnership for which they gave their joint and several promissory notes on which decrees were afterwards obtained against them. In a suit for contribution brought by one of the four members against the others, as having paid more than his share under the joint decrees, *Held* that the giving of the promissory notes was not a partnership transaction so as to debar the plaintiff from a suit for contribution without asking for an account of the partnership dealings. DOYAL JAIRAJ v. KHATAY LADHA

[12 Bom., 97]

30. Partnership business—*Money borrowed by agreement by one partner and paid into partnership business.*—*Decree against one partner.*—*Suit for contribution by him against other partners.*—*Adjustment of account whether necessary.*—In a partnership business entered into between the plaintiff and the defendants, it was agreed that each member, together with the gomasthas of the business, should be at liberty to borrow money upon his individual credit and to pay into the firm the money so borrowed to carry on the business. The plaintiff conjointly with defendants 4 and 6, in accordance with that agreement, borrowed several

PARTNERSHIP—continued**3 SUITS RESPECTING PARTNERSHIPS**

—continued.

sums of money upon promissory notes, and paid the amounts so borrowed into the business. After the loan, the partnership business came to an end, but no account was settled. Afterwards decrees were obtained upon those promissory notes, and the plaintiff was obliged to pay up the decretal amounts. To a suit for contribution by the plaintiff, for money so paid, against the members of the firm, the defence, *inter alia*, was that the suit was not maintainable, in the absence of adjustment of the accounts relating to the firm. *Held* that the suit was maintainable, inasmuch as the money secured by the promissory notes did not become an item of the partnership account. *Doyal Jayraj v. Khatam Ladha*, 12 Bom. 97, and *Gada Kolita v. Joyram Das*, 1 L. R., 26 Calc. 262 note, referred to. *DURGAPROSOVVO BOSE v. RAGHU NATH DAS*

[L. R., 20 Calc. 254
3 C. W. N., 299]

31. — Whether a suit

for contribution by a partner against a co partner would lie and in what cases—*Adjustment of account whether necessary*—A suit for contribution by a partner against some of his co-partners on account of money paid by him for the satisfaction of a debt contracted by him jointly with the said co-partners is maintainable in cases where the liability satisfied by the plaintiff is not a joint liability of the entire partnership, or where the said partners were some only of several persons comprising the partnership, and the bond was executed not in the usual course of business of the partnership, it is also maintainable in a case where the co-partners expressly promised to contribute their share of debt after a decree had been passed upon the bond. *Doyal Jayraj v. Khatam Ladha*, 12 Bom. 97, referred to. *GUDA KOLITA v. JOYRAM DAS*

[L. R., 20 Calc., 262 note]

32. — Suit on agreement in nature

of partnership deed—*Suit by one party for his share*—An agreement was entered into whereby the defendant undertook to pay to the plaintiff and two other co-creditors of an insolvent a share in any sums which he might recover from the insolvent in connection with the

transactions must be brought at once under the view of the Court. *BHAGTIDAS BHAGYANDAS v. OLIVER*

[O Bom., 418]

33. — Suit based on rights of

deceased partner—*Adjustment of partnership accounts—Payments by partners, Presumption as to—Partnership property*—A suit based on the right of a deceased partner cannot be limited to a demand for his share in the proceeds of property

PARTNERSHIP—continued.**3 SUITS RESPECTING PARTNERSHIPS**

—continued

alleged to have come into the possession of the partnership during its existence. The agreement on which the partnership was formed, the amounts advanced and drawn out by the several partners, and the subsisting liabilities and assets, if any, must all be taken into account, and the suit must demand such a sum, if any, as, on a general account, and an account between the deceased partner and the co-partnership, being taken shall appear to be due. Principle on which the account of a dissolved partnership should be adjusted, explained. *KESHAV GOPAL GINDE v. RATANA* 12 Bom., 185

34. — Suit against one of several

of suit—A

name of his

of the concern

for the purpose of carrying on the business, and each partner was to be separately liable for the moneys advanced in proportion to his share in the concern. In a suit against one of the partners for his proportion of the moneys so lent—*Held* that the plaintiff could not sue for those moneys on the footing of a mere creditor, and that the suit should be so framed as to determine the profits or losses of the concern, and whether any and what assets would be available to each partner to liquidate the loan in proportion to his share. *CHUNDEN SINGH BISWAS v. RAM DUKHAN CHETLUVAGE* 1 C. L. R., 545

35. — Suit by representative of a

deceased partner for a share of a specific asset of the partnership recovered after the right to a general partnership account is barred.—A suit may be brought by the representative of a deceased partner against the surviving partner of a firm to recover a share in a sum received by the surviving partner in respect of a partnership transaction within the period of limitation although a suit to take partnership accounts generally would be barred. *H. J.*, the plaintiff's father, and the defendant *R.* were partners in the firm of Hormusji and Rustumji which carried on business in China. In the year 1862 the firm of *V. K. & Co.* was largely indebted to the firm of Hormusji and Rustumji. At the end of that year the latter firm ceased to do business, but no formal dissolution of the partnership ever took place. In 1869 the defendant *R.* filed a suit (No. 161 of 1869) in the High Court of Bombay in his own name and that of *H. J.*, his former partner, against the firm of *V. K. & Co.* for an account of the dealings of that firm with the firm of Hormusji and Rustumji, and by a decretal order dated 14th March 1870 the suit was referred to the Commissioner to take the accounts as prayed for. On the 7th December 1872 *H. J.* died at Hongkong intestate. On 22nd February 1873 the defendant *R.*

of Rs 20,000 the second defendant *R.* paid to the first

PARTNERSHIP—continued.

3. SUITS RESPECTING PARTNERSHIPS
—continued.

Defendant *R* ₹10,000 in 1878, and for the remaining ₹10,000 gave a promissory note payable in July or August 1881. The plaintiff took out letters of administration to his father *H J*, and brought this suit on 16th July 1880, claiming a moiety of the ₹10,000 already paid by the defendant *W* to the first defendant *R*, and praying that he might be declared entitled to a moiety of the remaining sum of ₹10,000 payable by the defendant *W*, and that the same might be paid over to him. The defendant *R* alleged that he had assigned the claim against the firm of *N K & Co.*, to the defendant *W*, and had received the consideration for such assignment in February 1873, and contended that if the plaintiff had ever any claim to any portion of the said money (which he denied), such claim was barred by limitation. He also alleged that he had carried on the suit No. 461 of 1869 without any assistance from the plaintiff's father *H J*, or from the plaintiff, who, although applied to, refused to assist him, and he submitted that under no circumstances was the plaintiff entitled to any of the moneys claimed by him without giving credit to the defendant for his (plaintiff's) share of the expense of prosecuting the said suit, and for the amount of proper remuneration to be defendant for the time and labour bestowed by him in the said suit. He also claimed that the partnership accounts of the firm of *Hormusji and Rustumji* should be taken, and alleged that on such accounts being taken a large sum would be found due to him from the partnership. The second defendant *V* paid into Court the ₹10,000 due on the promissory note above mentioned, and was dismissed from the suit. At the hearing the Judge found that, of the other moiety of the consideration for the assignment of February 1873, a sum of ₹1,000 was paid by the defendant *W* to the defendant *R* on January 3, 1878, and a sum of ₹6,000 on September 13, 1879. Held that the suit was not barred by limitation in respect of the said sums of ₹1,000, ₹6,000, and ₹10,000, and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover a half share of these sums from the defendant *R*, deducting all sums expended by the defendant in the prosecution of the suit No. 461 of 1869, no allowance, however, being made to him as remuneration for conducting the suit. Held also that the defendant might deduct the amount (if any) which might be found due to him on taking the partnership accounts, although a separate suit for such account would be barred by limitation. *MERWANJI FORMUSJI v. RUSTOMJI BURJORJI*

[I. L. R., 6 Bom., 628]

36. — Suit by sole surviving partner—*Representatives of deceased partner—Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 45—Civil Procedure Code, s. 26.*—The rule of English law that, in trading partnerships, although the right of a deceased partner devolves on his representative, the remedy survives to his co-partner, who alone must enforce the right by action, and is liable on recovery to account to the representative for the deceased's share, should be applied in India, in the absence of statu-

PARTNERSHIP—continued.

3. SUITS RESPECTING PARTNERSHIPS
—continued.

tory authority to the contrary. The effect of s. 45 of the Contract Act (IX of 1872) is to extend the English law applicable to trading partnerships to all cases of partnership. There is nothing either in that section nor in s. 26 of the Civil Procedure Code, read with it, to show that the representatives of a deceased partner must be joined in an action for a partnership-debt brought by the surviving partner, though it may be that they might be joined in such an action. *GOBIND PRASAD v. CHANDAR SEKHAR*

[I. L. R., 9 All., 486]

37. — Suit by assignee of executors of deceased partner—*Suit for declaration of right to share of partnerships and for an account.*—*R*, prior to his death, was a partner with defendants in the firm of *N C & Co.* He died on 8th November 1884. On the 9th November 1885, his executors passed a release to the defendants, which recited that *R*'s share in the firm and future business had ceased on his death; that the surviving partners had requested the executors to settle the account of their testator with the firm, and that, after examining the books and taking accounts, etc., a balance of ₹8,395-11-0 was found due, on payment whereof the executors released the defendants from all claims in respect of the share and interest of *R*. On the 7th April 1887, the executors assigned over to the plaintiff a one-anna share in the said firm, and the plaintiff, as assignee, brought the suit for a declaration of his right to the share and for an account. He alleged that there had been no accurate examination of the books at the time of the release; that the amount really due to the testator's estate by the firm had not been ascertained; and that it had been agreed on by the partners, at the time of the release, that in addition to the sum therein mentioned, the executors, as representing the testator's estate, should receive a one-anna share in the partnership. Held on the evidence that it had not been proved that all the partners consented to the alleged new partnership, and that on this ground alone the plaintiff could not succeed in his suit. *COWASJI RUTTONJI LIMBOOWALLA v. BURJORJI RUSTOMJI LIMBOOWALLA*

I. L. R., 12 Bom., 335

38. — Partnership shares—*Interest.*

—The parties to the suit, the heirs and representatives of the original partners, a family carrying on a banking business, made and acted upon a new arrangement of their shares, the amounts of which were found in the first Court, and affirmed on appeal. A decree for an account, and an award of interest at 12 per cent. on the amounts found to be due upon the shares from the date of the closing of the business, was maintained. *MUTIA CHETTI v. SUBRAMANIAM CHETTI*

I. L. R., 18 Calc., 616

39. — Alleged agreement as to shares in partnerships—*Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 253.*—In a partnership suit where one party does, but the other party does not, allege a specific agreement that the shares in the said partnership were unequal, the existing presumption as to the

PARTNERSHIP—continued.

3. SUITS RESPECTING PARTNERSHIPS

—continued

equality of the partner's shares casts the burden of proof on those alleging the agreement, who must therefore begin *JADONAM DEX v. HULLONAM DEX*

[I. L. R., 28 Calc. 281]

40. — Assignment by plaintiff's

... winding partner ven, had first and second defendants. These two, without the plaintiff's exonerating them from liability to him, had assigned their shares to two other persons. The assignees were added as co-defendants after this suit had been filed, claiming a decree for a judicial winding up and for an account. It was not proved that the plaintiff had ever relinquished his claim upon the assignors as a partner, though he might have been aware of the assignment. The two added

... d against all tho
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this suit was filed, by the plaintiff appellant, against the borrowers of the money, that decree having followed upon an award of arbitrators which directed that all sums realized in the adventure should be divided in equal moieties between the plaintiff and

... declaration that the added defendants were jointly and severally liable to account with the first and second defendants for what had been received by them from the adventure. *DOXATY NURSIAK v. RAMEN CHETTY*. I. L. R., 26 Calc., 93 [I. L. R., 26 I. A., 262]

41. — Suits by different partners for specific sums of money on adjustment of accounts—Accounts adjusted by Amin appointed in previous suits—Contract Act, s. 285—Plaint, Amendment of, under s. 53, Civil Procedure Code, 1852—After dissolution of a certain partner-

... Objects were raised against these suits on the grounds, *inter alia*, (1) that the suits were barred by the provisions of s. 235 of the Indian Contract Act; (2) that separate suits for the same matter were not maintainable; (3) that the suits would not

... appointed an Amin, who examined the accounts and

PARTNERSHIP—continued.

3 SUITS RESPECTING PARTNERSHIPS

—continued.

ascertained the respective claims of the partners, and the plaintiffs in those suits obtained decrees on the basis of the Amin's adjustment of account. The present suits were brought in 1891 by certain other partners, who were defendants in the suits of 1889, on the allegation that the partnership account had been already adjusted by the Amin appointed in the suits of 1889, and that the debts and dues of all parties had been determined by the Court. The plaintiffs prayed for recovery of the amount due to them under the Amin's adjustment and in the alternative, for such other relief as might be deemed proper by the Court to grant them against any of the defendants. *Held* by NORRIS and BAYNE, JJ. (RAMPIN, J. dissenting), that the suits were correctly framed, and that such defects as there were in the plaint, viz., an incorrect statement as to the dues of all the partners having been determined in the former suit, and the omission of an alternative prayer for an account, were no bar to the maintenance of the present actions. *Taylor v. Shaw*, 2 Sm. & St. 12; *Stupart v. Arrowsmith*, 3 Sm. & G., 176, and *Lulla Sheoprasad v. Juggarnath*, I. L. R., 10 I. A., 74, referred to. *Prasad Doss Mullick v. Russick Lall Mullick*, I. L. R., 7 Calc., 157, distinguished. *Held* also that an amendment of the plaint under s. 53 of the Code of Civil Procedure should be allowed. *Cropper v. Smith*, L. R., 23 Ch. D., 700, followed. *Weldon v. Neal*, L. R., 19 Q. B. D., 394, *Mohammad Zahoor Ali Khan v. Thakooran Rao Koer*, 11 Moore's I. A. 418, *Joseph v. Solano*, 9 B. L. R. 411, 18 W. R., 424, *Bamdoyal Khan v. Ajoodhia Ram Khan*, 12 W. R., 424, *Held* to be

... s. 53 of
the Code of Civil Procedure. *DHANI RAM SHARMA v. BHAGIRATH SHARMA*. I. L. R., 23 Calc., 603

42. — Advance made by one partner to another in respect of the latter's share of partnership debt—Suit for contribution—A and B were partners. A decree was passed against them for the payment of a certain debt, each partner being liable for the whole sum, and being bound to indemnify the other against the payment of more than his share, i. e., half B's share as well as his own and brought a suit against B for contribution. B contended that A's claim being in respect of a partnership transaction, ought to be adjusted when the partnership account was settled, and that the suit did not lie. *Held* that the advance made by A to B by paying his share was not an advance to the partnership, but to the other partner in respect of what he had to contribute, and that consequently A was entitled to contribution from B. *DEBARATYU v. ADIVARATYU*

[I. L. R., 18 Mad., 131]

4. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

43. — Ground for dissolution—Adultery of partner with wife of co-partner—

PARTNERSHIP—continued.

4. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
—continued.

Adultery of one partner with the wife of his co-partner is a sufficient ground for dissolution of the partnership. *ABBOTT v. CRUMP* 5 B. L. R., 109

44. ———— Death of partner—*Deed of partnership—Contract Act, s. 253, cl. 10.*—Where one party (A) advanced money to others to carry on business, and an instrument was executed whereby the latter agreed and bound themselves to account yearly to the former for a share of the profits, the transaction was held to amount to an agreement that A should be a party to the business *pro tanto*. Held that by the operation of the Contract Act of 1872, s. 253, cl. 10, the partnership between A and the others was dissolved by the death of A, and that the representatives of A, by receiving, some six months after his death, an account with a portion of the money advanced and of the profits, did not reconstitute partnership, but rather indicated an opposite intention. *PEER MAHOMED v. NEKJAN BIBE*

[25 W. R., 49

45. ———— Assignment of share in partnership—*Contract Act, ss. 253, cl. 6, and 265—Introduction of a new member into firm—Suit for an account.*—The effect of cl. 6 of s. 253 of the Contract Act is not to render an assignment of a share in a partnership concern illegal or void as between the parties to the assignment, but only so far void as between those parties and the other partners as to cause an immediate dissolution of the partnership. If no assent is given by the other partners to the assignment, the assignee is on dissolution at liberty to sue for an account and for distribution, not as a partner, but as assignee of the right of his assignor in the partnership property. S. 265 of the Contract Act commented on. *JUGGUT CHUNDER DUTT v. RADA NATH DHUR*

[I. L. R., 10 Calc., 669

46. ———— Right of co-partners to dissolve—*Renunciation of right.*—A contract between a partner and his co-partners for remuneration to the former for the management of the partnership business by a commission on the sale, during his lifetime, does not, in the absence of any express agreement to that effect, imply a renunciation of the right of the co-partners to dissolve the partnership if they find that it cannot be carried on except at a loss; nor does it imply an obligation to pay the managing partner compensation in case the partnership is dissolved for that reason. *Rhodes v. Forwood*, L. R., 1 App. Cas., 256, referred to and approved. *COWASJEE NANABHOY v. LALBHOY VULEBHOY*

[I. L. R., 1 Bom., 468: 26 W. R., 78
L. R., 3 I. A., 200

47. ———— Notice of dissolution—*Liability of members for payment to partner retiring without notice.*—Partners must, on dissolution of partnership, give full and fair notice to their customers of such dissolution, or otherwise be liable to them for all payments made by them to one partner in the belief that he represented the firm. *SHEWRAM v. ROHOMUTOOLAH*

W. R., 1864, 94

PARTNERSHIP—continued.

4. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
—concluded.

48. ———— *Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 264.*—S. 264 of the Contract Act is not intended to be an exhaustive exposition on the question of notice of a dissolution of partnership. The mode of notification of dissolution required in the case of old customers, who are known to the firm as having dealt with it, is an express or specific notice by circular or otherwise. But in the case of the general public the most effectual public notice which can reasonably be given is requisite. *Roop Chund Pundit v. Madhub Chunder Bose*, I. L. R., 3 Calc., 681 note, overruled. *CHUNDEE CHURN DUTT v. EDULJEE COWASJEE BIJNEE*

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 678: 11 C. L. R., 225

49. ———— *Effect of dissolution as against party without notice.*—Held that dissolution between the members of a carrier's firm or exclusion of one of the members thereof by others in virtue of a partnership agreement would not operate against a third party (a consignor) who had no knowledge of it, and who in his dealing with the firm, in the absence of any notification of change, supposed that the partnership continued unaltered as to its members; and that such dissolution or exclusion would not exempt the retired member of the firm from liability to the consignor's claim, unless it be shown that the latter was aware of the fact of the former having ceased to be a member thereof. *GUNGA RAM v. GUNGA DHUR*

1 Agra, 198

50. ———— *Contract Act s. 254—Sleeping partner.*—A, B, and C traded together in partnership as B C & Co., A being a sleeping partner. After the partnership was dissolved, B and C continued to trade together under the same name and incurred debts to the plaintiffs, who sued to recover the amounts from A, B, and C. The plaintiffs had not dealt with the old partnership, nor received notice of its dissolution, and it was not alleged that they knew of A's previous connection with it. Held that the suits did not lie against A. *RAMASAMI v. KADAR BIBI*

[I. L. R., 9 Mad., 492

5. PROCEDURE.

51. ———— Suit to close partnership transactions—*Issues—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, sch. IV, forms 132, 133—Accounts, Decree for.*—In a suit for an account of partnership transaction the Subordinate Judge, in whose Court the suit was instituted, framed certain issues with the object of ascertaining who managed the business; with whom the partnership property was; whether the defendant ought to account; what was the capital, and what the expenditure and profits of the firm; and after taking evidence on these points, dismissed the suit. Held that the Subordinate Judge should have followed the course pointed out in forms 132 and 133 of sch. IV of the Civil Procedure Code, and at the first hearing should have determined whether there had been a partnership; what were its conditions; was it

PARTNERSHIP—concluded**5 PROCEDURE—concluded**

dissolved, or ought it to be dissolved, and who were the parties interested, and in what shares, and upon determining these questions, should have directed accounts to be taken and after the accounts had been taken should have made a final decree **RAM CHUNDER SHAWA v MANICK CHUNDER BAVIKTA**

[I L R, 7 Cal, 428
9 C. L R, 157]

PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY

See ATTACHMENT—SUBJECTS OF ATTACHMENT—PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY

See COURT FEES ACT, 1870 **SON ART 12**
[I L R, 1 Cal, 169]

1. ———— Theft—Fraudulent removal of
—Penal Code, ss 378, 405, and 424—Criminal
trust—A, the
was coming out
books belonging

to the partnership shop when it took them from him and kept them saying, they were his and refused to give them up. The Magistrate found A guilty of theft under s 378. Held the conviction could not be sustained, the possession of A was the possession of A and the partners and A could not therefore be convicted of theft. **QUEEN v ALLAN BUKSH**
[6 B L R, Ap, 133, 13 B L R, 310 note]

S C. KANTUDIN v ALLAN BUKSH
[15 W. R, Cr, 51]

2. ———— Criminal misappropriation—Misappropriation of partnership property—Penal Code, s 403—A partner who dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any of the partnership property with which he is entrusted or which he has dominion over, is guilty of an offence under s 403 of the Penal Code. **QUEEN v OAHOT COOMAN SHAW**. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF NAGENDRA LAL CHATTERJEE

[13 B L R, F B, 367; 31 W R, Cr, 58]

3. ———— Criminal breach of trust—Removal of partnership property—Penal Code, s 424—Also a partner who fraudulently removes partnership property is guilty of an offence under s 424, Penal Code. **QUEEN v GOUD BEYODS DUTT**
[13 B L R, 303 note; 31 W R, Cr, 10]

PARTY WALL.

See CO-SHAREHOLDERS—ENJOYMENT OF JOINT PROPERTY—ERECTOR OF BUILDINGS
[I L R, 10 Mad, 38]

See EXECUTION OF DECREE—MODE OF EXECUTION—PARTITION
[I L R, 10 All, 194]

——— Liability of adjoining owner for costs of—

See BUILDINGS ERECTED BY ADJOINING OWNERS. I L R, 9 Bom, 153

PASSENGER.

by rail.

See RAILWAYS ACT, 1871, s 2.
[I L R, 1 Bom, 25]

See RAILWAYS ACT 1879 ss 17 31
[I L R, 12 Calc, 193]

infected with disease.

See CONTRACT ACT s 56
[I L R, 14 Bom, 147]

PASTURAGE, RIGHT OF—

See ENGLISH LAW
[I L R, 14 Bom, 213]

See JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—RENT AND REVENUE SUITS—BONDAT
[I L R, 21 Bom, 984]

See LIMITATION ACT 1877, s 26
[I L R, 14 Bom, 213]

See WASTE LANDS
[I L R, 19 All, 172]

——— Grazing—Bom Act I of 1865 s 32—
"Village cattle"—Plaintiff erected a hut on public ground in a village in the district of Thana and lived there annually for a few months while his cattle grazed on the public ground in that village. He was not the owner or lessee of any land in the village. On being prevented by the Collector of Thana from thus grazing his cattle, plaintiff brought a suit against that officer for a declaration of his right to graze his cattle within the limits, not only of that village, but of any other village in the district of Thana. Held that plaintiff was not entitled to any such right. The phrase "village cattle" in s 32 of Bombay Act I of 1865 does not include the cattle of any roving grazier who may choose to graze for a few months on the public ground of a village. That Act does not vest the right of using such a diversion of the village grazing ground in the villagers themselves, but in the Revenue Commissioner, whose consent must be obtained. **COLLECTOR OF THANA v BAL PATEL**

[I L R, 3 Bom, 110]

PATENT

Infringement of—

See INFRINGEMENT—SPECIAL CASES—TRADE MARK. I L R, 17 Bom, 584

See LIMITATION ACT 1877, ART 10 (1871, ART 11). I L R, 3 Calc, 17

Suit for account of profits of—

See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART 10 (1871, ART 11). I L R, 3 Calc, 17

1. ———— Licence, Application by, under a 21 of Patent Act—Act 1 of 1853, s 21—Petitioner under Patent Act and licensee having no separate interest—A licensee under a patent cannot, as between himself and the patentee, challenge the validity of the patent, the continuance of his licence. Case is similar to the petitioner

PATENT—*continued.*

on the record in a proceeding under s. 24 of Act XV of 1859 was found to have had no real interest in the matter apart from that of the licensee; and in which the petition, having been taken to be in reality that of the licensee, was dismissed accordingly. **IN THE MATTER OF ACT XV OF 1859. IN THE MATTER OF MOSES** . . . I. L. R., 15 Calc., 244

2. ——— **Suit for infringement of patent—Act XV of 1859, s. 25—Substantial difference in machinery—Injunction—Damages and account of profits.**—The fact that a machine has been several times improved since the original patent was obtained is no argument against its being a useful invention within s. 25, Act XV of 1859. *Cunnington v. Nuttal, L. R., 5 H. L., 205*, followed as to the test of "novelty" in an invention. In deciding whether a machine, patented as an entire invention, is an imitation and piracy of another machine previously patented as an entire invention, the question is,—Is the later patented machine substantially the same as the earlier one? The fact of considerable differences existing in the several parts of the two machines will not prevent the latter machine from being, as a whole, a copy of the earlier one; even where an exclusive privilege might have been acquired had the alterations in the later machine been claimed as improvements on the earlier one. *Clark v. Adie, 2 App. Cas., 315*, followed. Where a patent has been obtained for a machine which the patentee subsequently somewhat improves, a subsequent specification claiming the improved machine as a novel combination is bad, though the improvement might be claimed and protected as such. Where a new arrangement of the parts of a machine is claimed as an improvement, the arrangement must be clearly described in the specification. The mere substitution of one mechanical equivalent for another already in use will not protect it. Where a case of infringement of a patent has been made out, an injunction will follow as a matter of course. A plaintiff cannot pray for an account of profits and for damages. He must elect between the two remedies. If the plaintiff elects to take an account of the profits, such accounts will only be carried back to the period of one year before the filing of the plaint, in accordance with Act IX of 1871, art. 11. **KINMOND v. JACKSON. KINMOND v. LAWRIE** [1 C. L. R., 66

3. ——— **Act XV of 1859, s. 23—Measure of damages—Evidence of particulars.**—*Held* by the Court, in a suit under Act XV of 1859 for the infringement of a patent, where the plaintiff had been in the habit of licensing the use of his invention, that the loss of the amount paid for such license was the measure of damages. *Per SPANKIE, J.*—The meaning of the words "publicly or actually used" in s. 23 of Act XV of 1859 discussed. *Held per SPANKIE, J.*—That where the defendant did not allege in his written statement that the invention was publicly used at certain places prior to the date of the petition for leave to file the specification, but was allowed to give evidence that the invention was so used at such places, the plaintiff was not bound before trial to have called upon the defendant to supply the parti-

PATENT—*concluded.*

culars as to such places, and such evidence was not admissible. **SHEN v. JOHNSON**

[I. L. R., 2 All., 368.]

4. ——— **Particulars of infringement, Sufficiency of—Practice—Act XV of 1859, s. 34—Stat. 15 & 16 Vict., c. 95 (Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852), s. 41.**—In a suit for the infringement of certain inventions the plaintiff did not, as required by s. 34 of Act XV of 1859, deliver with his plaint particulars of the breaches complained of in the suit. In his plaint, after describing his inventions, he alleged generally that the defendant had made and used them at a certain place without his license. *Held* that, as required by s. 34 of Act XV of 1859, the plaintiff should have delivered with his plaint particulars of the breaches complained of; that the general allegation as to infringement contained in the plaint did not amount to such particulars; and that under these circumstances the plaintiff came into Court with a case which could not be tried. **PETMAN v. BULL** . I. L. R., 5 All., 371.

In the same case, on appeal to the Privy Council,—*Held* the sole object of Act XV of 1859, s. 34, corresponding with s. 41 of the English Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, is to give the defendant fair notice of the case which he has to meet, and it is quite immaterial whether the requisite information be given in the plaint itself or in a separate paper. *Talbot v. La Roche, 15 C. B., 310*, and *Needham v. Oxley, 1 H. & M., 248*, approved. Particulars of breaches must be distinguished from particulars of objections for want of novelty. In the latter case the particular instances may not be within the knowledge of the patentee and must be specified: in the former the defendant must know whether and in what respect he has been guilty of infringement. Where three patents of the plaintiff all related to one article,—a kiln for burning bricks,—and the second and third in date were for improvements upon the invention specified in the first, and the plaintiff alleged a particular kiln constructed and used by the defendant, and in his plaint not only referred to his patents, but indicated in the case of each of them the infringements of which he complained,—*Held*, reversing the decision of the High Court, that this was a sufficient compliance with the Act. **LEDGARD v. BULL**

[L. R., 13 I. A., 134
I. L. R., 9 All., 191]

PATENT ACT, 1859.

See **LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART. 40 (1871, ART. 11)** . I. L. R., 3 Calc., 17

PATIL.

See **ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.**

[I. L. R., 21 Bom., 517]

See **SUBORDINATE JUDGE, JURISDICTION OF.**

[I. L. R., 21 Bom., 773]

— **Duties of—**

See **BOMBAY VILLAGE POLICE ACT.**

[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 612]

PATIL—concluded.

—Suit for declaration of right to officiate as—

See PENSIONS ACT, 1871

[I L R., 1 Bom., 531]

PATNI TENURE.

See CASES UNDER SALE FOR ARREARS OF RENT

1 ——— Hereditary interest—Construction—The words 'patni tenure' *prima facie* convey an hereditary and transferable interest in land. *TARINI CHARAN OANGULI v WATSON*

[3 B L R., A C, 437 12 W R., 413]

2 ——— Division or transfer of patni talukh.—A patni talukh cannot be divided

can only do so *in solido*, and the transfer of a portion in no way affects the existence of the patni in its entirety or the rights of the zamindar. *JUDOO NATH SHAHAYA v JADUN CHAND THAKOOR*

[11 W R., 294]

3 ——— Transfer of patni right over a specific area, whether valid.—*Regulation VIII of 1919 ss 3 and 6—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1902), s 6*—Patni right over a specific area lying within a patni talukh is transferable. Sub-s 1 of s 72 of the Bengal Tenancy Act does not require that the notice therein contemplated should be given in any particular manner. *NADHUB RAY v DOYAL CHAND GHOSH* I L R., 25 Calc., 445

4. ——— Suit by grantor of patni pottah as ijaradar of share in zamindari. Suit to set aside patni.—One of several grantors of a patni pottah cannot get rid of the patni as to a share in the patni by a suit, as ijaradar of that share, for rent and the raysats. The patni must be upheld until set aside by a regular suit. *RAJ CHANDER ROY CHOWDHARY v UNNODA IERSHAD MOOKERJEE* 17 W R., 231

5 ——— Separate payments of rent and separate registration by patnidar.—Cancellation of lease.—The fact of a patnidar having made separate payments of rent, of having registered his name with each of the shares and of being prepared to enter into a fresh engagement with one of them does not amount to a cancellation of the original lease and substitution of a new lease. *SHAM CHAND MITTER v JUDOOT CHANDER SINGHA* [22 W R., 50]

MOHANDAS MUNDUL v COWELL 15 W R., 446

6 ——— Suit by zamindar to set aside patni lease.—Effect as between patnidar and under-tenants of setting it aside with moving profits.—Where a landlord (patnidar) and his tenant were defendants in a suit by the zamindar for setting aside the patni and both were by the decree made liable for the moving profits while the tenant eventually paid out of his own pocket. Held that the effect was to cancel all relation of landlord and

PATNI TENURE—concluded.

tenant between them and to give the tenant a right to receive back what he had paid. *RAKHAL MOYEE DOSSEY v BROJENDRO GOPAL ROY* 23 W R., 303

7 ——— Refusal of patnidar to give security.—Inability to collect rents owing to zamindar in consequence withholding amaldastak.—If, by reason of the patnidar not giving security, the zamindar withholds his amaldastak and also abstains from availing himself of the power which the law gives him of collecting the rents himself it would be inequitable to allow him to recover from the patnidar the rent which the withholding of the amaldastak has prevented his collecting. *BIDHOO MOOLMI DEBI v MILMONEY SINGH DEO*

[I C L R., 464]

PATNIDAR, RIGHT OF—

See ABATEMENT OF RENT

[B L R., Sup Vol., 70]

1 W R., 289

3 W R., Act X, 30, 17

See LAND REGISTRATION ACT s 19

[I L R., 24 Calc., 104]

See PARTITION—RIGHT TO PARTITION

[I L R., 24 Calc., 575]

PATWARI

See EVIDENCE ACT s 74

[I L R., 18 Calc., 534]

PAUPER SUIT

	Col.
1 SUITS	6642
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See APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE—1 HAVE TO APPEAL

[7 W R., P C, 29 4 Moore's I A., 111]

8 W R., 1

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[7 W R., P C, 29 4 Moore's I A., 111]

See LIMITATION ACT 1877, s 4 (1871, s. 4)

See LIMITATION ACT 1877 art 171

[I L R., 7 Bom., 373]

See REVIEW—ORDERS SUBJECT TO REVIEW

5 B L R., Ap, 20

[5 B L R., 318 note]

I L R., 1 Bom., 111

1 SUIT

1 ——— Continuation in forma pauperis of suit commenced in ordinary form.—*Civil Procedure Code 1859 ss 27 310*—The power of the Court to allow a suit to be instituted in forma pauperis includes the power to allow a suit to

PAUPER-SUIT—continued.**1. SUITS—continued.**

be continued as a pauper suit after it has been commenced in the ordinary form. **NIRMUL CHANDRA MOOKERJEE v. DOYAL NATH BHUTTACHARJEE**

[I. L. R., 2 Calc., 130

REVJI PATIL v. SAKHARAM

[I. L. R., 8 Bom., 615

2. ———— Civil Procedure Code, (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 401-415.—A Court has power under Ch. XXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure to allow a suit instituted in the ordinary form to be continued *in forma pauperis*. **THOMPSON v. CALOUTTA TRAMWAY COMPANY**

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 319

3. ———— Pauper defendant—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, Ch. XXVI, ss. 401-415.—Although Ch. XXVI of the Civil Procedure Code only provides for suits to be brought by a pauper, the Court has power to allow a defendant to defend *in forma pauperis*. **DOORGA CHURN DOSS v. NITTO-KALLY DOSSEE**

I. L. R., 5 Calc., 819
[6 C. L. R., 120

4. ———— Suit by next friend—Next friend a pauper—Infant.—A suit can be brought *in forma pauperis* by a next friend who is also a pauper. **GOLAPMONEE DOSSEE v. PROSONOMOX DOSSEE**

11 B. L. R., 373

5. ———— Minor—Next friend a pauper.—The rule of English practice which prevents a minor from instituting a suit *in forma pauperis* through his next friend, unless he gives proof not only that he is himself a pauper, but that the next friend is a pauper, and that he cannot get any substantial person to act as his next friend, is not to be found in, or deduced from, the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. **VENKATANARASAYYA v. ACHEMMA**

I. L. R., 3 Mad., 3

6. ———— Representative of pauper—Right to carry on suit.—There is no necessity for an inquiry whether an alleged representative of an admitted pauper is a pauper or not. The Court, if satisfied that he is the legal representative, ought to admit him to carry on the suit. **BHAGBUT DOSS v. BULORAM DOSS**

3 W. R., Mis., 20

7. ———— Pauper administrator—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 401.—The administrator of the estate of a deceased person may apply to sue *in forma pauperis* under the provisions of Ch. XXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882. **IN RE BILL**

[I. L. R., 7 Mad., 390

8. ———— Presentation of petition to sue in forma pauperis—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 301, and s. 17.—Held that s. 301 of Act VIII of 1859, requiring the petition for permission to sue *in forma pauperis* to be presented by the petitioner in person, is imperative, and must be held to control the provisions of s. 17 of the same Act. **Ex PARTE DEVGIR GURU SUMBHAGIR**

[4 Bom., A. C., 91

9. ———— Authorized agent—Vakil—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 301.—A vakil may

PAUPER-SUIT—continued.**1. SUITS—continued.**

be a "duly authorized agent" within the meaning of s. 301 of the Code of Civil Procedure. **KISHORE MOHUN BOSE v. GOUR MONEE DOSSEE**

[15 W. R., 198

10. ———— Presentation of plaint—Limitation—Suit when to be considered as commenced.

—In calculating the period of limitation in a case where it is sought to extend the time by reason of a pauper suit having been commenced, the suit is commenced for this purpose when the plaint is presented to the Court, and not merely at the date of its allowance. **SEETARAM GOWER v. GOLUCKNATH DUTT**

[Marsh., 174

GOLUCKNATH DUTT v. SEETARAM GOWER

[W. R., F. B., 53:1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 66
1 Hay, 378

VINAYAK K. DHAVLE v. BHAU B. SAMVAT

[4 Bom., A. C., 39

11. ———— Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 308—Limitation.—Where an application for permission to sue *in forma pauperis* is numbered and registered, and deemed to be the plaint in the suit, not in consequence of proof of the plaintiff's pauperism, but in consequence of his abandoning his claim to sue as a pauper and paying for the stamps required for the institution of the suit, the date of such payment, and not the date of the application, must be taken, in computing the period of limitation, to be the date of the presentation of the plaint and the institution of the suit. **SKINNER v. ORDE**

I. L. R., 1 All., 230

12. ———— Enquiry into pauperism—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 310—Limitation Act, 1859, s. 14—Deduction of time—Presentation of plaint in wrong Court—Institution of suit.—The plaintiff applied by petition, on 20th February 1873, to the Subordinate Judge of Meerut for leave to sue *in forma pauperis*. The petition contained a statement of the claim and such particulars as are required in a plaint, and a prayer that, as part of the immoveable property claimed was situated in the Punjab, the Subordinate Judge would seek the necessary sanction to give him jurisdiction. The Subordinate Judge, considering that the suit should be instituted in the Delhi district, rejected the application. On 3rd March the plaintiff presented the petition to the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, and was admitted by that officer to sue as a pauper. The Deputy Commissioner having applied for sanction to try the suit, the High Court, North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Court of the Punjab considered it advisable that the suit should be tried at Meerut; and on 10th June 1873 the Deputy Commissioner returned the petition for presentation in the proper Court in the North-Western Provinces. On 19th July the plaintiff presented it to the Subordinate Judge of Meerut, who received and registered it as a plaint. On 10th November the defendants filed written statements, wherein they urged that the plaintiff ought not to be allowed to sue *in forma pauperis* until he had proved his pauperism in the

PAUPER-SUIT—continued**1 SUITS—continued.**

Subordinate Judge's Court Upon this the Subordinate Judge threw out the suit, holding that he had no jurisdiction to admit it. *Held* that the

an inquiry into the plaintiff's pauperism, and not have thrown out the suit. *Held* also that the provisions of s 340 of Act VIII of 1859 were not applicable to the order of the Subordinate Judge refusing to allow the plaintiff to sue as a pauper as he pronounced no opinion on the point. *Held* also, with reference to the question of limitation, that the time during which the suit was pending in the Delhi Court should be deducted in computing the period of limitation. *Semle*—That the order admitting the plaintiff to sue as a pauper, which was made by the Delhi Court, became ineffectual when the plaint was returned by that Court, and that it became the duty of the Muzut Court, when the petition was again presented to it, to pass orders *de novo* on the subject. **SKINNER alias MIERA v ORDE** 6 N W, 225

13 Inquiry into pauperism—
Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss 305-306—Inquiry under ss 305 and 306 of the Civil Procedure Code should be made by the Judge himself and not by the sherists of the Court. **IN THE MATTER OF KHATHA DIN MADODA** 1 Bom, 103

14. Civil Procedure
Code, 1859, s 306—When a pauper petition comes on for hearing under s. 306 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Judge has no power to inquire into any other circumstances than the pauperism of the petitioner. **DIPSANGI JITSANGI v KATLE** 5 Bom, A C, 60

r HAMIR BISEN 2 Ind Jur, N S, 131

18 Civil Procedure
Code, 1859 ss 304-306—Procedure—Where a petition in a suit *in forma pauperis* had been admitted, the usual order made under s. 305, Act VIII of 1859, and the case came on for hearing, under s. 306, it was proposed for the defendant to slow by examination of the plaintiff that on the facts stated in the petition, she had no cause of action, and it was objected that no question except the pauperism of

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but refused to allow other witnesses to be called upon from the plaintiff's evidence the defendant failed to show that there was no cause of action. **TARANOVY DABE v HUBBO MOHLY CHATTERJEE** [11 R. L. R., Ap., 23

But see **IN GUNGA DASS ADHIAKAR**

[11 R. L. R., Ap., 23 note: 14 W. R., 281

PAUPER-SUIT—continued.**1 SUITS—continued**

the petition, it is in the discretion of the Court to admit or refuse to receive evidence of such ground

The Judge was held not to have been justified in finding on evidence other than that of the petitioner that the claim was barred by limitation. **PANNAJI OJHA v DUSENTH OJHA** 25 W. R., 74

17 Civil Procedure
Code, s 401, Explanation and s 407—On an application to sue *in forma pauperis* the Court is required to deal with the question of the applicant's pauperism with reference to the definition of that word as given in the explanation to s. 401 of the Code of Civil Procedure and in deciding it to ascertain the exact property, its market value, and the title thereto, and then to deal with the case under s. 407 of the Code, irrespective of any surmises as to the reason why the applicant has valued his claim at a high figure. **MUHAMMAD HUSAIN v AJUDHIA PRASAD** I. L. R., 10 All., 487

the 'subject matter of the suit' although claimed in the petition—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1859), ss 401-403, 409, 410*—The petitioners prayed to be allowed as paupers to sue the respondent for certain property specified in the schedule annexed to their petition. At the hearing of the petition under ss 408 and 409 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1859) the respondent appeared and deposited in Court some of the articles claimed by the petitioners to which he admitted they were entitled. The value of the articles deposited was Rs 1100. The petitioners acknowledged that the articles were their property but declined to take possession of them. *Held* that the petitioners were not paupers as defined by s. 401 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1859), being possessed of property worth Rs 1100 other than the subject matter of the suit, and that they could not therefore be allowed to sue as paupers. The inquiry into pauperism under ss. 403 and 409 takes place before any suit is in existence, for until an application to sue as a pauper is granted, there is no plaint, and consequently no suit (see s. 410). Any property therefore found at such inquiry not to be really in dispute cannot be regarded as part of the "subject matter of the suit," although it may be entered in the particulars of the application for leave to sue as a pauper. The ground for excluding the "subject-matter of the suit" under s. 401 is because such property is presumably out of the petitioner's reach and cannot be made use of by him to carry on his litigation. In the present case the articles deposited in Court were freely at the disposal of the petitioners and could not therefore be excluded from consideration. **DWARAKANATH NARAYAN v MADHAYAT VISHVAKATH** I. L. R., 10 Bom., 201

PAUPER SUIT—continued.

1. SUITS—continued.

19. ——— Ground for rejecting petition—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 407—Rejection of application to sue as a pauper.*—The terms of s. 407 (e) of the Code must not be read as limiting the Court's discretion to merely ascertaining whether the "right to sue" arose within its jurisdiction, but have a more extended meaning, namely, that an applicant must make out that he has a good subsisting cause of action, capable of enforcement in Court, and calling for an answer, and not barred by the law of limitation or any other law. Also *per MAHMOOD, J.*—The provisions of s. 407 must be interpreted strictly, inasmuch as they operate in derogation of the right possessed by every litigant to seek the aid of the Courts of Justice; and an exercise of jurisdiction under that section, when such exercise of jurisdiction is open to the objection of illegality or material irregularity, would form a proper subject of revision by the High Court. *Har Prasad v. Jafar Ali, I. L. R., 7 All., 345, and Ammal v. Nayudu, I. L. R., 4 Mad., 323, referred to. CHATTARPAL SINGH v. RAJA RAM*

[I. L. R., 7 All., 661]

20. ——— *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, ss. 403, 407—Procedure.*—The Code of Civil Procedure does not authorize the rejection of an application for leave to sue *in forma pauperis* for want of merits when the applicant is found to be a pauper and his allegations disclose a right to sue. When an application for leave to sue *in forma pauperis* is made, the Court should not go into evidence as to the merits of the claim. *RANGANAYAKA AMMAL v. VENKATACHELLAPATI NAYUDU*

[I. L. R., 4 Mad., 323]

21. ——— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 407, cl. (d)—Vakil—Agreement—Subject-matter.*—Two persons, being about to sue to redeem a certain jaghir village which they had mortgaged, applied for permission to sue as paupers. It appeared that they entered into an agreement with a vakil to pay him, as remuneration for his services as vakil in the case, a lump sum of Rs. 1,000 as soon as the case was decided. In default of payment, the vakil was authorized to recover the money out of the revenues of the said village. *Held* that such an agreement was within the scope of cl. (d) of s. 407 of the Civil Procedure Code (XIV of 1882), and their application to sue as paupers was rejected. *MANOHAR RAMCHANDRA v. LAKSHMAN MAHADEV. I. L. R., 9 Bom., 371*

22. ——— *Obligation to try and raise funds to sue—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 401.*—A person who applies for permission to sue as a pauper is not bound to try and raise funds by mortgaging his claims. Notwithstanding that he might do so, he may be a pauper under s. 401 of the Civil Procedure Code. *VEDANTA DESIKACHARYULU v. PERINDEVAMMA. I. L. R., 3 Mad., 249*

23. ——— *Civil Procedure Code, ss. 404, 406—Application for permission to sue as paupers, presented by several paupers jointly.*—The mere fact that several persons jointly present

PAUPER-SUIT—continued.

1. SUITS—continued.

an application for permission to sue as paupers does not authorize the Court to entertain it on behalf of applicants who do not appear in person. *BURGESS v. SIDDEN. I. L. R., 10 Mad., 193*

24. ——— *Petition for leave to sue as a pauper—Practice—Requisites for success of application—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 407.*—The plaintiff applied for leave to sue as a pauper. She stated as her cause of action that a young girl had been left in her charge and had been maintained by her for a number of years; that in January 1888 arrangements had been made with a Bhatia to get this girl married, and that she (the plaintiff) was to receive Rs. 2,500 on the marriage; that the defendant had also agreed to pay her (the plaintiff) Rs. 2,000 if she would give the girl to him in marriage; that before the marriage ceremony could be performed, the defendant had induced the girl to quit the plaintiff's house for immoral purposes. She claimed Rs. 2,500 as damages, and prayed leave to sue as a pauper. *Held*, following *Chattarpal Singh v. Raja Ram, I. L. R., 7 All., 661*, that the facts being clear and the law evident, the case might be finally disposed of on the plaintiff's application to sue as a pauper. *DULABI v. VALLABDAS PRAGJI*

[I. L. R., 13 Bom., 126]

25. ——— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 407—Application for leave to sue in forma pauperis—Applicant to make out that he has a good subsisting cause of action.*—Cl. (c) of s. 407 of the Code of Civil Procedure does not refer solely to a question of jurisdiction, but the applicant must make out that he has a good subsisting *prima facie* cause of action capable of enforcement in Court and calling for an answer. *Chattarpal Singh v. Raja Ram, I. L. R., 7 All., 661; Dulabi v. Vallabdas Pragji, I. L. R., 13 Bom., 126; and Vijendra Tirtha Swami v. Sudhindra Tirtha Swami, I. L. R., 19 Mad., 197, referred to. Koka Ranganayaka Ammal v. Koka Venkatachellapati Nayudu, I. L. R., 4 Mad., 323, dissented from. Venkubai v. Lakshman Venkoba Khot, I. L. R., 12 Bom., 617, distinguished. KAMBAKH NATH v. SUNDAR NATH*

[I. L. R., 20 All., 299]

26. ——— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 409 and 413—Application for leave to sue as pauper—Rejection of application—Extension of time granted for payment of Court-fees—Payment of fees after period of limitation for suit has expired—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), s. 4.*—On the 2nd February 1890 the plaintiff applied for leave to sue *in forma pauperis*. After investigation, the Court, on the 15th July 1890, refused leave, but on the plaintiff's application granted him time to pay the Court-fees. He paid the fees on the 12th August 1890. At this date the suit was barred, and the defendant pleaded limitation. The plaintiff contended that the suit should be taken as instituted at the date of his application for leave to sue as a pauper. The lower Court held the suit barred, and dismissed it. *Held*, confirming the decree, that the plaintiff's application to sue as a pauper having been

PAUPER SUIT—continued.

1. SUITS—continued.

ment of Court fees. On the rejection of an application for leave to sue as a pauper, the only course open to the applicant is that declared in s. 413, viz., to institute a suit, and the date of the institution of that suit for the purposes of limitation is the actual date thereof. The plaintiff could not

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3 no application

ABAO VENKATESH

[L. L. R., 20 Bom., 508

NABAINI KUAR v. MAKHAN LAL

[L. L. R., 17 All., 538

ABBASI, BEGAM v. NANHI BEGAM

[L. L. R., 18 All., 208

27 Civil Procedure

Code (1852), s. 409—*Procedure—Res judicata—Limitation*—On hearing a petition under s. 409 for leave to sue in forma pauperis, the Court must decide whether the petitioner has at the date of the petition a subsisting cause of action capable of enforcement, and where the cause of action is barred by *res judicata* or limitation, the petition must fail. VIJENDRA TIRTHA SWAMI v. SUDHINDRA TIRTHA SWAMI [L. L. R., 19 Mad., 197

28 Civil Procedure

Code (1852), ss. 109 and 413—*Application for leave to sue in forma pauperis—Refusal of such application a bar to subsequent application in the same right*—Plea of jurisdiction taken for first time on appeal—The plaintiff applied for leave to sue as a pauper for the redemption of a mortgage. As he did not proceed with the application, it was rejected with costs on the 20th November 1858. On the 4th February 1859 the plaintiff again applied for leave to sue as a pauper for the redemption of the same

by Government in opposing the first application, which had been rejected. But the plaintiff refused to do so, and thereupon the subordinate Judge dismissed the suit with costs under s. 413 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1852), and ordered the plaintiff to pay the Court-fees under s. 412. Held, on appeal, (1) that the order rejecting plaintiff's first application was an order under s. 409 of the Code of Civil Procedure, (2) that both the applications were made in respect of the same right to sue; (3) that the order rejecting the first application operated as a bar under s. 413 of the Code to the entertainment of the second application; and (4) that such bar being one to the jurisdiction of the Court, the subordinate Judge was not only competent, but bound to take notice of it at any stage of the suit. HANCHOI MORAN v. BEZANI LADALI [L. L. R., 20 Bom., 63

PAUPER SUIT—continued.

1 SUITS—continued.

29. —*Re-visit of application—Act VIII of 1859, s. 310*—Where there has been no refusal of the application to sue as a pauper under s. 310, Act VIII of 1859, the applicant may revive his application for leave to sue. BHOS SINGH v. MAHA KOWWA [3 Agra, His., 1

30. —*Costs—Pauper suit in the insolvent—Pauper appeal—Unsuccessful plaintiff—Successful defendant—Civil Procedure Code, 1852, ss. 220, 212*—S. 412 and Ch. XXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, of which s. 413 forms a part do not deal with the costs of a successful defendant in a pauper suit. The costs of a defendant in such a

[L. L. R., 8 Bom., 577

31. —*Guardian suing for minor—Dismissal of suit*—Where a guardian obtains permission to sue in forma pauperis on behalf of a minor, the rejection of the suit supplies no ground for throwing the costs of the suit on the guardian. HEERESWHER DOSSIA v. KISHORE DOSS [25 W. R., 318

32. —*Claim of Government for costs of suit—Stamps in pauper suit*—Where Government after attaching a pauper plaintiff's decree in order to recover the value of stamps, under s. 309 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1859, consents to the sale of the decree in execution of another decree against the pauper, and obtains an order by which it secures the charges of any surplus arising from such sale, it cannot afterwards, when the sale is found to yield no surplus, be heard to say, as against the purchaser, that the decree was sold subject to its claim for stamps. The amount of stamps in a pauper case cannot be claimed as a lien or charge upon the decree in favour of Government, but is recoverable in the same manner as the cost of suit; Government being as regards its claim in such a case, in no higher position than an ordinary judgment creditor. FRANKISTO ROY v. COLLECTOR OF MOORSHEDABAD [15 W. R., 205

33. —*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 303—Right of Government—Court-fees*—The Crown has the first claim to the proceeds of a pauper suit to the extent of the amount of the Court fee that would have been payable at the institution of the suit had the plaintiff not been a pauper, and s. 303 of the Code of Civil Procedure does not preclude the Crown or its representative from urging its prerogative. GANPAT PATAYA v. COLLECTOR OF KANARA [L. L. R., 1 Bom., 7

COLLECTOR OF MOORSHEDABAD v. MUHAMMAD DAIM KHAN [L. L. R., 2 All., 103

34. —*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 303 and s. 270—Attachment and sale in execution of decree—Right to process—Right of Government—Court-fees*—It was allowed to bring a suit as a pauper. His suit was dismissed, the decree directing that he should pay the costs of

PAUPER-SUIT—continued.

1. SUITS—continued.

the defendant. On the defendant's application, certain immoveable property belonging to N was attached in execution of this decree, and was sold. *Held* that the Crown was entitled to be paid first, out of the proceeds of such sale, the amount of the Court-fees N would have had to pay if he had not been allowed to sue as a pauper. The principle of the ruling in *Ganpat Pataya v. Collector of Kanara, I. L. R., 1 Bom., 7*, followed. *GULZARI LAL v. COLLECTOR OF BAREILLY. I. L. R., 1 All., 596*

35. ————— *Civil Procedure*

Code, 1877, s. 412—Order for costs—Jurisdiction.—A Subordinate Judge admitted a plaint in *formâ pauperis*, but, holding that he had no jurisdiction to try the suit, returned the plaint to the plaintiff for its presentation in the proper Court, and ordered each party to pay his own costs. After the presentation of the plaint in another Court and before the termination of the suit, the Collector applied to the Subordinate Judge for execution of the order as to costs, by seeking to recover the amount of the stamp duty from the plaintiff. The Subordinate Judge refused to execute the order, on the ground that the pauper suit was still pending in another Court. His order was affirmed by the District Judge on appeal. On second appeal to the High Court, —*Held* that, under s. 412 of Act X of 1877, the Subordinate Judge had no jurisdiction to make the order for payment of Court-fees by the plaintiff. The High Court accordingly, in the exercise of its extraordinary jurisdiction, annulled the Subordinate Judge's order about costs and all the subsequent proceedings consequent upon that order. *COLLECTOR OF RATNAGIRI v. JANARDAN KAMAT. I. L. R., 6 Bom., 590*

36. ————— *Right of Government to recover stamp fees—Limitation Act (XIV of 1859), s. 20—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 309.*—A decree had been obtained by a party suing in *formâ pauperis* against the appellant. The Government now sought to recover against the appellant the amount of stamps which would have been paid by the plaintiff if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper. *Held* that the right of Government to recover the stamp fees in question, under s. 309 of Act VIII of 1859, was not affected by the law of limitation laid down in s. 20 of Act XIV of 1859. *SHAMI MOHAMMED v. MOHAMMED ALI KHAN*

[2 B. L. R., Ap., 22: 11 W. R., 67]

37. ————— *Liability of pauper to pay stamp duty—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 308, 309—Defective stamp duty.*—Under ss. 308 and 309 of Act VIII of 1859, a pauper cannot claim exemption from liability to pay any further stamp duty or penalty in respect of a document on which he relies, and which, owing to a defect in the stamp, is inadmissible as evidence in the suit. *GOLAM GUF-FOOR v. EKRAM HOSSEIN CHOWDHRY*

[10 W. R., 358]

38. ————— *Court fees, Recovery of, by Government—Civil Procedure Code, s. 411—Subject-matter of suit—Cross-decrees under same*

PAUPER-SUIT—continued.

1. SUITS—continued.

decree.—A plaintiff suing in *formâ pauperis* to recover property valued at Rs. 60,000 obtained a decree for Rs. 1,439. The Court, with reference to the provisions of s. 411 of the Civil Procedure Code, directed that the plaintiff should pay Rs. 1,196 as the amount of Court-fees which would have been paid by him if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper. The Collector having applied under s. 411 to recover this amount (by attachment of the Rs. 1,439 payable to the plaintiff), the defendant objected that (i) certain costs payable to her by the plaintiff under the same decree, and (ii) a sum of money payable to her by the plaintiff under a decree which he had obtained in a cross-suit in the same Court, should be set off against the Rs. 1,439 payable by her to him, with reference to ss. 246 and 247 of the Code, and that thus nothing would remain due by her which the Government could recover. No application for execution was made by the plaintiff for his Rs. 1,439 or by the defendant for her costs. On appeal from an order allowing the Collector's application, it was contended that the 'subject-matter of the suit' in s. 411 of the Code meant the sum which the successful pauper-plaintiff is entitled to get as a result of his success in the suit; but that in the suit and the cross-suit taken together, the plaintiff ultimately stood to lose a small sum, the defendant being the holder of the larger sum awarded altogether. *Held* that the contention had no force, as execution had not been taken out by the plaintiff or the defendant or both, and it could not be said that the Government had been trying to execute the plaintiff's decree, or was a representative of the plaintiff as holder of the decretal order in his favour for Rs. 1,439, so as to bring into operation the special rules of ss. 246 and 247 of the Code between him and the defendant. *Held* also that the plaintiff was one who, in the sense of s. 411, had succeeded in respect of part of the "subject-matter" of his suit, and on that part therefore a first charge was by law reserved and secured to the Government, which was justified in recovering it in these proceedings from the defendant, who was ordered, by the decree to pay it in the same way as costs are ordinarily recoverable under the Code. *Held* that the decrees in the suit and the cross-suit not having reached a stage in which the provisions of ss. 246 and 247 of the Code would come into play, no questions of set-off and consequent reduction or other modification of the "subject-matter" of the suit decreed against the defendant as payable by her to the plaintiff had arisen or could be entertained. *JANKI v. COLLECTOR OF ALLAHABAD*

[I. L. R., 9 All., 64]

39. ————— *Court's authority to make an order for payment of Court-fees—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 412, 622—Withdrawal and dismissal of suit—Power of Collector, though not a party to the suit, to move under s. 622—Superintendence of High Court.*—The plaintiff, after having filed his suit in *formâ pauperis*, came to an amicable arrangement with the defendants and asked the Court that the suit should be dismissed. The Court granted this application, but made no order as

PAUPER-SUIT—continued.

1. SUITS—continued.

to the payment of Court-fees Thereupon the Col-

Court-fees under s. 412 of the Code. *Held* that the Collector, though not a party to the suit, was entitled to move the High Court under s. 622 of the Code. *Held* also that s. 412 had no application to the present case, as there was no adjudication of the rights of the parties, and the plaintiff could not therefore be said to have failed in the suit. The

been dispaupered, or where the suit has been dismissed under s. 97 or s. 98. COLLECTOR OF KANARA v. KRISHNAPPA HEDGE. I. L. R., 15 Bom., 77

40. ——— Liability of plaintiff for Court-fee—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1852), ss. 412, 622—Dismissal of suit in forma pauperis without trial—A plaintiff who sues in forma pauperis is liable to pay the stamp duty if his suit is dismissed without trial, and he may be ordered to do so under s. 622. COLLECTOR OF VIZAGAPATAM v. ABDUL KHANIM*

[I. L. R., 21 Mad., 113]

41. ——— Recovery of Court-fees by Government—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 411—Sale of decree—Semble—The provisions of s. 411 of the Code of Civil Procedure do not justify the Court in selling a decree upon the application of the Collector, inasmuch as that section provides that persons who have been successful as paupers shall, so far as the subject-matter of their success is concerned, be liable to satisfy out of what they recover the amount of the fees, which have been for a time, pending the decision of their suit, remitted to them. Sultan Koer v. Gulzari Lal, I. L. R., 2 All., 290, and Tiruvengada Chari v. Vythilinga Pillai, I. L. R., 6 Mad., 118, followed. JOTINDRO NATH CHOWDHURY v. DWARKA NATH DRY*

[I. L. R., 20 Cal., 111]

42. ——— Stamp duty on a pauper's plaint—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 411—Decree for less than the amount of claim—Disreputable debtor—A pauper sued his sister for the partition of property valued at a large sum. The parties belonged to the Ilam caste, residing in the Golsari district. The defendant pleaded that the property had been acquired by her as a prostitute, and denied the plaintiff's claim to it. The plaintiff obtained a decree for Rs. 100, being a moiety of the property found to have been left by their mother. *Held* that the defendant was liable to pay Court-fees only on the sum decreed. CHANDRANEE v. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA*

[I. L. R., 11 Mad., 163]

43. ——— Application for review of judgment in pauper suit—*Court-fee—Court-fee Act (VII of 1870), s. 1, cl. (3)—Civil Procedure Code, 1852, s. 410—Held* that, when an appli-

PAUPER-SUIT—continued.

1. SUITS—continued.

cation for review is presented in a suit in forma pauperis, that application, like the plaint in the suit, is not liable to any Court-fee. UMDA BIR v. NARMA BIR

I. L. R., 20 All., 410

directed that the Court-fee which would have been payable had the suit not been in forma pauperis should be the first charge on the property the subject-matter of the suit, and should be recoverable from the defendant in the same manner as the costs of the suit. *Held* that it was not necessary for Government to bring a separate suit to recover the Court-fee,

[I. L. R., 18 All., 419]

2. APPEALS

45. ——— Application for leave to

[1 N. W., 167; Ed. 1873, 246]

40. ——— Admission of appeal—*Authorized agent to sign and present petition—The court rejected a petition of appeal presented on behalf of a pauper by a valid who was retained under an ordinary retainer, but was not duly authorized to sign as attorney for the appellant. BHOORUTY KOER v. GUNESH DUTT*

[21 W. R., 308]

47. ——— *Civil Procedure Code, 1852, ss. 592 and 501—Application by party, not by pleader, necessary—An application for leave to appeal in forma pauperis, under s. 592 of the Code of Civil Procedure, must be made by the party in person, subject to the exemption contained in s. 501 of the Code of Civil Procedure. LAL NARAI*

I. L. R., 8 Mad., 501

48. ——— *Civil Procedure Code, ss. 511, 512—Right of appeal—Right of Government to appeal in respect of Court-fee on portion of plaintiff's claim dismissed—In a suit in forma pauperis the District Judge decreed the plaintiff's claim in part and dismissed it in part, but omitted to make any provision for payment to Government of the Court-fee on the portion which was dismissed. The Secretary of State, not having been a party to the litigation in the Court below, then preferred an appeal in respect of the Court-fee on that portion of the plaintiff's claim which had been dismissed. *Held* that such an appeal would lie,*

PAUPER-SUIT—continued.

2. APPEALS—continued.

though the more suitable procedure would have been for the Government to have applied, through the Collector, to the Court of first instance to review its judgment and to repair the omission in its decree. *Janki v. Collector of Allahbad, I. L. R., 9 All., 61*, referred to. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA v. BHAGWANTI BIBI . . . I. L. R., 13 All., 328

49. ———— *Right of appeal by Government—Costs of plaintiff—Decree omitting to order plaintiff to pay Court-fees—Power of Collector to apply under the extraordinary jurisdiction of High Court—Amendment of decree.*—The plaintiff's suit in *forma pauperis* was rejected by the Subordinate Judge. The decree, however, omitted to order the recovery from the plaintiff of the Court-fees payable on the plaint. The Collector applied to the High Court under its extraordinary jurisdiction for the rectification of the decree. It was contended that, as the omission might have been remedied by an appeal or on review, the Collector could not apply under the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court. *Held*, on the authority of the *Collector of Ratnagiri v. Janardan, I. L. R., 6 Bom., 590*, that no appeal by Government would lie in the case, and that, in the exercise of its extraordinary jurisdiction, the High Court would rectify the decree by directing the plaintiff to pay the costs of Government. COLLECTOR OF KANARA v. RAMBHAT

[I. L. R., 13 Bom., 454

See COLLECTOR OF TRICHINOPOLY v. SIVARAMA KRISHNA SASTRIGAL . . . I. L. R., 23 Mad., 82 where it was held that s. 440 does not apply to the case of an order passed under s. 412.

50. ———— *Security for costs—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 342, 370.*—An Appellate Court has no power under s. 370, Act VIII of 1859, to annex to its order the condition that the party allowed to appeal should give security for costs. The provisions in s. 342, which make it discretionary in the Appellate Court to demand security for costs, is not applicable to appeals in *forma pauperis*; and therefore the order of the Judge in this case requiring security for costs from the petitioner after his appeal had been admitted, and after the Judge on inquiry had found that the appellant was a pauper, was set aside. NUSSEEROODDEEN BISWAS v. UJJUL BISWAS . . . 17 W. R., 68

51. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 549.*—A suitor in *forma pauperis* may be called on to give security for costs under s. 549 of the Civil Procedure Code, but very special grounds must be shown to support such an application. *Nusseeroodeen Biswas v. Ujjul Biswas, 17 W. R., 68*, dissented from. SESHAYANGAR v. JAINULAYADIN . . . I. L. R., 3 Mad., 66

See also MA NEOKJI v. GOOLBAI

[I. L. R., 3 Bom., 241

52. ———— *Ground of appeal—Suit after rejection of claim to attached property.*—N sued to set aside the sale of property which M had attached in execution of a decree against N's husband's brother,

PAUPER-SUIT—continued.

2. APPEALS—continued.

plaintiff alleging that it belonged to her husband (though the latter's objections under s. 246, Civil Procedure Code, had been rejected) and asking for a declaration of her right and title. N obtained a decree, and both M and the auction-purchaser appealed to the Judge in *forma pauperis*. *Held* that M had good ground of appeal if he could prove that the property belonged to the judgment-debtor. IN THE MATTER OF MOSHAOLLAH KHAN

[14 W. R., 445

53. ———— *Pauper respondent—Respondent allowed to proceed as a pauper—Power of High Court.*—Where a respondent is allowed in the lower Court to sue in *forma pauperis*, the High Court will not set aside that order on motion, on the ground that it has been improperly obtained. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KHODEJOONISSA

[7 W. R., 486

54. ———— *Filing objections—Payment of stamp duty—Court Fees Act, s. 16—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 348.*—A pauper respondent is not entitled to present objections at the trial of an appeal without payment of stamp duty. BABAJI HARI v. RAJARAM BALLAL

[I. L. R., 1 Bom., 75

55. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1892, s. 561.*—Objections by a respondent to a decree under s. 561 of the Code of Civil Procedure cannot be filed in *forma pauperis*. *Babaji Hari v. Rajaram Ballal, I. L. R., 1 Bom., 75*, followed. NARAYANA v. KRISHNA . . . I. L. R., 8 Mad., 214

BROJESHWARI DASI v. GURROO CHURN DAS

[I. L. R., 11 Cal., 735

56. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 412 and 414—Costs—Appeal in forma pauperis—Withdrawal of appeal—Right of Government to costs—Compromise of suit pending appeal.*—The plaintiffs filed a suit in *forma pauperis* to recover possession of certain property. The Court of first instance dismissed the suit. Thereupon the plaintiffs preferred an appeal in *forma pauperis* to the High Court. Pending the appeal, the parties entered into a compromise, under which it was agreed (*inter alia*) that the appeal should be withdrawn, and that the respondent should pay to Government the Court-fees which the plaintiffs were liable to pay both in the first Court and in the Court of appeal. When the appeal came on for hearing, the appellants informed the Court of their intention to withdraw from the appeal. Thereupon the Government pleader intervened, and applied for an order directing the respondent to pay, in accordance with the terms of the compromise, all the costs payable to Government on account of institution fees, etc., in the first Court as well as in the Appellate Court. This application was opposed by both parties. The Government pleader then moved the Court to dispauper the appellants under s. 414 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 18-2). *Held* that, the appeal having been withdrawn, no order could be made either under s. 412 or under s. 414 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *Held*

PAUPER-SUIT—concluded.**2. APPEALS—concluded.**

also that it was not open to the Court to order the respondent to pay any fees on the strength of any agreement between the parties. *BAI CHANDABA v. KUYER SAHEB BAPU SAHEB*

[I. L. R., 18 Bom., 404]

PAWNEE.

_____ of medal or military decoration.

See *DISCIPLINE—ARMY ACT, 1881*, s. 156.

[I. L. R., 10 Mad., 108]

PAWNOR AND PAWNEE.

See *CONTRACT ACT*, s. 178.

[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 264]

I. L. R., 4 Calc., 407

I. L. R., 34 Bom., 458

PAYMENT.

_____ Evidence of—

See *BOND* . . . I. L. R., 1 Bom., 46

[8 W. R., 316]

3 W. R., Mis., 23

_____ in consideration of releasing person from prison.

See *CONTRACT ACT*, s. 23—*ILLEGAL CONTRACTS GENERALLY*.

[9 B. L. R., Ap., 38]

_____ of whole debt by one debtor.

See *CASES UNDER CONTRIBUTION, SETTS FOR—PAYMENT OF JOINT DEBT BY ONE DEBTOR*.

_____ on account of debt.

See *CASES UNDER LIMITATION ACT—ART. 20*.

_____ Specified time for—

See *LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART. 68 (1871, ART. 65)* . . . I. L. R., 5 Calc., 31

See *LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART. 179—ORDER FOR PAYMENT AT SPECIFIED DATES*.

PAYMENT INTO COURT.

See *BENGAL RENT ACT, 1809*, s. 31.

[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 714]

I. L. R., 20 Calc., 408

I. L. R., 20 I. A., 25

See *CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE*, s. 237.

[I. L. R., 13 Mad., 121]

See *COSTS—SPECIAL CASES—PAYMENT INTO COURT* . . . I. L. R., 1 Bom., 70

[14 W. R., 387]

I. L. R., 31 Bom., 503

PAYMENT INTO COURT—continued.

See *DECREE—CONSTRUCTION OF DECREE—PAYMENT INTO COURT*.

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 528]

I. L. R., 3 All., 775

See *INTEREST—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—PAYMENT INTO COURT*

[3 B. L. R., Ap., 105; 12 W. R., 50]

2 C. L. R., 183

16 W. R., 297, 304

See *PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES SALE BY REGISTRAR* . . . I. L. R., 31 Calc., 506

See *RIGHT OF SUIT—SALE FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE* . . . I. L. R., 13 All., 195

See *TENDER* . . . I. L. R., 18 Bom., 141

1. _____ Payment of charge on estate under decree—*Authority to make deposit*.—Where a decree treats an estate as primarily liable to discharge a debt with interest, the proprietor (or his heir) has a right to pay the money into Court to protect himself from being made responsible to indemnify the sureties; and if the money is deposited for the purpose of satisfying the decree it is unnecessary for the Court to inquire whether it was deposited under authority from the proprietor or his heir. *BISSESSUR SINGH v. NIM CHAND BOSE*

[12 W. R., 505]

2. _____ Voluntary payment—*Arrest under writ of attachment—Objects as by judgment-debtor to money being taken out*.—Payment of money into Court by a judgment-debtor to prevent arrest under a writ of attachment, is not a voluntary payment; and on application by the decree-holder to take the money out, the judgment-debtor is not limited to those objections only which he raised to the right of the decree-holder at the time of paying the money in. *PARESHATH MOOKERJEE v. BHANUBHAI SEW*

[4 B. L. R., Ap., 25; 13 W. R., 29]

3. _____ Legal necessity.—Where a person, in order to save his industrial factory from sale in execution of a decree against a third person, paid the amount of the decree into Court, *Held* that the payment was not a voluntary payment, but one made under legal necessity. *RUMZAY ALI v. SOORTJIBHAN*

7 W. R., 403

4. _____ Property unincumbered with mortgage lien.—Where a plaintiff suing to obtain property unincumbered by a previous mortgage pays into Court the amount due under the lien of the defendant as mortgagee, and states that he has an objection to the sum being appropriated to the payment of that lien, he has a cause of action against the defendant. *TOOLSEE DUTT MISSE v. BHUJO MOHUN THAKOOR*

0 W. R., 323

5. _____ Money paid under wrong order of Court.—Money paid out at the instance of a judgment-creditor or under a wrongful order of Court may be recovered by means of a suit in the Civil Court. *OMANATH BOI CHOWDHURY v. SUDROOP CHUNDER BOSE*

10 W. R., 485

PAYMENT INTO COURT—continued.

6. ———— *Payment to stay sale in execution of decree—Suit to recover.*—Certain property which had been mortgaged to the plaintiff by a bond executed by *J D* on 25th February 1867 was sold to him in execution of a decree passed upon that bond on 3rd September 1868. Before such sale, but after the above mortgage, the property was attached by the first defendant, in execution of a decree of 1865 (*i.e.*, *J D*'s equity of redemption was attached), and a part of the property was sold. The sale was set aside for irregularity, but the attachment remaining, the first defendant resumed proceedings in execution and got an order for sale, when the plaintiff released it from liability to such sale by paying into Court the money due, which he now sought to recover. *Held* that the first defendant had a right to sell the right and interest of *J D* in the property, and was therefore entitled to keep the money which saved the sale. *GOSSAIN MUNRAJ POOREE v. DEEN DYAL LALL* . 20 W. R., 20

7. ———— *Payment by auction-purchaser of mortgage-decree against his purchase.*—Auction-purchasers with notice of a mortgagee's lien are liable to pay off the mortgage, and to satisfy any decree which the mortgagee may obtain in regard to the property in a suit pending at the time of the purchase. Such decree cannot be satisfied by payment into Court, unless the mortgagee has the means of immediately taking the money out of Court, or acquiesces in such payment as payment to himself. *LAND MORTGAGE BANK v. RAM RUTTUN NEOGY* . 21 W. R., 270

8. ———— *Payment to protect property from sale.*—*P* lent money to *S* upon a specially registered tumsook pledging immoveable property, and afterwards obtained a decree under Act XX of 1866, s. 53, for principal and interest. More than four years later, he brought a further suit against *S* to recover the interest due under the same bond. Meanwhile plaintiffs also lent money to *S* under a bond by which the same property was pledged, and also recovered a decree in execution of which the property was sold. *P* then proceeded to attach the same property in execution of his second decree, when plaintiffs objected under Act VIII of 1859, s. 246, but ineffectually; and after that, to protect the property which they had purchased, they paid a sum of money into Court which was subsequently taken out by *P*. They now sued to recover that money. *Held* that, under the circumstances, the payment of the money into Court was not a voluntary payment, and the plaintiffs were entitled to recover it. *MUTHORA MOHUN ROY CHOWDHRY v. PEAREE MOHUN SHAHA* . 23 W. R., 344

9. ———— *Payment into Government treasury—Purchase-money—Civil Procedure Code, s. 308—Purchase in execution of decree—Rules of High Court of 1st June 1882.*—Under the Rules of the High Court, dated 21st June 1882, a payment into the Government treasury is equivalent to a payment into Court for the purposes of s. 308 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882. *SRINIVASA BHATTA v. MALAYACHAN MANNADI*

[I. L. R., 7 Mad., 211]

PAYMENT INTO COURT—concluded.

10. ———— *Payment by purchaser into the Post Office within time—Money not received by the Court until after expiration of time allowed by section—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 307.*—A purchaser at an execution sale was bound under s. 307 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) to pay the balance of the purchase-money into Court on the 19th June 1896. On the 17th June he paid in the amount to the Post Office at Yellapur, and obtained a money order which he sent to the Nazir of the Court. The Nazir did not receive the money until the 22nd June. *Held* that the payment was not in time. The Post Office is not the agent of the Court, and the purchaser was bound to see that the money reached the Court in time to satisfy the requirements of s. 307. *RAMCHANDRA KRISHNAPA v. BELYA* . I. L. R., 22 Bom., 415

11. ———— *Order in execution that defendant pay money into Court—Appeal by plaintiff against order—Payment into Court by defendant—Refusal of plaintiff pending appeal to take money out of Court—Attachment of the money so paid in by another creditor of defendant and payment to him—Subsequent application by plaintiff in execution for payment—Effect of his previous refusal.*—In execution of a decree against the defendant obtained by the plaintiff, an order was made, directing the defendant (*inter alia*) to pay into Court the sum of Rs. 140-8-0. Both parties appealed against this order, but pending the appeals the defendant paid the amount into Court. The plaintiff, however, refused to take it, on the ground that he had appealed against the order under which it was paid in, and the Court subsequently passed an order that the money should be returned to the defendant. But before this could be done, the money was attached by a third person, in execution of his decree against the defendant, and a few days afterwards the money was paid over to him. Shortly afterwards the appeal against the order directing the defendant to pay Rs. 140-8-0 to the plaintiff was heard and the order was confirmed. Thereupon the plaintiffs applied in execution (*inter alia*) for payment of the sum of Rs. 140-8-0. The defendant contended that he had already paid it. The Subordinate Judge directed the defendant to pay this sum into Court within one month. The defendant appealed to the District Court, who confirmed the order of the Subordinate Judge. The defendant then appealed to the High Court. *Held* that the orders of the lower Courts should be reversed. When the defendant paid the Rs. 140-8-0 into Court in execution of the decree, the Court held the money on account of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff, who had not obtained a stay of execution, could not refuse to take it, because an appeal was pending. The plaintiff's refusal, therefore, to take the money out of Court did not justify the Subordinate Judge in treating the money as the defendant's and in ordering it to be paid to another judgment-creditor of the defendant without his having in any way expressed his assent to the money being so treated. *LAKSHMAN DADAJI v. DAMODAR AMBADAS*

[I. L. R., 15 Bom., 681]

PAYMENT TO STAY OR SET ASIDE SALE.

See CASES UNDER CONTRIBUTION, SUITS FOR—VOLUNTARY PAYMENTS

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SPECIAL ACTS—BENGAL ACT III OF
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s. 71.

See CASES UNDER SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.

s. 72.

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.
[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 36]

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3 B. L. R., A. Cr., 49]

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[I. L. R., 11 All., 393]

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See TRESPASS—GENERAL CASES.
[23 W. R., Cr., 40]

See WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.
[I. L. R., 12 Bom., 377
I. L. R., 24 Calc., 885]

s. 81 and s. 323—*Act likely to cause harm, done without a criminal intent and to prevent other harm—Causing hurt.*—The accused was a sepoy in a native infantry regiment. On the occasion of a fire in the city of Ahmednagar, he and the rest of his company turned out to assist in extinguishing it. He with other sepoys was stationed by their officer with orders to keep clear a space in front of the burning house, and not to allow any one not in uniform to intrude on that space. The police under the city chief constable were also engaged at the fire, and on some one of them coming round from the rear, they were warned off by the sentries. A fracas between the soldiers and the police took place, and the chief constable was kicked by the accused. For this he was charged before the Magistrate, and fined for

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)
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voluntarily causing hurt under s. 323 of the Penal Code. In evidence it appeared that the police attempted to force the military guard, which had been posted as above stated, and it was further proved that the chief constable was not in uniform, and that the accused did not know who he was. It was not alleged that the kick was unnecessarily violent. *Held* that the conviction was bad. The Magistrate having found that the chief constable was not in uniform, and that the accused did not know who he was, the kick was justifiable as given in good faith for the purpose of preventing much greater harm under s. 81 of the Indian Penal Code, and as a means of acting up to the military order. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. BOSTAN* . . . I. L. R., 17 Bom., 626

s. 83.

See STOLEN PROPERTY—OFFENCES RELATING TO . . . I. L. R., 6 Mad., 373

1. ——— *Capacity for doing wrong—Malice.*—In construing s. 83 of the Penal Code, the capacity of doing that which is wrong is not so much to be measured by years as by the strength of the offender's understanding and judgment. The circumstances of a case may disclose such a degree of malice as to justify the application of the maxim *malitia supplet aetatem*. *QUEEN v. AIMONA*
[1 W. R., Cr., 43]

2. ——— *Capacity of understanding to commit offence.*—An objection that the accused is of such an age as not to have attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct is not one of a preliminary character, but rather a matter of defence to be considered with the other issues arising in the case. Where the accused is over seven years of age and under twelve, the incapacity to commit an offence only arises where the child has not attained sufficient maturity, etc.: such non-attainment would have apparently to be specially pleaded and proved. The "consequences of his conduct" mentioned in s. 83, Penal Code, are not the penal consequences to the offender, but the natural consequences which flow from a voluntary act. *QUEEN v. LUKHIM AGRA DANNIE*
[22 W. R., Cr., 27]

s. 84.

See INSANITY . . . I. L. R., 10 Bom., 512
[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 459
I. L. R., 14 Bom., 564
I. L. R., 22 Calc., 817
I. L. R., 23 Calc., 604]

s. 88.

See CULPABLE HOMICIDE.
[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 566]

s. 94.

See ACCOMPLICE.
[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 115]

See OFFENCE UNDER THREAT.
[10 W. R., Cr., 48]

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sense as signifying political alienation or discontent, that is to say, a feeling of disloyalty to the existing Government which tends to a disposition not to obey, but to resist and subvert the Government. *PER RANADE, J.*—"Disaffection" is not a mere absence or negation of love or good-will, but a positive feeling of aversion which is akin to disloyalty, a defiant insubordination of authority, or when it is not defiant, it secretly seeks to alienate the people and weaken the bond of allegiance and prepossesses the minds of the people with avowed or secret animosity to Government,—a feeling which tends to bring the Government into hatred or contempt by imputing base and corrupt motives to it, and makes them indisposed to obey or support the laws of the realm, and which promotes discontent and public disorder. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. RAMOHANDEA NARAYAN*

[I. L. R., 22 Bom., 152]

4. ————— *Exciting disaffection—Meaning of the term "disaffection" explained.*—Any one who, by any of the means referred to in s. 124A of the Penal Code, excites, or attempts to excite, feelings of hatred, dislike, ill-will, enmity, or hostility towards the Government established by law in British India, excites or attempts to excite, as the case may be, feelings of "disaffection" as that term is used in s. 124A. Such feelings are necessarily inconsistent with and incompatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government and to support that Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist it. The term "disaffection" may be taken as synonymous with "disloyalty." The ordinary meaning of the term "disaffection" as used in s. 124A is not varied by the explanation appended to that section. When a person is charged with having committed the offence punishable under s. 124A of the Penal Code, his intention may be inferred from one particular speech, article, or letter, or from that speech, article, or letter considered in conjunction with what such person has said, written, or published on another or other occasions. Where it is ascertained that the intention of such person was to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, it is immaterial whether or not the words spoken, written, or published could have the effect of exciting such feelings of disaffection, and it is immaterial whether the words were true or were false, and, except on the question of punishment, or in a case in which the speaker, writer, or publisher is charged with having excited such feelings of disaffection, it is immaterial whether or not the words did in fact excite such feelings of disaffection. *Queen-Empress v. Jogendra Chunder Bose, I. L. R., 19 Calc., 35; In re the petition of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, I. L. R., 22 Bom., 112, referred to. QUEEN-EMPRESS v. AMBA PRASAD . I. L. R., 20 All., 55*

s. 141.

See BENGAL EXCISE ACT, s. 4.

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 324]

See RIOTING . I. L. R., 16 Calc., 206

See CASES UNDER UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

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s. 143.

See UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 639]

7 N. W., 209

I. L. R., 14 Mad., 126

ss. 143, 144, 147, 148, 149.

See CASES UNDER SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.

s. 146.

See RIOTING . I. L. R., 13 Mad., 148

s. 147.

See PRIVATE DEFENCE, RIGHT OF.

[I. L. R., 16 Calc., 206]

See RIOTING . I. L. R., 16 Calc., 206

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 574]

I. L. R., 15 All., 22

I. L. R., 24 Calc., 686

W. R., 1864, Cr., 61

ss. 147, 148, 149.

See CASES UNDER UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

s. 148—"Deadly weapon"—*Lathi.*—The question whether or not a lathi is a "deadly weapon" within the meaning of s. 148 of the Penal Code is a question of fact to be determined on the special circumstances of each case as it arises. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. NATHU . I. L. R., 15 All., 19*

s. 151.

See UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

[I. L. R., 7 Bom., 42]

s. 152.

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.

[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 105]

Assaulting or obstructing public servant in discharge of his duties—Charge, Form of—General charge.—S. 152 of the Penal Code contemplates an assault or obstruction to some particular public servant, and where the charge against accused persons as framed was merely to the effect that they assaulted and obstructed "members of the Police force" in the discharge of their duties, etc.,—*Held* that a conviction under that section could not be supported. *FERASAT v. QUEEN-EMPRESS*

[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 105]

s. 153—*Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot—Abetment of riot by the public—Penal Code, s. 117.*—In August 1893 a riot took place in Bombay between Hindus and Musalmans. The excitement caused by the riot had not entirely subsided, when the accused composed and published a poem, giving an account of the outbreak, and incidentally, extolling certain classes of the Hindu community, namely, the Ghatias and Kamatis, for the brave resistance which they had offered to the Mahomedan rioters. The poem extolled the Ghatias and Kamatis, and then followed these lines: "May God give glory to you, confer joy on you, night and day! Fight again for your

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued.

country's good! Brave, brave are the Kamatis! Why fear for dying, brother, why fear for dying? Sooner or later, but only once, a man has to die." The poem was written in Gujarati, a language not ordinarily spoken by the Ghatias and Kamatis, or even by the Mahomedans. It did not appear that any copies of the work were distributed among the people who had taken part in the riot, nor did any fresh riot take place subsequently to the publication of the work. The accused were prosecuted and convicted under ss 117 and 153 of the Penal Code (XLV of 1860) on the ground that the lines quoted above, specially the words "Fight again," were a direct instigation to the Ghatias and Kamatis to renew the disturbances. Held that the meaning of the passages complained of was to be gathered from the whole poem. The general spirit of the poem was clearly in favour of peace and reconciliation. It consisted from beginning to end of a lamentation over the riots, and the destruction and death they had caused, and of repeated counsel to peace and harmony between Hindus and Mahomedans. And there was nothing to indicate that the author's intention was to instigate the Hindus or provoke the Mahomedans to renew the disturbances. The words "Fight again" were no doubt objectionable, but it would not be a proper construction of the words to allow them to override the whole context of the work. The composition could not be regarded as an "illegal act," and its publication was not "malicious" or "wantonly" within the meaning of s 153 of the Penal Code. QUEEN EMPRESS v. KAMAT.

(I. L. R., 18 Bom., 768)

ss. 154, 155, 157.

See RIOTING

7 C. L. R., 286

[4 C. W. N., 691]

I. L. R., 12 All., 560

s. 158

See RIOTING. I. L. R., 13 Cal., 338

ss. 150 and 160—*Alley*—Public place—*Chabutra*—Held that a chabutra which was neither a place to which the public had a right of access, nor a place to which the public were ever permitted to have access was not, though it adjoined a public road, a "public place" within the meaning of s 153 of the Penal Code. QUEEN EMPRESS v. SRI LAL.

I. L. R., 17 All., 168

s. 160.

See SENTENCE—IMPRISONMENT—IMPRISONMENT IN DEFAULT OF FINE.

(I. L. R., 1 Mad., 277)

s. 161.

See ACCOMPLICE. I. L. R., 37 Cal., 141

See CHARGE—FORM OF CHARGE—GENERAL CASES. 1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 13

ss. 161, 162, 165.

See ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION

(I. L. R., 3 All., 353)

3 N. W., 148

3 W. R., Cr., 10, 16

I. L. R., 31 Bom., 517

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

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ss 161, 166, 168.

See PUBLIC SERVANT.

(I. L. R., 4 Cal., 378)

I. L. R., 1 All., 530

I. L. R., 15 Mad., 127

1. s. 173—*Abducting to avoid service of summons*—Evidence—In order to prove the commission of an offence under s 173 of the Penal Code, the prosecutor must show that a summons, notice, or order has been issued, and that the accused knew, or had reason to believe, that it had been

If a person, having concealed himself before process issues, continues to do so after it has issued, he abducts. SRINIVASA IYENGAR v. QUEEN

(I. L. R., 4 Mad., 393)

within the meaning of s 173 of the Penal Code, and the offence of abducting by an officer under a warrant whom a warrant has been so issued is not punishable under that section. QUEEN v. WOMEN CHURCHER GUOSE.

5 W. R., Cr., 71

QUEEN v. AMIR JAN. 7 N. W., 302

QUEEN v. HOSEIN MAJID. 9 W. R., Cr., 70

3. Warrant addressed to

Nazir—*Warrant of arrest in execution of decree*—A warrant addressed to a Nazir by a Civil Court for the arrest of a defendant in execution of a decree is not a notice, summons, or order within the meaning of s 173 of the Penal Code. QUEEN v. ZAHOR ALI KHAN.

1 N. W., 07

1. s. 173—*Refusal to give receipt for summons*—A refusal to give a receipt for a summons is not an offence under s 173 of the Penal Code. IYER BHODRANATHAN DUTT.

(I. L. R., 3 Cal., 631; 3 C. L. R., 80)

REG v. KALLA DIN FAKIR. 5 Bom., Cr., 34

QUEEN EMPRESS v. KRISHNA GOVINDA DAS

(I. L. R., 20 Cal., 358)

2. *Refusal to receive summons*—A refusal to receive a summons is not an offence under s 173 of the Penal Code. QUEEN v. PINA MALAI.

I. L. R., 5 Mad., 109

QUEEN v. ARCHANA NADAN

(I. L. R., 5 Mad., 200 note)

s. 174.

See CASES UNDER CONTENT OF COURT—

PENAL CODE s 174.

See HOLIDAY. 5 R. L. R., Ap., 12

See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—

POWERS OF MAGISTRATES

(I. L. R., 18 Bom., 880)

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PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

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See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—
SPECIAL ACTS—PENAL CODE.

[8 W. R., Cr., 61]

See WITNESS—CRIMINAL CASES—SUM-
MONING WITNESSES.

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 320]

Escaping from custody of peon.
Complainant, a batta peon, arrested defendant on a
warrant and asked him to follow him. Defendant
omitted to do so, and went into his house on the
 pretext of getting a turbau, and absconded. *Held*
at a conviction under s. 174 of the Penal Code was
egal. ANONYMOUS . . . 7 Mad., Ap., 44

s. 175.

See CONTEMPT OF COURT—PENAL CODE,
s. 175 . . . I. L. R., 12 Bom., 63

[I. L. R., 13 Mad., 24]

See PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS.

[I. L. R., 12 Bom., 63]

See WITNESS—CIVIL CASES—DEFAULT-
ING WITNESSES I. L. R., 12 Bom., 63

s. 176.

See CASES UNDER INFORMATION OF COM-
MISSION OF OFFENCE.

s. 177.

See COMPLAINT—INSTITUTION OF COM-
PLAINT AND NECESSARY PRELIMINARIES.

[I. L. R., 27 Calc., 985]

1. ——— Giving false information
to police.—S. 177 of the Penal Code does not apply
to the case of any person who is examined by a
police officer making a false statement, but to cases
where, by law, landholders or village watchmen are
bound to give information, and to other analogous
cases of the same description. *QUEEN v. LUCKHEE*
NGH . . . 12 W. R., Cr., 23

2. ——— Giving false information
—Legally bound—False entry in diary—Obeying
departmental order.—To make a false entry in a
diary kept by a Government servant and sent to his
official superior in pursuance of a departmental order
is an offence within the meaning of s. 177 of the
Penal Code. *VIRASAMI MUDALI v. QUEEN*
[I. L. R., 4 Mad., 144]

3. ——— Furnishing false informa-
tion for the purpose of preventing the commission
of an offence, Meaning of.—The information which,
under the second branch of s. 177 of the Penal Code,
a person is legally bound to give "for the purpose of
preventing the commission of the offence" relates
not to the commission of offences generally, but to the
commission of some particular offence. IN THE
MATTER OF THE PETITION OF PANATULLA. *PANA-
TULLA v. QUEEN-EMPRESS* I. L. R., 15 Calc., 386

4. ——— and s. 43—Giving false
information to police—"Legally bound."—On
2nd November 1890 the accused, who was a Deputy
shaildar, submitted to his official superior a false

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

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"nil" return of lands in his enjoyment, and also on
5th December 1890 made a false statement to the
same effect in a revenue enquiry before the Principal
Assistant Collector. He was convicted of an offence
under Penal Code, s. 177. *Held* that, inasmuch as
he was not "legally bound" within the meaning of
s. 43 of the Code to give the information, the convic-
tion was wrong. *VIRASAMI MUDALI v. QUEEN, I*
L. R., 4 Mad., 144, dissented from. *QUEEN-EM-
PRESS v. APPAYYA* . . . I. L. R., 14 Mad., 484

5. ——— False information—Police
officer according a false report.—*Held* that a police
officer at a police station, who, being as such officer
bound to enter all reports brought to him of cogniz-
able or non-cognizable offences in the station diary,
refused to enter a report made to him concerning the
commission of an offence, and entered instead in the
diary a totally different and false report as that
which was made to him, had thereby committed the
offence punishable under s. 177 of the Penal Code.
QUEEN-EMPRESS v. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL KHAN

[I. L. R., 20 All., 151]

6. ——— and ss. 182, 415—Fur-
nishing false information—Cheating.—A person
attempted to obtain his recruitment in the police of a
district by giving certain information which he knew
to be false to the District Superintendent of Police.
Held that such person had not thereby committed an
offence punishable under s. 177 or s. 188 of the Penal
Code, or the offence of attempting to "cheat" within
the meaning of s. 415 of that Code. *EMPRESS v.*
DWARKA PRASAD . . . I. L. R., 6 All., 97

7. ——— False returns furnished
by vaccinators.—Certain vaccinators were charged
with furnishing false returns to their official super-
ior. The Magistrate found as a fact that the
returns furnished were false, but acquitted the
defendants on the ground that they were not "legally
bound" to furnish information within the meaning
of s. 177 of the Penal Code. *Held* that s. 177
embraces every case in which a subordinate may seek
to impose false information upon his superior. The
defendants in the present case were public servants,
and part of the duties which they undertook was to
make true returns to their official superior. To make
false returns was therefore an offence. ANONYMOUS
[6 Mad., Ap., 48]

8. ——— Duty of police officer—
Police Act (V of 1861), s. 44.—Under Act V of
1861, a police officer is bound to communicate in-
formation to his superior officer regarding the com-
mission of a raiyat affecting the public peace, and to
make an entry thereof in the diary which he is
required by s. 44 of that Act to keep; and the omis-
sion to give such information brings him within the
purview of s. 177 of the Penal Code. IN THE
MATTER OF THE PETITION OF FUTTER MAHOMED

[21 W. R., Cr., 30]

9. ——— and s. 416—Cheating by
false personation.—A gave B four annas to pur-
chase a stamp for him (A). When the stamp vendor
asked B his name, he gave A's name instead of his

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1880)

—continued

own Held not to be cheating by personation under s 416 Penal Code but giving false information under s 177 REG : RAGHOJI BIN KANOJI

[3 Bom., Cr, 42]

1 ——— s 179—Evidence—Witness—

asks questions with a view to criminal proceedings being taken against the witness the witness is not bound to answer them and cannot be punished for not answering them under s 179 of the Penal Code EMPRESS : HARI LAKSHMAN

[I L R, 10 Bom, 185]

2 ——— Witness refusing to answer

—Complainant—Criminal Procedure Code 1882 s 485—Sembis—A complainant is not a witness punishable for refusal to answer under s 485 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or under s 179 of the Penal Code IN RE GANESH NARAYAN SATHE

[I L R, 13 Bom, 600]

3 ——— Criminal Procedure Code

1898 s 161—Refusal to answer questions of police officer—A refusal to answer questions asked by a police officer under s 161 of the Criminal Procedure Code (V of 1898) is not punishable under this section QUEEN EMPRESS : SANKARALINGA KOUR

[I L R, 23 Mad, 544]

1 ——— s. 180—Refusal to sign state-

ment made before Magistrate—Code of Criminal Procedure (X of 1872) ss 122 and 346—An accused person who refuses to sign a statement made at his trial in answer to questions put by the Court commits no offence punishable under s 180 of the Penal Code EMPRESS v SIRSAPA

[I L R, 4 Bom, 15]

2. ——— Criminal Procedure Code

(Act X of 1882) ss 69 71—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872) s 154—Refusal to sign receipts for summons—A mere refusal to sign a receipt for a summons is not an offence under s 180 of the Penal Code QUEEN EMPRESS v KRISHNA GOBINDA DAS

I L R, 20 Calc, 358

s 181

See FALSE EVIDENCE—GENERAL CASES

[I L R, 6 Mad., 252]

8 Bom., Cr, 21

4 Mad., Ap, 18

I L R., 5 All, 17

See SENTENCE—IMPRISONMENT—IMPRISONMENT GENERALLY

[4 Mad., Ap, 18]

s 182

See BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT 1884 s 133

[I L R., 22 Calc, 131]

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1880)

—continued,

See FALSE CHARGE 8 W R., Cr, 87

[I L R, 5 All, 36, 387]

I L R., 7 Bom, 184

I L R., 5 Calc, 184

4 C L R, 184

7 C L R, 382

See MALICIOUS PROSECUTION

[I L R, 19 Bom, 717]

See SANCTION TO PROSECUTION—NATURE FORM AND SUFFICIENCY OF SANCTION

[I L R., 20 Calc, 474]

See SANCTION TO PROSECUTION—POWER TO GRANT SANCTION

[I L R., 27 Calc, 452]

4 C W N, 386

See SANCTION TO PROSECUTION—POWER TO QUESTION GRANT OF SANCTION

[I L R., 4 Calc, 869]

See SANCTION TO PROSECUTION—WHERE SANCTION IS NECESSARY OR OTHERWISE

[I L R., 8 All, 382]

13 W R., Cr, 87

1 ——— False information to the

1

to those cases in which the police are induced,

[I L R, 14 Calc, 314]

2 ——— Giving false information

to a public servant—Unders 182 of the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) the giving of false information to a public servant is penal when either of two consequences is intended to be caused or is known to be likely to be caused by the false information the first being the causing the public servant to use the lawful power of such public servant to the injury or annoyance of any person the second being the

be to the injury or annoyance of any third person A personated B at an examination called the Vernacular Sixth Standard Examination A passed the examination and obtained a certificate from the educational authorities in B's name B thereupon applied to the Assistant Collector to have his name entered in the list of candidates for service in the Revenue Department He attached to this application the certificate issued in his name as it was a rule of Government that only those who had passed the Sixth Standard Examination were eligible for employment in the Revenue Department. On receipt of this application the Assistant Collector

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)
—continued.

ordered *B*'s name to be entered on the list of candidates. *Held* that *B* was guilty of the offence of giving false information to a public servant within the meaning of the latter part of s. 182 of the Penal Code. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. GANESH KHANDERAO*

[I. L. R., 13 Bom., 506]

3. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 312, 128, 540—Examination on affirmation of one preferring a criminal appeal—Verification of petition of appeal.*—In a petition of appeal from a conviction, the appellant falsely stated that the convicting Magistrate declined to summon his witnesses. The Magistrate to whom the appeal was preferred called upon the appellant to verify the allegations in the petition of appeal on solemn affirmation, and he did so. *Held* that the appellant had not committed an offence under s. 181 or 182 of the Penal Code. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. SUBHAYYA*

[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 451]

4. ————— *Giving false information to public servant—Definition of offence provided for in s. 182 explained.*—In order to constitute the offence defined in s. 182 of the Penal Code, it is not necessary that the public servant to whom false information is given should be induced to do anything or to omit to do anything in consequence of such information. The gist of the offence is not what action may or may not be taken by the public servant to whom false information is given; but the intention or knowledge (to be inferred from his conduct) of the person supplying such information. *In the matter of the petition of Golam Ahmed Kazi, I. L. R., 14 Cal., 314, dissented from.* *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. BUDH SEN*

[I. L. R., 13 All., 351]

5. ————— *False information to a public servant—False complaints to police.*—Where as the result of a police investigation it appears that a complaint made to the police of the commission of an offence punishable under the Penal Code is false, it is not necessary that the complainant should be given any further opportunity of establishing the truth of his allegation before his prosecution under s. 128 of the Penal Code is ordered. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. RAGHU TIWARI*

[I. L. R., 15 All., 336]

6. ————— *and s. 189—Right of person against whom information has been falsely given to institute criminal prosecution—Consent of public servant.*—A person against whom information has been falsely given with a view to his injury has a right to bring a civil action for damages, with or without the consent of the public servant against whom the offence was committed; but he cannot bring a criminal charge under s. 189, or any other section of Ch. X of the Penal Code, without the permission of such public servant; the law looking upon the conduct of the person who gives the false information as an offence, not against the individual charged, but against the public servant to whom the false information was given. To constitute an offence under s. 182 of the Penal Code, the information given must be information which the informer knew

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)
—continued.

or believed to be false, and it must be proved that he gave it with such knowledge. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ABDUL LUTEEF*

[9 W. R., Cr., 31]

See QUEEN v. RAM GOLAM SING

[11 W. R., Cr., 22]

7. ————— *Statements made by prisoner for his defence.*—Statements made by a prisoner for the purposes of his defence cannot be held to be "information given to a public servant" within the meaning of s. 182 of the Penal Code. *QUEEN v. DARIA KHAN*

2 N. W., 128

8. ————— *Giving false information to public servant.*—S. 182 of the Penal Code does not apply where the public servant misinformed is only competent to pass and passes on the information, and the power to be exercised by him cannot tend to any direct or immediate prejudice of the person against whom the information is levelled. *QUEEN v. PERIANNAN*

I. L. R., 4 Mad., 241

9. ————— *Furnishing false information—Cheating.*—A person attempted to obtain his recruitment in the police of a district by giving certain information which he knew to be false to the District Superintendent of Police. *Held* that such person had not thereby committed an offence punishable under s. 177 or s. 182 of the Penal Code, or the offence of attempting to "cheat" within the meaning of s. 415 of that Code. *EMPRESS v. DWARKA PRASAD*

I. L. R., 6 All., 97

10. ————— *Giving false "information" to a public servant.*—*M* falsely informed the Collector of a district that certain zamindars had usurped possession of certain land belonging to Government, with the intent "to give trouble to such zamindars and waste the time of the public authorities." *Held* that, inasmuch as such information was no more than an expression of a private person's belief that the Collector might, if he chose, sustain a civil suit with success against such zamindars, and as, had the Collector agreed with the informant, the result would not have been that he would have used his lawful power as a Collector or as a Magistrate to the injury or annoyance of such zamindars, or that he would have done anything he ought not to have done, *M* had not committed an offence under s. 182 of the Penal Code. *EMPRESS v. MADHO*

[I. L. R., 4 All., 498]

11. ————— *Public servant—Forest Act (VII of 1878).*—Under s. 172 of the Forest Act (VII of 1878), a forest officer is a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code. Any information given to him with the intent mentioned in s. 182 of the Penal Code is punishable under that section whether that information is volunteered by the informant, or is given in answer to questions put to him by that officer. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. RAMJI SAJABARAO*

I. L. R., 10 Bom., 124

12. ————— *Complaint of giving false information, Prosecution of.*—No ground for a complaint of giving false information to a public servant

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)*—continued*

under s 182 of the Penal Code exists on the part of any one but the public servant against whom the offence was committed **QUEEN v HURRAH RAM**

[3 N W, 194]

13 ————— and s 211—*Prosecution under s 182—Complaint—Rejection with reference to police report*—*K* made a report at a police station accusing *R* of a certain offence. The police having reported to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the matter that in their opinion the offence was not established the Magistrate ordered the case to be 'shelved'. *K* then preferred a complaint to the Magistrate again accusing *R* of the offence. The Magistrate rejected the complaint with reference to the police report. Subsequently *R*, with the sanction of the police authorities instituted criminal proceedings against *K*, under s 182 of the Penal Code in respect of the report which he had made at the police station and *K* was convicted under that section. *Held* that *K*'s conviction under s 182 of the Penal Code was illegal as the Magistrate had no power to entertain a complaint under that section at the instance of *R* the application of s 182 and the institution of prosecutions under it being limited to the public servant against whom the offence has been committed or to his official superior, as mentioned in s 467 of Act X of 1872 and it not being intended that those provisions should be enforced

was made and fell within s 211 of the Penal Code **EMPRESS v RADHA KISHAN** **I L R, 5 All, 38**

14 ————— *Prosecution Sanctioned to*—*Criminal Procedure Code s 195*—A prosecution under s 182 of the Penal Code may be instituted by a private person provided that he first obtains the sanction of the public officer to whom the false information was given or of his official superior **Queen Empress v Radha Kishan** **I L R 5 All 36** overruled **QUEEN EMPRESS v JUGAL KISSORE** **[I L R, 8 All, 382]**

15 ————— *False information to a*

of which two persons were named in whose houses stolen property belonging to a certain individual would be discovered on complaint the information

accused could be charged with having made only one false statement and punished for one offence

I L R 5 All 36 dissented from **POONTE SINGH v MADHO BHUT** **I L R, 13 Cal, 270**

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)*—continued*

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decree—A mere oral statement by a person claiming to be the owner of certain articles attached by a bailiff in execution of a decree to the effect that he would not allow the bailiff to take away the articles unless he entered them as his property does not amount to an offence under s 183 of the Indian Penal Code **QUEEN EMPRESS v HUSAIN**

[I L R, 15 Bom, 584]

2. ————— *Resistance to attachment*
Act
34—
ration
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s 27

of the Village Chaudhari Act (Bengal Act VI of 1870) attached some property for levying the amount of arrears—*Held* that resistance to such attachment was not an offence under s 183 of the Penal Code **DURGA CHAMAN MALI v NORIN CHANDRA SII** **I L R, 25 Cal, 274**

3 ————— *Resistance to the taking of property—Attachment of goods not being property of judgment debtor*—A decree having been passed against the assets of a deceased debtor execution was taken out and the officer of Court proceeded

but he was acquitted for want of proof by the prosecut on that the goods were assets of the deceased *Held* that the acquittal was wrong and should be set aside **QUEEN EMPRESS v TRIVHITTAMBALA PATHAN** **I L R, 21 Mad, 76**

— s 185

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES s 487
(1872 s 473) **7 N W, 132**

— s 186

See COMPENSATION—CRIMINAL CASES—
TO ACCUSED ON DISMISSAL OF COM
PLAINT **I L R, 20 Cal, 481**

1 ————— *Obstructing public servant in the execution of his duty—Escape from lawful custody*—Escaping from lawful custody is not obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions within the meaning of s 186 of the Penal Code **REG v POSHU BIN DHAMBRAI PATIL** **2 Bom, 134 2nd Ed, 128**

2. ————— *Refusal to accompany measuring clerk employed under Bom Act I of 1865*—Conviction and sentence under s 186 of the Penal Code reversed as the conduct of the accused refusing to accompany a measuring clerk employed under Act I of 1865 (Bombay) to his (the accused's) house and permit it to be measured did not constitute the offence of obstructing a public servant in discharging his public functions **REG v BHAGTI DAS BHAGYANDAS** **5 Bom, Cr, 51**

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued.

3. ———— *Obstruction to officer unjustifiably searching without warrant though acting in good faith.*—An officer subordinate to the officer in charge of a police station who was deputed by the latter to make an enquiry under s. 135, Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, attempted without a search warrant to enter a house in search of property alleged to have been stolen. *Held* that persons obstructing and resisting his so doing could not set up the illegality of the officer's proceeding as a justification of their obstruction unless it was shown the officer was acting otherwise than in good faith and without malice. *REG. v. VYANKATRAY SHRINIVAS*

[7 Bom., Cr., 50]

4. ———— and s. 183—*Obstructing public servant—Bailiff breaking open doors unjustifiably.*—If a bailiff break the doors of a third person, in order to execute a decree against a judgment-debtor, he is a trespasser if it turn out that the person or goods of the debtor are not in the house; and under such circumstances the owner of the house does not, by obstructing the bailiff, render himself punishable under s. 183 or s. 186 of the Penal Code. *REG. v. GAZI KOM ABA DORE*

7 Bom., Cr., 83

5. ———— *Refusal of cart-owner to hire his cart to Government officer.*—The refusal of a cart-owner to give his cart on hire to a Government officer does not constitute the offence of obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions within the meaning of s. 186 of the Penal Code. *REG. v. DHOBI KULLAN*

9 Bom., 165

6. ———— *Mouzadar—Public servant.*—Conviction under s. 186 of the Penal Code, of obstructing a mouzadar in the discharge of his duty, reversed, there being nothing to show that the mouzadar was a public servant. *JOYNATH v. SOORJARAM*

[8 W. R., Cr., 66]

7. ———— *Voluntarily obstructing a public servant in discharge of his duties—Mamlatdar's decree—Execution by a surveyor under Collector's orders—Public function—Right of private defence.*—In a suit filed in a Mamlatdar's Court under Bombay Act III of 1876, the plaintiff obtained a decree against the accused for possession of a certain piece of land. When the Mamlatdar proceeded to execute the decree, he found that there was no land corresponding to the boundaries set forth in the plaint, and that the parties were joint owners and in joint occupation of the land in dispute. Finding himself unable to execute the decree, the Mamlatdar referred the matter to the Collector for advice. The Collector, on looking into the papers of the case, ordered a surveyor to execute the decree by dividing the land in dispute and putting the decree-holder in possession of his share. The surveyor, in attempting to execute the decree, was obstructed by the accused, who was thereupon tried and convicted of the offence of voluntarily obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, under s. 186 of the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860). *Held*, reversing the conviction, that, as the Collector had no legal

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued.

authority to issue the order to the surveyor in execution of the Mamlatdar's decree, the surveyor acting under that order was not discharging a public function, and the act of the accused was not an offence against s. 186 of the Penal Code. *Held*, further, that the Collector's order was so entirely *ultra vires* as to leave no room for the operation of either the first or the second clause of s. 99 of the Penal Code. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. TULSIRAM*

[I. L. R., 13 Bom.]

8. ———— *Public servant—Appointed under Bengal Tenancy Act (VI of 1885), s. 69—Bengal Tenancy Act, s. 89.*—A person nominated by the Collector, under s. 69 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, for the purpose of making a division of crops between the landlord and the tenant, is a public servant within the meaning of s. 186 of the Penal Code. *CHATTER LAL v. THAKUR PERSHAD*

I. L. R., 18 Cal.

9. ———— *Obstructing a public servant—Public vaccinator.*—To spread a false report thereby prevent persons from bringing their children for vaccination to the public vaccinator is no offence under Penal Code, s. 186. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. THIMMACHI*

I. L. R., 15 Mad.

10. ———— and s. 183—*Obstructing public servant—"Voluntarily."*—A District Judge ordered that the house of the defendant in a case pending before him be searched and certain property brought to the Court, and appointed a commissioner to carry out this order. The commissioner proceeded to the house, but the defendant shut the door and would not admit him. A crowd collected, and the commissioner felt it would be unsafe to proceed to carry out the order by force, and was unable to do so otherwise. The defendant was prosecuted and sentenced under Penal Code, s. 186. *Held* that the facts disclosed no offence under that section. The use of the word "voluntarily" in that section is to contemplate some overt act of obstruction, and that mere passive conduct should be penal. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. SOMMANNA*

I. L. R., 15 Mad.,

11. ———— *Voluntarily obstructing public servant in discharge of his duties—Impeding railway servant—Railways Act (IX of 1885), ss. 121, 122.*—Before a person can be convicted of wilfully obstructing or impeding a railway servant in the discharge of his duties as provided in s. 121 of the Railways Act (IX of 1885) or of voluntarily obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions as provided by s. 186 of the Penal Code, it must be shown that the obstruction or resistance was offered to the railway or public servant in the discharge of his duties or public functions as authorized by law. The mere fact of a public servant or railway servant believing he was acting in the discharge of his duties or public functions is sufficient to make resistance or obstruction to amount to an offence. *IN THE MATTER OF PETITION OF BARODA KANTO PRAMANICK*

[I C. W. N.,

XLV OF 1860)

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued.

of public servant
—*Ameen, Power*
proceedings—
tution Act (Bengal
116—The public
of the Penal Code
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I were convicted *Held* that
ems where the community of
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estates is admitted. When this
the provisions of s 110 apply
as there was no evidence to show
ity of interest was admitted, the
to the benefit of the doubt and
ted as one under s 110, and that
ail down in that section had not
ameen had no power to measure
could not be said to be a public
in discharge of his public functions,
action must consequently be set aside
QUEEN-EMPRESS

[I. L. R., 23 Calc., 286

Obstructing public servant
of his public functions—Public servant

ification of substance of warrant—Dis-
f public functions—A public servant exe-
warrant of arrest which is not signed by the
ate as required by s 75 of the Criminal
dure Code, but only bears his initials, and the
time of which is not notified to the person to be
sted as required by s 80 of the Code, cannot be
d to be acting in the discharge of his public
functions in a manner authorized by law. A person
constructing him cannot be convicted under s 186 of
the Penal Code **ABDUL GAFUR v. QUEEN-EMPRESS**

[I. L. R., 23 Calc., 896

14. ——— and s. 21—Obstructing
public servant in discharge of public functions—
Court peon—Nazir's power of delegation of service

of warrant to peon—Civil Procedure Code (1882),
s. 251—Court.
Service of war
was convicted
obstructing a (.
his property in
attachment was addressed to the Nazir of the Court,
who delegated its execution to a peon by an endorse-
ment of the peon's name *Held* the Nazir had

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imply that it was not intended that the "proper
officer" should himself execute all warrants sent to
him. And there is nothing in the Code which indi-
cates in any way that warrants being either
warrants of arrest or of attachment, or for
distress and sale, are to be executed by the "proper
officer," in any manner different from the service
of summonses. The Court-foes Act (VII of 1870)
distinctly contemplates that the peons are to
be employed, not only for the service of sum-
monses, notices, or orders, but also for the execution

DHARAM CHAND LAL v. QUEEN EMPRESS

[I. L. R., 23 Calc., 596

15. ——— and s. 21—Nazir's
power of delegation—Public servant—Peon—
Escape from arrest—A Nazir has authority to

the definition in s 21, cl. 1, of the Penal Code
Quare—Whether the escape of a prisoner from
arrest is an obstruction of a public servant within
the meaning of s 186 of the Penal Code **SHEO**
PHOGASH TEWARI v. BHOOP NABAIN PHOGAD
PATHAK I. L. R., 23 Calc., 759

10. ——— *Illegal issue of warrant*
of arrest—Code of Criminal Procedure (1882),
ss 76, 81, 90, and 160—Penal Code (Act XLV of
1860), ss 143 and 174—Justifiable assault—mes-

was held by a police-officer under Ch XIV of the

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PENAL CODE.
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PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued—

v. DALSUKRAM HARIBHAI

[2 Bom., 407; 2nd Ed., 384]

9. — Order of Magistrate under s 518, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting payment of rents—*Illegal order*.—In a case of a dispute between rival parties as to the payment of rents by tenants, a Magistrate has no power, under s 518 of Act X of 1872, to make an order that no rents should be collected until such time as the right and title of both parties should have been established by order of a competent Court, and a conviction under s 188 of the Penal Code for disobeying such an order cannot be sustained. *PROSONO COOMAR CHATTERJEE v. EMPRESS*

8 C. L. R., 231

10. — Order of Magistrate under s 133, Criminal Procedure Code, Act X of 1872, made without jurisdiction.—The accused was convicted under the Penal Code of disobedience to a general order of the Magistrate directing the public not to frequent the roads and public places at the village of P between certain hours. *Held* that the conviction was bad. *IN THE MATTER OF KOTUL KRISTO BOYICK*

12 C. L. R., 231

11. — Plying boat for hire near public ferry.—Disobedience of order promulgated by public servant.—If, when directed by the order of a public servant, duly promulgated to him, to abstain from plying a boat for hire at or in the immediate vicinity of a public ferry, a person disobeys such direction, he renders himself liable to punishment under the Penal Code. *MUTTRA v. JAWAHIR*

[I. L. R., 1 All., 527]

12. — Code of Criminal Procedure

punish them for disobedience under s 188 of the Penal Code. *Held* that the conviction under s 188 of the Penal Code was illegal. *IN THE MATTER OF AMIRADDI*

3 B. L. R., A. Cr., 46

S C QUEEN: AMBERBUDDEN

[12 W. R., Cr., 36]

13. — Landholder, Duty of—

fifteen days, and to assist the police." *Held* that such order was not authorized by ss 90 and 91 of Act X of 1872, and the conviction of such landholder, under ss 187 and 188 of the Penal Code, for disobedience to such order was not maintainable. *EMPRESS OF INDIA v. BAKHSH RAM*

[I. L. R., 3 All., 201]

14. — Act XXXI of 1860, s 26—Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV of 1861),

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued—

ss 250, 251.—Carrying firearms without license—Disobedience of an order promulgated by a public servant.—A Magistrate issued a notification that all persons desirous of carrying arms should take out a

him charged in a police report with carrying arms without license. No summonses or warrant had been applied for, nor any complaint lodged before the Magistrate previous to the arrest of the prisoners. No charge in writing was framed as required under ss 250, 251 of the Criminal Procedure Code. No evidence was taken, but the prisoners admitted carrying the firearms. The Magistrate convicted them under s 188 of the Penal Code, of disobedience of an

human life, health, or safety. *Held* the convictions must be quashed. Necessity of observing the rules laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code remarked on. *QUEEN v. NANDKUMAR BOSE*

[3 B. L. R., Ap., 149]

15. — Order under s 530, Criminal Procedure Code, 1872.—In the absence of evidence that an order under s 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code was in fact directed to the accused, he cannot legally be convicted under s 188 of the Penal Code for disobeying such order. *IN THE MATTER OF NOBO KISHORE CHUCKERBUTTY*

[7 C. L. R., 291]

16. — Order declaring land in dispute not to be public.—An order which declares that as between the parties to a contention, certain land in dispute does not belong to the public, is not one the contravention of which can form the subject of an order under the Penal Code, s 188. *UNNODA PRASHAD DUTT v. SHAMA SOONDUREK*

[24 W. R., Cr., 20]

Court, substituted another man in his place. The Magistrate accepted the report of the majority of the jury so constituted and made an order under s 526. The order having been disobeyed, proceedings were taken under s 188 of the Penal Code against the person to whom it was directed, and he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. *Held* that, the report upon which action was taken not being the report of a regularly constituted jury, the order and the conviction and sentence passed on disobedience thereto were illegal. *EMPRESS v. BHORIRAM CHUNDERS DUTT*

10 C. L. R., 193

18. — Disobedience to order of

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued.

the evidence taken by him that *A* was in possession, he passed an order on the 21st of May 1883, declaring that *A* was entitled to hold possession of the disputed land until evicted in due course of law, and forbidding *B* and all others to disturb *A*'s possession until such disturbance should be effected in due course of law. Previously to November 1885, *B* sold an 8-anna share of his interest in the disputed land to *C*, who at the time of his purchase had notice of the order of the 21st of May 1883. In November 1885 *B* and others went to the disputed lands, and attempted to turn *A* out of possession by force, and to compel the tenants of the lands to pay rent and give *kabuliats* to *B* and *C*. At the time that *B* and his companions went to the disputed land, the latter were aware of the order of the 21st of May 1883, though none of them was a party to the enquiry then made by the District Magistrate. In December 1885 they were all tried and found guilty of disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant. *Held* that the conviction was right. *GOLUCK CHANDRA PAL v. KALI CHARAN DE*

[I. L. R., 13 Cal., 175]

19. ———— *Disobedience to order of public servant—Order of Magistrate under Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 318.*—Where an order was made under s. 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, between *A* on the one side and *B* and the three tenants of *B* on the other,—*Held* that the order was only binding on the actual parties to the case, and subsequent tenants of *B* could not be punished for disobeying the order. *IN THE MATTER OF GOPAL BURNAWAR*

3 B. L. R., A. Cr., 13

20. ———— *Omission or neglect of zamindar to obey call under s. 21, Beng. Reg. XX of 1817.*—An omission or neglect by a zamindar when called upon under s. 21 of Regulation XX of 1817 to nominate some one to fill the office of village watchman which had become vacant is not an offence under either s. 187 or s. 188 of the Penal Code. *IN THE MATTER OF KALI PROSONO GHOSE*

[7 C. L. R., 575]

21. ———— *Chairman of Municipal Committee under Act XXVI of 1850—Public servant.*—The Chairman of the Municipal Committee appointed under Act XXVI of 1850, though a public servant, has no power to make an order for the attendance of any one before him, and therefore there can be no conviction for disobedience of it. *REG. v. PURSHOTAM VALJI*

5 Bom., Cr., 33

22. ———— *Conviction for disobeying order made without jurisdiction.*—Convictions and sentences for disobeying an order promulgated by a public servant reversed, as the *mamlatdar* who stated that he proceeded under Bombay Act V of 1864 was not thereby empowered to make the order. *REG. v. BHAI BIN VITHU*

3 Bom., Cr., 53

REG. v. KHANDOJI BIN TANAJI

[5 Bom., Cr., 21]

23. ———— *Order to abate nuisance—Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 133, 134—Notice*

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued.

of order and subsequent disobedience.—The terms of s. 134 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the notification made by Government thereunder as to promulgation and issue of an order, are directory, but an omission to follow strictly such direction, though it is an irregularity, does not invalidate the order: where therefore it is shown that the order has been brought to the actual knowledge of the person sought to be affected by it, such omission does not prevent the case coming within s. 188 of the Penal Code. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF PARBUTTY CHARAN AICH. PARBUTTY CHARAN AICH v. QUEEN-EMPRESS*

I. L. R., 16 Cal., 9

24. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 133, 134, 135, 136—Service of notice of order under s. 133—Disobedience of order where notice was affixed to house of accused.*—A Magistrate made an order under s. 133 of the Code of Civil Procedure requiring *N* to fence a certain well in a public street or to appear before him and move to have the order set aside; a copy of this order was affixed to the house of *N*, but he did not appear. The Magistrate then adopted the procedure prescribed by ss. 136, 140, and made an order requiring *N* to fence the well by a certain date. *N*, who was personally served with notice of the above order, did not comply with it. The Magistrate then sanctioned the prosecution of *N* under s. 188 of the Penal Code. *N* appeared and produced evidence to prove that he was not liable to fence the well. *Held* that the accused was guilty of the offence of disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant, and was not entitled to go behind the order and show that it was one which ought not to have been made. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. NARAYANA*

[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 475]

25. ———— *Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant—Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 133, 140.*—A person against whom an order under s. 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is passed who neglects to take any steps whatever in respect of such order within the time therein specified either by way of compliance therewith or by way of objection thereto in the manner prescribed by law, renders himself liable to be proceeded against under s. 188 of the Penal Code without its being necessary to wait until the order has been made absolute. If such order is made absolute under s. 140 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, further proceedings can then be had under s. 188 of the Penal Code, against the person disobeying the order absolute. When an order under s. 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been made absolute under s. 140, its validity cannot subsequently be questioned. *Queen-Empress v. Narayana, I. L. R., 12 Mad., 475, approved.* *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. BISHAMBAR LALL*

[I. L. R., 13 All., 577]

26. ———— *Madras Local Boards Act (Madras Act V of 1884), ss. 98 and 100—Disobedience to notice given by President of Local Board.*—The President of a Local Board, acting under Madras Act V of 1884, issued a notice calling upon a

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued

person to remove certain encroachments on a public road within ten days *Held* that such a notice was not an order within the meaning of s 188 Penal Code and a person neglecting to obey it could not be convicted under that section *QUEEN EMPRESS v SUBRAMANIAN* I L R, 20 Mad, 1

order promulgated by a public servant second a knowledge of the order and disobedience of it and thirdly the result that is likely to follow such disobedience A conviction under s 189 Penal Code for the disobedience of an order under s 144 Criminal Procedure Code in the absence of evidence as to the likely result of the disobedience of such order is bad in law Although the establishment of a rival hat at a place near to an old hat and held on

[4 C W N, 226]

— s 189—*Threat of injury to public servant—Necessity of proving actual words used—* In a prosecution for an offence under s 189 of the Penal Code the witnesses differed as to the exact words used by the prisoner in threatening the public servant though they agreed as to the general effect of those words The Magistrate however considered that the offence was clearly proved and convicted the prisoner The Sessions Judge on appeal affirmed the conviction observing that it was immaterial what the words used were and that the intention and effect of the words were plain *Held* that the Judge was mistaken in regarding it as immaterial what the words used actually were and that on the contrary it was most material that those words should be before the Court to enable it to ascertain whether in fact a threat of injury to the public servant was really made by the accused *QUEEN EMPRESS v MAHESHWARI BAKSHI SINGH*

[I L R, 8 All, 380]

— s 190.

See CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION

[I L R, 6 Mad, 140]

— s 191

See BANKERS I L R, 16 All, 88

See CASES UNDER FALSE EVIDENCE

— ss 191, 192.

See CONFESSION—CONFESSIONS TO MAGISTRATE I L R, 11 Bom, 702

— ss 191—199

See CASES UNDER FALSE EVIDENCE

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued

— s 192.

See FORGERY I L R, 6 Calc, 462
[7 C L R, 356]

— s 193

See COMPENSATION—CRIMINAL CASES—
TO ACCUSED ON DISMISSAL OF COM-
PLAINT I L R, 22 Calc, 566See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES s 487
(1872 s 473) I L R, 1 All, 625

See MARRIAGE ACT s 18

[I L R, 16 All, 212]

See SENTENCE—IMPRISONMENT IMPRI-
SONMENT GENERALLY 3 C L R, 527

See STAMP ACT 18 9 s 51

[I L R, 5 All 17]

See STOLEN PROPERTY—OFFENCES RELAT-
ING TO I L R, 1 All, 379

— s 196

See SESSIONS JUDGE JURISDICTION OF
[I L R, 16 Calc, 766]

— s 199

See BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT 1884 s 133
[I L R, 22 Calc, 131]

1 — s 201 and s 216—*Belief and intention of accused—* Where a person is charged (s 216 Penal Code) with framing a report incorrectly or (s 201 Penal Code) giving false information with intent to save offenders from punishment the issue to be tried is not whether such alleged offenders were in fact guilty or not but merely the belief and intention of the prisoner in respect to their guilt *QUEEN v HURDUT SURMA*

[8 W R, Cr, 66]

2 — Concealing evidence of
crime—False information—S 201 of the Penal

actual offender *Queen v Ram Soonder Shooter*
7 W R Cr 52 *Beg v Kashinath Dinkar* 8
Bom Cr 126 *Empress v Kushna* I L R 2
All 713 *Empress v Behala Bibi* I L R 6
Calc 789 and *Queen Empress v Lalli* I L
R 7 All, 749 referred to *QUEEN EMPRESS v*
DUNGAR I L R, 6 All, 252

3 — Abetment of offence by
concealment—S 201 of the Penal Code refers to
prisoners other than the actual criminals who by
their causing evidence to disappear assist the prin-
cipals to escape the consequences of their offences But
the person who commits an offence and afterwards
conceals the evidence of it cannot be punished on
both heads of the charge *QUEEN v SHAM*
SOONDER SHOOTAR 7 W R, Cr, 52

4 — Causing evidence of
crime committed by oneself to disappear—*Semle*

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)*—continued.*

—A person cannot be convicted, under s. 201 of the Penal Code, of causing evidence of the commission of an offence by himself to disappear, nor can he be convicted of the abetment of such an act (*per LLOYD and KEMBALL, JJ.*). *REG. v. KASHINATH DINKAR* . . . 8 Bom., Cr., 126

5. ————— *Causing disappearance of evidence of offence.*—*K* and *B*, having caused the death of *J* in a field belonging to *B*, removed *J*'s dead body from that field to his own field with the intention of screening themselves from punishment. *K* was convicted on these facts of an offence under s. 201 of the Penal Code. *Held* that that section referred to persons other than the actual offenders, and *K* could not therefore properly be punished under that section for what he had done to screen himself from punishment. Also that, as a matter of fact, he did not, by removing *J*'s corpse from one field to another, cause any evidence of *J*'s murder, which that corpse afforded, to disappear, and his act, although his object may have been to divert suspicion from himself and *B*, did not constitute the offence defined in that section. *EMPRESS OF INDIA v. KISHNA* [I. L. R., 2 All., 713]

6. ————— *False information—Exculpatory statements inculcating another.*—A woman who, with her infant child, eloped from her husband's house, was afterwards arrested on a charge of murdering the child which was missing. She made three different statements: (1) that she had left it with her husband; (2) that she had been enticed away by one *R*, who had taken the child from her; (3) that one *H* had drowned the child. The Sessions Judge believed the last statement, and convicted her under s. 201 of the Penal Code. *Held* that the conviction was wrong, and must be set aside. S. 201 of the Penal Code does not apply to a case where the person, who is the probable or possible offender, makes statements exculpating himself by inculcating another. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF BEHALA BIBI*. *EMPRESS v. BEHALA BIBI*

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 789; 8 C. L. R., 207]

7. ————— *Concealing evidence of crime—Secondary offence, Conviction of.*—In a trial upon a charge under s. 201 of the Penal Code, the accused made a statement to the effect that he was present at the commission of a murder by two other persons; that he himself took no part in the act; that before the murder was committed, one of the persons named pulled off a razai from the bed on which the deceased was sleeping; and that, in his presence, the razai was subsequently concealed in a stack. It was proved that the razai belonged to the deceased, that it was found concealed in a stack, and that it was pointed out by the accused to the police. The accused was convicted of concealing evidence of the murder, with the intention of screening the offender from legal punishment, under s. 201 of the Penal Code. *Held* that the conviction must be quashed, inasmuch as, if the razai had not been concealed or destroyed, its presence or existence would have been no evidence of

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)*—continued.*

the murder. A person who is concerned as a principal in the commission of a crime cannot be convicted of the secondary offence of concealing evidence of the crime. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. LATIH* [I. L. R., 7 All., 749]

8. ————— *Disappearance of evidence—Intention to screen offender.*—A person cannot be punished under s. 201 of the Penal Code, where the act which caused the disappearance of the evidence of the commission of an offence was not done with the intention of screening the offender from legal punishment. It is not sufficient that the disappearance of evidence was likely to have the effect of screening the offender. *QUEEN v. TOOLSHEE RAI* [5 N. W., 186]

9. ————— *Giving false information of offence.*—Prisoner was charged, under s. 201 of the Penal Code, "for that he, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence punishable with death had been committed, with the intention of screening the offender from legal punishment, gave information respecting the offence which he knew or believed to be false." *Held* that the proper order of proof on the part of the prosecution in the case was to prove (1) that *A N* was murdered; (2) that the prisoner gave information respecting the offence; (3) that such information was false and known by him to be so; (4) that he then knew of the commission of the murder; and (5) that his intention was to screen the murderer. *Held* also that it was essential to the completeness of the case for the prosecution to show, not only that the information was given, but also that it was false, and known to be so by the prisoner. Further enquiry directed under s. 422, Criminal Procedure Code, 1861. *QUEEN v. SUBBAMANYA PILLAI* . . . 3 Mad., 251

10. ————— *Causing disappearance of evidence of crime—Proof of commission of crime.*—A conviction on a charge of causing the disappearance of evidence of an offence which amounted to culpable homicide not amounting to murder may be good, though there be no proof of who committed the culpable homicide. *QUEEN v. MUDDUN MOHUN BOSE* [7 W. R., Cr., 22]

11. ————— *Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence.*—*Held* that it is necessary, in order to justify a conviction under s. 201 of the Penal Code, that an offence for which some person has been convicted, or is criminally responsible, should have been committed. *EMPRESS OF INDIA v. ABDUL KADIE* . . . I. L. R., 3 All., 279

12. ————— *Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence—Omitting to report a sudden, unnatural, or suspicious death.*—Before an accused can be convicted of an offence under s. 201 of the Penal Code, it must be proved that an offence, the evidence of which he is charged with causing to disappear, has actually been committed, and also that the accused knew or had information sufficient to lead him to believe that the offence had been committed.

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued—

Empress of India v Abdul Kadir, I L R, 3 All, 279, followed **MATUKI MISSER v QUEEN EMPRESS**
[I L R, 11 Calc, 619]

13 ——— Abetment of murder—

Causing disappearance of evidence of offence—
Prisoner was present at a murder without being aware that such an act was to be committed. Through fear he not only did not interfere to prevent the commission of the crime, but joined the murderers.

Penal Code **QUEEN v GOBURDHUN BEHA**

[8 W. R., Cr, 60]

14. ——— Causing disappearance of

*evidence—*The accused was attacked by a man whom he found by a hole cut in his house for the purpose of committing a burglary and struck out at the man a blow which caused his death. Held that the accused simply exercised his right of private defence and was guilty of no offence. Two other men who helped him to remove the dead body, and were accused of causing the disappearance of evidence, knowing that an offence had been committed under s 201 Penal Code were also acquitted for that section contemplates a belief that an offence has been committed and as the first prisoner was acquitted of all offence it may be presumed that the other prisoners did not believe that any offence had been committed. **QUEEN v PELKOO NUSRYO**

[2 W. R., Cr, 42]

actual offender himself. The accused were charged with murder and also with causing the disappearance of the corpse of the deceased with the intention of screening the murderer from punishment under s 201 of the Penal Code. Evidence for the prosecution pointed conclusively to one or other of them being the actual murderer, but it was impossible upon the evidence to say which of them caused the murder.

Held that the conviction could not stand. **TOBAR ALI v QUEEN EMPRESS** I L R, 22 Calc, 638

— s 203

See INFORMATION OF COMMISSION OF OFFENCE. 20 W. R., Cr, 66

— s 204

See THEFT I L R., 3 Mad, 261

— s 205

See FALSE PERSONATION

[1 Ind Jur, O S, 123]

1 Mad, 450

4 Mad, 18

6 W. R., Cr, 80

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued—

— s 206

See EVIDENCE ACT ss 14 15

[I L R, 16 Bom, 414]

1

fer of property, or of some interest therein intending thereby to prevent that property from being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF BALMOKOND BROJIBASI** 18 W. R., Cr, 65

2

*Fraudulent removal of property to prevent seizure in execution—Act X of 1859, s 145—*Certain persons were convicted by the Deputy Magistrate under s 206 of the Penal Code of having fraudulently removed property to prevent its being taken in execution of a decree under Act X of 1859. The Judge was of opinion that the offence was one provided for by s 145 of Act X of 1859 and was not therefore triable by the Magistrate. Held the prisoner was rightly tried and convicted under s 206. **GAUCHANDEA CHUCKER BUTTY v KRISHNA MOHUN SINGH**

[2 B L R, 6 N, 4 10 W. R., Cr, 46]

— s 210.

See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE s 208

[I L R, 9 Mad., 101]

I L R, 10 Bom, 288

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE s 487

[I L R., 16 Calc, 121, 786]

1

*Satisfied—Decree not certified to Court—*In s 210 of the Penal Code the word 'satisfied' is to be understood in its ordinary meaning and not as referring to decrees the satisfaction of which has been certified to the Court. **QUEEN EMPRESS v BAPUJI DAYARAM**

[I L R, 10 Bom, 268]

2

and s 209—*Fraudulently applying for execution of decree—*Where a person applies for the execution of a decree which has already been executed his offence falls not under s 209 but s 210 of the Penal Code. S 209 relates to false and fraudulent claims in a Court of Justice and is confined to the Civil Court in which the original suit was brought. **QUEEN v BREGUZY MAHTOON**

[12 W. R., Cr, 37]

3,

Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s 258—Satisfaction of

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued.

of the Penal Code. It was contended that the enso did not fall within that section, as the satisfaction, not having been certified to the Court, could not be recognized by the Court executing the decree, and that consequently no offence had been committed. *Held* that the words "after it has been satisfied," used in s. 210 of the Penal Code, indicate only the fact of the satisfaction of the decree. The fact that the satisfaction is of such a nature that the Court executing the decree could not recognize it, does not prevent the decree-holder from being properly convicted of an offence under that section. *MADHUR CHUNDER MOZUMDAR v. NOVODEEP CHUNDER PUNDIT* . . . I. L. R., 16 Calc., 126

Overruled by *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. SARAT CHANDRA RAKHIT* . . . I. L. R., 16 Calc., 766

See *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. BAPUJI DAYARAM*

[I. L. R., 10 Bom., 288]

4. ————— *Sanction to prosecution—Code of Criminal Procedure (1852), s. 195—Execution of decree which has been satisfied.*—A decree-holder applied for execution of his decree against the judgment-debtor. The application was dismissed on the ground that the decree had been satisfied out of Court. The judgment-debtor then applied for and obtained sanction to prosecute the decree-holder under s. 210 of the Penal Code. *Held* that such sanction must be revoked, because the decree had not been caused to be executed, and therefore no offence under s. 210 of the Penal Code had been committed. *SHAMA CHARAN DAS v. KASI NAIK* . . . I. L. R., 23 Calc., 971

s. 211.

See CASES UNDER FALSE CHARGE.

See MALICIOUS PROSECUTION

[I. L. R., 3 Mad., 6

I. L. R., 19 Bom., 717]

————— s. 212—*Harbouring an offender.*—To justify a conviction under s. 212 of the Penal Code, it is necessary that there should be an offence committed, and consequently an offender who has been harboured or concealed. *Empress v. Abdul Kadir*, I. L. R., 3 All., 279, referred to. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. FATEH SINGH* I. L. R., 12 All., 432

s. 213.

See COMPOUNDING OFFENCE.

[6 C. L. R., 392

See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—SPECIAL ACTS—PENAL CODE.

[6 W. R., Cr., 90

s. 214.

See CASES UNDER COMPOUNDING OFFENCE.

————— *Screening an offender.*—S. 213 of the Penal Code is applicable only when it is proved that the person screened or attempted to be screened from legal punishment has been guilty of an offence, and not when there is merely a suspicion of his having committed some offence. *Queen-Empress v.*

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued.

Saminatha, I. L. R., 14 Mad., 400, followed. *GIRISH MYTE v. QUEEN-EMPRESS*

[I. L. R., 23 Calc., 420]

————— s. 215—*Agreeing or consenting to take illegal gratification—Nature of agreement or consent.*—In order to constitute the offence punishable under s. 215 of the Indian Penal Code, it is necessary that the person who is willing to take and the person who is willing to give the illegal gratification must agree not only as to the object for which the gratification is to be given, but also as to the shape or form the gratification is to take. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. CHITTAR* . . . I. L. R., 20 All., 389

s. 217.

See CHARGE—ALTERATION OR AMENDMENT OF CHARGE.

[I. L. R., 2 Bom., 142]

1. ————— *Direction of law—Disobedience of public servant—Omission to give information of offence.*—The direction of law mentioned in s. 217, Penal Code, means a positive direction of law such as those contained in ss. 89 and 90 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, and cannot be made to extend to the more general obligation on every subject not to stifle a criminal charge. IN THE MATTER OF RAMANUJI NAYAR

[I. L. R., 1 Mad., 266]

2. ————— *Public servant disobeying direction of law with intent to save person from punishment—Evidence of such person's offence.*—It is sufficient for the purpose of a conviction under s. 217 of the Penal Code that the accused has knowingly disobeyed any direction of the law as to the way in which he is to conduct himself as a public servant, and that he has done this with the intention of saving a person from legal punishment; it is not necessary to show that in point of fact the person so intended to be saved had committed an offence or was justly liable to legal punishment. *EMPRESS v. AMIRUDDIN* I. L. R., 3 Calc., 412; 1 C. L. R., 483

3. ————— *Proof of offence under.*—It is only necessary for a conviction under s. 217 of the Penal Code to show that the prisoner knew that the person he released was in danger of punishment, and that the prisoner released such person with the intention of saving him. *QUEEN v. ABDUL JALIL* [W. R., 1864, Cr., 5

s. 218.

See CASES UNDER FALSE EVIDENCE—FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.

See FORGERY . . . I. L. R., 5 All., 553 [I. L. R., 8 All., 653]

See POLICE OFFICER . . . 15 W. R., Cr., 17

s. 220.

See ARREST—CRIMINAL ARREST.

[I. L. R., 10 Bom., 506]

See WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

[9 Bom., 346]

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)
—continued

apprehend a person accused of committing murder,
outside the village of which he is chowkidar such

instance of a private person is not punishable under
s. 221 of the Penal Code **EMPRESS OF INDIA v**
KALLU I L R, 3 All, 60

s 223

See **PUBLIC SERVANT** 7 W R, Cr, 99

s 224

See **SENTENCE—GENERAL CASES**
[8 W R, Cr, 85]

ss 224 225, 226

See **CASES UNDER ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY**

See **SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES**
[3 B L R, A Cr, 14, 15 note]

s 227

See **JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURT—**
OFFENCES COMMITTED ONLY PARTLY IN
ONE DISTRICT—THEFT 9 Bom 356

s 228

See **APPEAL IN CRIMINAL CASES—CRI-**
MINAL PROCEDURE CODES
[4 Mad, 148]

See **CASES UNDER CONTEMPT OF COURT—**
PENAL CODE s 228

See **CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES** ss 480
481 482 (187) ss 435 436

[13 B L R, Ap, 40]

See **MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION OF—**
POWERS OF MAGISTRATES

[I L R, 15 Mad, 131]

See **SENTENCE—IN PRISONMENT—IN**
PRISONMENT GENERALLY

[10 W R, Cr, 47]

ss 230, 231 239 241

See **COUNTERFEITING COIN**

s 280

See **COUNTERFEITING GOVERNMENT STAMP**
[2 W R, Cr, 65]

ss 264, 266

See **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FRAUDU-**
LENT USE OF 1 Bom, 181
[16 W R, Cr,

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)
—continued

s 286

See **GAMBLING** 7 Bom, Cr, 74

See **CASES UNDER NUISANCE—PUBLIC**
NUISANCE UNDER PENAL CODE

s 289

See **CONTRACT ACT s 56**

[I L R 14 Bom, 147]

See **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFENCE AFFECT-**
ING

I L R, 7 Mad, 276

[I L R, 11 Bom, 59]

I L R, 24 Calc, 494

1 ——— s 277—*Public spring—Reservoir*

—*Strewing branches in river for fishing purposes*
—The words public spring or reservoir used in
s 277 of the Penal Code do not include a public
river the strewing of branches in a river for fishing
purpose held therefore to be no offence under that
section **EMPRESS v HALODUR POBOE**

[I L R, 2 Calc, 383]

2 ——— *Continuous stream in river*

bed—The term public spring in s 27 of the
Penal Code does not include a continuous stream of
water running along the bed of a river **QUEEN v**
TITTI CHOKKAN I L R, 4 Mad, 229

1 ——— s 279—*Rash driving or riding*

on public way—The actual driver and not the owner
of a carriage is liable under s 279 of the Penal
Code in case of a collision and injury to another aris-
ing out of rash driving **LARRYMORE v FERNENDOO**
DEO RAI 14 W R, Cr, 32

2 ——— *Rash riding on a public*

way—The accused was convicted of rash riding on a
public way under s 29 of the Penal Code (Act
XLV of 1860) He contended that his conviction
was bad on the ground that there was no proof that
any person was on the road in question at the time
when he was alleged to have ridden in a rash or

struck at by s 279 of the Penal Code and was
included within its terms **QUEEN EMRESS**
HORMUJI NOWROJI LORD

[I L R, 19 Bom, 715]

s 262

See **CHARGE—FORM OF CHARGE—SPECIAL**
CASES—PUBLIC SAFETY OFFENCE AF-
PECTING 1 Bom, 137

s 283

See **NUISANCE—PUBLIC NUISANCE UNDER**
PENAL CODE I L R, 14 Calc, 668

[I L R, 20 Calc, 665]

I L R, 20 Mad, 433

1 ——— *Obstructing public way—*

Failure to prove injury—The accused was charged
generally with obstructing a public way no danger,

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)*—continued.*

obstruction, or injury being alleged to have been caused to any person, and were summarily convicted. *Held* that the conviction could not be sustained under s. 283 of the Penal Code. *IN THE MATTER OF EMPRESS v. RAM SINGH* . . . 11 C. L. R., 642

2. ————— *Obstructing public road—Spreading fishing-nets by roadside*—To spread fishing nets by the side of a thoroughfare in a town is not, without proof of obstruction caused to any particular person or class of persons, an offence under s. 283 of the Penal Code. *QUEEN v. KNABER MOUDIN*

[I. L. R., 4 Mad., 235]

3. ————— and ss. 288 and 290—*Obstruction on tidal navigable river*—Persons placing a bamboo stockade across a tidal navigable river for the purposes of fishing, although having in such stockade a narrow opening for the passage of boats, which passage was, however, kept closed except on the actual passage of a boat, were charged at the instance of a sub-divisional officer with causing an obstruction under s. 283 of the Penal Code. *Held* that, although it was doubtful whether s. 283 applied to the case, they had committed an offence under s. 268 of the Penal Code, and were punishable under s. 290 of that Code. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF UMESH CHANDRA KAR*

[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 656]

4. ————— *Obstruction in a public way*.—The accused was charged generally with obstructing a public way, no danger, obstruction, or injury being alleged to have been caused to any person, nor was there any clear evidence that the way was a public way. *Held* that the conviction under s. 283 of the Penal Code could not be sustained. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. BENI MADHAB CHAKRAVARTI*

[I. L. R., 25 Calc., 275]

s. 285—*Injury—Injury to property*.—The word “injury” (rashly caused by fire, etc.) in s. 285 of the Penal Code includes any harm illegally caused to the property of any person, and is not confined to injury to the person only. *REG. v. NATHA LALA* . . . 5 Bom., Cr., 67

— ss. 286, 289.

See NEGLIGENCE . . . 3 Mad., Ap., 33
[19 W. R., Cr., 1
I. L. R., 8 Mad., 421]

— s. 289.

See NUISANCE—UNDER CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES . . . 9 B. L. R., Ap., 36

— ss. 290, 291.

See CASES UNDER NUISANCE—PUBLIC NUISANCE UNDER PENAL CODE.

See SENTENCE—IMPRISONMENT—IMPRISONMENT IN DEFAULT OF FINE.

[5 Bom., Cr., 45
I. L. R., 5 Mad., 157]

— ss. 292, 293.

See OBSCENE PUBLICATION.

[I. L. R., 3 All., 837
I. L. R., 20 Bom., 193]

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)*—continued.*

— ss. 292, 294.

See TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASE—GENERAL CASES.

[I. L. R., 1 Calc., 356]

— s. 294A.

See CONTRACT—WAGERING CONTRACTS.

[I. L. R., 22 Mad., 212]

See LOTTERY . . . I. L. R., 10 Bom., 97

— s. 295.

See STATUTES, CONSTRUCTION OF.

[I. L. R., 17 Calc., 852]

— ss. 295, 296, 297.

See CASES UNDER RELIGION, OFFENCES RELATING TO.

— s. 297.

See TRESPASS—GENERAL CASES.

[I. L. R., 3 Mad., 178]

— s. 299.

See CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

[11 W. R., Cr., 3]

I. L. R., 2 All., 522

I. L. R., 3 All., 776

— ss. 299, 300.

See ATTEMPT TO COMMIT OFFENCE.

[4 Bom., Cr., 17]

See CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

[I. L. R., 1 Bom., 342]

— s. 300.

See CHARGE TO JURY—SPECIAL CASES—CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

[9 W. R., Cr., 72]

See CASES UNDER CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

— ss. 300, 302, 304, 304A.

See CASES UNDER MURDER.

— s. 302.

See ATTEMPT TO COMMIT OFFENCE.

[I. L. R., 15 Bom., 194]

See JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURT—OFFENCES COMMITTED ONLY PARTLY IN ONE DISTRICT—ABETMENT.

[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 105]

— s. 304.

See CHARGE TO JURY—SPECIAL CASES—CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

[6 B. L. R., Ap., 86, 87 note]

See CASES UNDER CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

See JOINDER OF CHARGES.

[I. L. R., 2 All., 349]

— ss. 304, 304A.

See HURT—GRIEVOUS HURT.

[I. L. R., 18 Calc., 49]

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—continued.

s. 304A.

See CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE

[I L R., 16 All, 472]

See CASES UNDER CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

s. 308.

See ABETMENT

3 N. W., 318

[1 Agra, Cr., 21]

s. 307.

See ATTEMPT TO COMMIT OFFENCE

[4 Bom, Cr., 17]

I L R., 15 Bom, 194

I L R., 14 All, 38

I L R., 20 All, 143

See SENTENCE—TRANSPORTATION

[7 W. R., Cr., 41]

s. 309.

See SENTENCE—IMPRISONMENT—IMPRISONMENT AND FINE.

1 Bom, 4

See SUICIDE I L R., 8 Mad, 5

s. 313

See MISCARRIAGE

15 W. R., Cr., 4

[19 W. R., Cr., 32]

I L R., 9 Mad, 389

ss. 314, 317.

See MURDER 10 W. R., Cr., 52, 59

s. 317.

See ABANDONMENT OF CHILDREN

[16 W. R., Cr., 12]

I L R., 18 All, 364

s. 318.

See CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH

[4 Mad, Ap, 63]

ss. 310, 338.

See CASES UNDER HURT.

s. 323.

See COMPOUNDING OFFENCE 10 Bom, 68

See CULPABLE HOMICIDE

[I L R., 2 All, 522, 766]

I L R., 3 All, 597

See RIOTING I L R., 28 Calc, 974

s. 324.

See CHARGE—FORM OF CHARGE—SPECIAL CASES—HURT 4 Mad, Ap, 5

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES

[I L R., 6 Calc, 718]

7 W. R., Cr., 60

I L R., 11 Calc, 349

I L R., 12 Calc, 495

I L R., 16 Calc, 442

ss. 325, 326.

See REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES—COMMITMENT I L R., 18 Bom, 580

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See RIOTING I L R., 24 Calc, 686

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.

[I L R., 8 All, 121]

I L R., 7 All, 29, 414, 757

I L R., 9 All, 645

I L R., 18 Calc, 725

I L R., 17 Bom, 230

s. 328 and s. 81—Causing unwholesome thing to be taken with intent to injure—Held that a person who placed in his toddy-pots juice of

an act be done without any criminal intention to cause harm," it is not an offence did not apply to the case REG V DHANJA DASI 5 Bom, Cr., 59

s. 330

See ABETMENT I L R., 20 Bom, 394

ss. 332, 333

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES

[I L R., 19 Calc, 105]

s. 332 and ss 99, 147, and 323—Criminal Procedure Code (1852), ss 55 56, and 114—Public servant in the execution of his duty as such—Arrest without sufficient authority but in good faith—Assault on police making arrest—Right of private defence—A warrant was issued by a Magistrate for the arrest of one D under s 114 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The warrant was sent to a certain thana to be executed. It was there, after being copied into a book kept for that purpose at the thana made over to a particular constable for execution. When the constable to whom the warrant had been made over had left the thana it was discovered that D was in a village other than that in which he had been supposed to be. Thereupon the officer temporarily in charge of the thana made a copy from the book at the thana, endorsed on the back the names of one N and some other constables, and having signed the endorsement, sent N and the others out with this paper to arrest D. N and his companions arrested D, but as they were returning with him in custody, some of D's friends, aided by D himself, attacked them, rescued D, and caused hurt to the police. Held that the police officers concerned in arresting D under the circumstances above described were not acting in the lawful discharge of their duty within the meaning of s 332 of the Penal Code, so as to render the accused liable to conviction

the Code The words "in the discharge of his duty

Public servant" in the earlier portion of Penal Code mean in the discharge of a duty by law on such public servant in the discharge, and do not cover an act done by him under colour of his office. *Queen v. Cor. C. C. 8*, referred to. *QUEEN-ALIP* . . . I. L. R., 18 All., 248

. 336.
CHARGE—FORM OF CHARGE—SPECIAL CHARGES—PUBLIC SAFETY, OFFENCE APPEALING . . . 1 Bom., 137

. 336, 337, 338.
CULPABLE HOMICIDE.
[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 764

. 339, 340, 341, 342.
WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.
[10 W. R., Cr., 20, 35
24 W. R., Cr., 51
I. L. R., 12 Bom., 377
I. L. R., 24 Calc., 885
4 C. W. N., 49

. 339, 340, 342, 346.
WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.
[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 221
I. L. R., 13 Bom., 376
I. L. R., 19 Bom., 72

344.
SENTENCE—FINE . . . 1 Bom., 39
UNLAWFUL COMPELSION.
[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 572

352.
ASSAULT ON PUBLIC SERVANT.
[I. L. R., 9 Bom., 558

COMPLAINT—WITHDRAWAL OF COMPLAINT AND OBLIGATION OF MAGISTRATE TO HEAR IT . . . I. L. R., 5 Mad., 378

INJURY—CAUSING HURT.
[7 B. L. R., Ap., 25

SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.
[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 36

SENTENCE — IMPRISONMENT — IMPRISONMENT IN DEFAULT OF FINE.
[16 W. R., Cr., 42

UNLAWFUL COMPELSION.
[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 572

53.
ASSAULT ON PUBLIC SERVANT.
[13 W. R., Cr., 49
I. L. R., 9 Bom., 558
I. L. R., 26 Calc., 630
3 C. W. N., 627

ANGAL EXCISE ACT, 1878, s. 4.
[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 324

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.
[3 B. L. R., A. Cr., 14, 15 note
14 W. R., Cr., 19
I. L. R., 12 Calc., 495
3 C. W. N., 174

See SUMMARY TRIAL . 23 W. R., Cr., 3
See UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY 71 N. W., 209

s. 354.
See RAPE . . . I. L. R., 5 Bom., 403

ss. 361—368.
See CASES UNDER KIDNAPPING.

ss. 365, 368.
See CHARGE TO JURY—SPECIAL CASES—KIDNAPPING . . . I. L. R., 14 All., 25
See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES, s. 238.
[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 483
I. L. R., 22 Calc., 1006

ss. 366, 368.
See JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURT—OFFENCES COMMITTED ONLY PARTLY IN ONE DISTRICT—KIDNAPPING.
[I. L. R., 18 All., 350

s. 369.
See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.
[7 Mad., 375

s. 370.
See CASES UNDER SLAVERY—CRIMINAL CASES.

s. 372.
See JOINDER OF CHARGES.
[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 273

1. ———— *Selling or hiring minor for purpose of prostitution.*—To constitute an offence under s. 372 of the Penal Code, it is not necessary that there should have been a disposal tantamount to a transfer of possession or control over the minor's person. *REG. v. ABUNAOHELLAM* [I. L. R., 1 Mad., 164

2. ———— *Dedication of minor girl to service of temple—Disposal for purposes of prostitution.*—Held that the dedication of a minor girl under the age of sixteen years to the service of a Hindu temple, by the performance of a religious ceremony, where it was shown that it was almost invariably the case that girls so dedicated led a life of prostitution, was a disposing of such minor knowing it to be likely that she would be used for the purpose of prostitution within the meaning of s. 372 of the Penal Code. *REG. v. JAILI BHAVIN* [6 Bom., Cr., 60

3. ———— *Disposing of and receiving girls for purpose of prostitution.*—The prisoners were convicted, the one of disposing of, and the other of receiving, two children, females under the age of sixteen years, with intent that such females should

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued

evidence and re purpose of being brought up as dancing girls *Held* that offences under ss 473 and 473 of the Penal Code had been committed and that the prisoners were properly convicted *EX PARTE PADMAVATI*

[5 Mad, 415]

4. ————— *Illegal disposal of a minor*
—Dedication of dancing girl to temple—A dancing

not take place *Held* that the above facts constituted *prima facie* evidence that an offence under Penal Code s 32 had been committed by the dancing woman the manager above named and the parents of the girl *SEENIVASA v ANNASAMI*

[I L R, 15 Mad, 41]

marriage with an idol It appeared that a Basivi is incapable of contracting a lawful marriage and ordinarily practises promiscuous intercourse with men and that her sons succeeded to her father's property *Held* the accused had committed an offence under Penal Code s 372 *QUEEN EMPRESS v HASAVA*

[I L R, 15 Mad, 75]

6 ————— *Illegal disposal of a minor*

kothu m rasi office to which duties more or less connected with the preparation of provisions of the temple were attached The manager before whom the girl had sung and danced ordered that she be placed on the pay abstract like other dancing girls and she was employed in the abovementioned duties

girl sang and danced in the temple received wages and wore a bottu (an emblem of marriage) The Magistrate upon these facts refused to frame a charge against the manager of the temple and the adoptive mother of the minor under the Penal Code s 372 *Held per COLLINS CJ (PARKER J dissenting)* that the Magistrate should have framed a charge On a petition under the Criminal Procedure Code ss 435, 439 preferred by the complainant who was a dismissed servant of the temple after the prosecution had been pending for two years it appeared that the girl had suffered no harm *Held* that, whether or not the Magistrate should have framed a charge the High Court was not bound to send the case for re trial *SEENIVASA v ANNASAMI* I L R, 15 Mad, 323

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued

7 ————— *Minor Illegal disposal of—*
*Dedication of a minor to the service of a temple with the knowledge that she was likely to be used for immoral purposes—Dancing girls—*The accused dedicated his minor daughter five or six years of age to the service of a temple as a dancing girl The evidence showed that dancing girls attached to a temple as a rule led immoral lives *Held* that these facts were sufficient to constitute an offence under s 372 of the Penal Code *QUEEN EMPRESS v TIPPA*

[I L R, 16 Bom, 737]

8 ————— and s 373—*Obtaining possession of minor for purpose of prostitution—*The prisoner was tried upon a charge of having obtained possession of Dowlat Bee a minor aged ten years with intent that she should be used for an unlawful and immoral purpose—that is to say for the purpose of illicit intercourse—and having thereby committed an offence under s 373 of the Penal Code

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girl went willingly with the prisoner and both were detected in the act of having sexual intercourse The girl had gone out without permission had not attained the age of puberty and the evidence tended to show that the girl had not before had sexual connexion The jury convicted the prisoner *Held* by the High Court that the case proved against the prisoner did not make out the offence charged *QUEEN v SHAIK ALI*

5 Mad, 473

9 ————— *Letting to hire a girl under sixteen for immoral purpose for one occasion—Prostitution for a course of life Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1862) s 273* A young prostitute under sixteen years of age was brought to a house of assignation by the accused at the request of the complainant and for his supposed use on that one occasion it not being contemplated that the girl should be sold or let out for a period of employment

habitually for the purpose of indiscriminate sexual intercourse *Dowlat Bee v Shaiik Ali* 5 Mad 473 followed *QUEEN EMPRESS v SURESH RAU*

[I L R, 21 Calc, 97]

10 ————— *Obtaining possession and disposing of minor for purposes of prostitution—*

that S might take up the trade of a prostitute, they

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)
—continued.

there met *J*, a public woman, with whom they went to reside, and who introduced visitors to *S*, and received the money paid by them in exchange for the board and food supplied to *S* and *N*. *N* was convicted, under s. 372, Penal Code, of disposing of a minor for the purpose of prostitution, and *J* was convicted, under s. 373, Penal Code, of obtaining possession of a minor for the purpose of prostitution. *Held per JACKSON, J.*, that on the facts proved no offence was committed under the Penal Code. *Per GUYER, J.*—*N* and *J* were both guilty under ss. 372 and 373 respectively, and their appeals should be dismissed. **QUEEN v. NOURJAN**

[6 B. L. R., Ap., 34: 14 W. R., Cr., 39]

11. ———— *Buying or selling minor for the purpose of prostitution, etc.*—Certain persons, falsely representing that a minor girl of a low caste was a member of a higher caste, induced a member of such higher caste to take her in marriage and to pay money for her in the full belief that such representation was true. *Held per STUART, C.J.*, that such persons could not be convicted on these facts of offences under ss. 372 and 373 of the Penal Code. *Per OLDRIED, J.*, and *STRAIGHT, J.*, that if such girl was disposed of for the purpose of marriage, it could not be said, because the marriage might be invalid under Hindu law, that such persons acted with the intention that she should be employed or used for the purposes of prostitution or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or that they knew it to be likely that she would be employed or used for such purpose, and consequently they could not be convicted of an offence under those sections. *Per PEARSON, J.*, and *SPANKIE, J.*, that such girl having been disposed of for the purpose of marriage, although the marriage might be objectionable under Hindu law, it did not appear that it was wholly invalid, and therefore such intent or knowledge could not certainly be presumed, and such persons could not be convicted of offences under those sections. **EMPRESS OF INDIA v. SRI LAL**

[I. L. R., 2 All., 694]

12. ———— and s. 373—*Obtaining a minor for prostitution—Dancing-girl caste—Adoption.*—A woman, being a member of the dancing-girl caste, obtained possession of a minor girl and employed her for the purpose of prostitution; she subsequently obtained in adoption another minor girl from her parents, who belonged to the same caste. She and the parents of the second girl were charged together under ss. 372, 373 of the Penal Code. The charges related to both girls. *Held* that ss. 372, 373 of the Penal Code may be applicable in a case where the minor concerned is a member of the dancing-girl caste. *Per MUTHUSAMI AYYAR, J.*—It would be no offence if the intention was that the girl should be brought up as a daughter, and that, when she attains her age, she should be allowed to select either to marry or follow the profession of her prostitute mother. **QUEEN-EMPRESS v. RAMANNA**

[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 273]

13. ———— *Disposing of a minor for immoral purposes—Abetment—Offence committed out of British India.*—A minor girl under the age of

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)
—continued.

sixteen years was taken by accused No. 1, under the direction of accused No. 2, from Sholapur to Tuljapur (in the Nizam's territory), and there dedicated to the goddess Amba, with intent or knowing it to be likely that the minor would be used for purposes of prostitution. The District Magistrate of Sholapur convicted accused No. 1 of an offence under s. 372 and accused No. 2 of abetment of the offence under ss. 372 and 108A of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them each to six months' rigorous imprisonment. *Held* that there was no offence committed in British India, and therefore the accused No. 2 was not guilty of abetment, and s. 108A of the Penal Code had no application to the present case. Mere intention not followed by any act cannot constitute any offence, and an indirect preparation which does not amount to an act which amounts to a commencement of the offence does not constitute either a principal offence or an attempt or abetment of the same. The intention of either of the accused while they were staying at Sholapur did not constitute any offence, and their removal with the girl to Tuljapur did not by itself constitute an abetment. **QUEEN-EMPRESS v. BAKU**

[I. L. R., 24 Bom., 287]

s. 373.

See CHEATING BY PERSONATION.

[7 W. R., Cr., 55]

See HINDU LAW—CUSTOM—ADOPTION.

[I. L. R., 19 Mad., 127]

I. L. R., 21 Mad., 229.

1. ———— *Obtaining minor for purpose of prostitution—Soliciting a girl to sexual intercourse.*—S. 373 of the Penal Code is not applicable to a case where a man solicits a girl to have sexual intercourse with him and having no other intention or purpose in view. **QUEEN v. BHUTIA**

[7 N. W., 295]

2. ———— *Obtaining possession of minor for purposes of prostitution—Offence defined by above section explained.*—To constitute the offence provided for by s. 373 of the Penal Code, it is necessary, first, that a minor under sixteen years of age shall be bought, hired, or otherwise obtained possession of, and, secondly, that the minor shall be bought, hired, or otherwise obtained possession of, with the intent that the same minor, while still under the age of sixteen years, will be employed for the purposes of prostitution, or with the knowledge that it is likely that the said minor, while still under the age of sixteen years, will be employed or used for an unlawful and immoral purpose. The offence is complete so soon as the obtaining possession, with the requisite intention or knowledge, of the minor is accomplished, though the minor may not enter upon prostitution until years after she has attained maturity, or may never enter upon such a profession at all. *Deputy Legal Remembrancer v. Karuna Baistoti*, I. L. R., 22 Cal., 164, approved. **QUEEN-EMPRESS v. CHANDA**

I. L. R., 18 All., 24

3. ———— and s. 372—*Buying minor for purpose of prostitution—Intention, Proof of—*

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860) —continued.

Onus of proving guilty intention in case of sale of minor for purpose of prostitution—Evidence Act (I of 1872), s 106—In order to constitute an offence under s 373 of the Penal Code, it is not necessary that the intention or knowledge of likelihood as to the employment of the minor for purposes of prostitution should be with reference to employment either immediate or at some definite and not very remote future period, but *an* suffice under the section is complete as soon as a girl is purchased with the guilty intention or knowledge of likelihood that she will, while still a minor under the age of sixteen years, be employed for that purpose, although the point of time for such employment may be remote by reason of her physical incapacity for the purpose. *H*, the father of two girls, twins about a year old, sold one of them to *A*, a prostitute, for Rs, and within ten days of such sale also sold her the other for Rs. *A* was shown to have previously purchased another child whom she had brought up from her infancy, and who was then living with her and leading the life of a prostitute. Both *H* and *K*

an innocent reason for her purchase of the girl. *H* and *K* were tried jointly, *H* being charged with an offence under s 372, *viz*, selling the girls for the purpose of prostitution, and *K* with an offence under s 373, *viz*, buying for the same purpose. Neither was charged with abetting the other. The two confessions were used as evidence, and there was other evidence tending to prove the intention and guilty knowledge. The Deputy Magistrate convicted each of the offence with which they were charged. On appeal the Sessions Judge acquitted *K* on the ground that the offence under s. 373 could not be committed unless the intention was that the minor

ance to a period some twelve or fourteen years after the purchase when the minor became capable of being used for that purpose. *Held* for the reasons above stated, that the acquittal on that ground was erroneous. *Held*, further, that having regard to the circumstances under which the confession of *K* was given and retracted, it was open to suspicion, and could not safely be acted upon, and that the confession made by *H* was not legally admissible against her, as they were not being tried jointly for the same offence. *Held* also that having regard to the provisions of s 106-111 (a) of the Evidence Act, and to the fact that there was evidence apart from the confessions, which tended to show the knowledge and intention which the character and circumstances of the act suggested, the onus lay on *K* to show that the intention was other than that which the act suggested, or that the employment of the girls as prostitutes was not intended till after they had attained the age of

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860) —continued

sixteen years, and that, as she had failed to show this, and the evidence all tended the other way, the acquittal was erroneous and must be reversed. DEPUTY LEGAL REMEMBRANCER v. KARUNA BAISTOBI. I. L. R., 22 Calc., 164

4. — *Obtaining a girl under the age of 16 for purposes of prostitution—Evidence of intent*.—In a charge against a dancing girl under s. 373 of the Indian Penal Code for having purchased a young girl with intent that she would be used for the purpose of prostitution or knowing it to be likely that she would be so used, evidence was given of the fact of purchase for a consideration, and

dancing-girls ever having been married. On its being contended that there was no evidence of intent to support a conviction under s. 373 of the Indian Penal Code, — *Held* that there was evidence before the Court to support the conviction. QUEEN-EMPRESS v. PAPA SANTI. I. L. R., 23 Mad., 159

— s. 374.

See UNLAWFUL COMPELSION

[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 572]

— s. 375.

See RAPE. I. L. R., 5 Bom., 403

— s. 376.

See SENTENCE—TRANSPORTATION

[1 B. L. R., A. Cr., 5]

— s. 377.

See UNNATURAL OFFENCE

[I. L. R., 6 All., 204]

— s. 376.

See PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY.

[13 B. L. R., F. B., 307, 308 note, 310 note]

See POST OFFICE ACT, 1866, s 48

[I. L. R., 14 Mad., 229]

— ss. 378-381.

See CASES UNDER THEFT

— s. 379.

See CHARGE—ALTERATION OR AMENDMENT OF CHARGE. I. L. R., 17 Bom., 389

[I. L. R., 27 Calc., 660, 990]

— ss. 378, 380.

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES

[3 W. R., Cr., 19]

1 Bom., 87

9 Bom., 172

I. L. R., 1 Bom., 214

I. L. R., 10 All., 146

— s. 380.

See REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES—SENTENCES. B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 486

See SENTENCE—FINE. 16 W. R., Cr., 17

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

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ss. 388—387.

See CASES UNDER EXTORTION.

s. 391.

See RIOTING . I. L. R., 15 All., 22

s. 394.

See SENTENCE—TRANSPORTATION.
[7 W. R., Cr., 41

ss. 395, 398.

See CHARGE—ALTERATION OR AMEND-
MENT OF CHARGE.

[I. L. R., 17 Bom., 369

See CHARGE TO JURY—SPECIAL CASES—
DACOITY . I. L. R., 25 Calc., 711
2 C. W. N., 369

ss. 395—402.

See CASES UNDER DACOITY.

s. 401.

See CHARGE TO JURY—SPECIAL CASES—
BELONGING TO GANG OF THIEVES.

[6 Mad., 120
I. L. R., 27 Calc., 139

See THEFT . I. L. R., 27 Calc., 139
[4 C. W. N., 97

s. 403.

See POST OFFICE ACT, s. 48.
[I. L. R., 14 Mad., 229

See STOLEN PROPERTY—OFFENCES RE-
LATING TO . I. L. R., 11 Mad., 145

See THEFT.

[I. L. R., 15 Calc., 388, 390 note, 392 note
I. L. R., 22 Mad., 151
I. L. R., 17 Calc., 852

ss. 403—409.

See CASES UNDER CRIMINAL BREACH OF
TRUST.

See CASES UNDER CRIMINAL MISAPPRO-
PRIATION.

See JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURT—
OFFENCES COMMITTED ONLY PARTLY IN
ONE DISTRICT—CRIMINAL BREACH OF
TRUST . I. L. R., 13 Bom., 147

ss. 404, 405—408.

See COMPOUNDING OFFENCE.
[7 Mad., Ap., 34
6 C. L. R., 392
I. L. R., 1 Mad., 191

s. 405.

See PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY.
[13 B. L. R., 307, 308 note, 310 note

s. 408.

See CHARGE—FORM OF CHARGE—SPECIAL
CASES—CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.
[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 193

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

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See JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURT—
OFFENCES COMMITTED ONLY PARTLY IN
ONE DISTRICT—CRIMINAL BREACH OF
TRUST . I. L. R., 19 All., 111

s. 409.

See BANKERS . I. L. R., 16 All., 88

See CHARGE—FORM OF CHARGE—SPECIAL
CASES—CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST
AND MISAPPROPRIATION.

[I. L. R., 17 All., 153
I. L. R., 18 All., 116
I. L. R., 24 Calc., 193
2 C. W. N., 341

See VERDICT OF JURY—POWER TO INTER-
FERE WITH VERDICTS.

[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 749

ss. 409—414.

See CASES UNDER STOLEN PROPERTY—
OFFENCES RELATING TO.

s. 411.

See CHARGE—FORM OF CHARGE—SPECIAL
CASES—STOLEN PROPERTY 1 Bom., 95

See CHARGE TO JURY—SPECIAL CASES—
STOLEN PROPERTY.

[I. L. R., 15 Bom., 369

See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—COM-
MITMENT TO SESSIONS COURT.

[I. L. R., 11 All., 393

ss. 411, 414.

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.
[4 Mad., Ap., 14
I. L. R., 11 Mad., 393

ss. 415, 416, 417, 419.

See CASES UNDER CHEATING BY PERSONA-
TION.

ss. 415, 417, 419, 420.

See CASES UNDER CHEATING.

ss. 415, 419, 420.

See FORGERY . I. L. R., 19 Calc., 380
[I. L. R., 13 Mad., 27

ss. 416, 419.

See FALSE EVIDENCE—GENERAL CASES.
[1 Bom., 89

s. 417.

See BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884, s. 133.
[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 131

See CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.
[4 Bom., Cr., 16

See CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.
[3 W. R., Cr., 32

s. 419.

See FALSE PERSONATION.
[2 B. L. R., A. Cr., 25

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued

— s 422—*Compromise of debt*—Where *A* entered into an agreement with *B* not to compromise a case with *C* because he had assigned the benefit of the suit to *B* as a security for the due payment of some monthly instalment of money and *A* notwithstanding did afterwards compromise the suit with *C* it was held that *A* could not be convicted under s 422 of the Penal Code unless the compromise with *C* was made dishonestly or fraudulently towards *B* IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF NOBIN CHUNDER MUDDUCK 22 W R, Cr, 46

— s 424

See CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION

[I L R, 23 Mad, 151]

See PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY

[13 B L R, 307, 308 note, 310 note]

See THEFT I L R, 23 Mad, 151

concealment of
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is not a matter for a Deputy Magistrate's consideration Where a Deputy Magistrate considering that the attachment of a carriage in execution of a decree of a Civil Court was illegal because it was placed in the custody of the judgment debtor's husband and that the husband had acted fraudulently in removing and concealing the wheels and axles of the carriage on its subsequent distraint for arrears of municipal tax convicted him of an offence under s 424 of the Penal Code the conviction was set aside QUEEN v BROJO KISHORE DUTT

[8 W R, Cr, 17]

— s 425

See THEFT I L R, 17 Cal, 852

— ss 425—430

See CASES UNDER MISCHIEF

— s 426

See OFFENCE RELATING TO DOCUMENTS

[I L R 12 Mad, 54]

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES

[I L R, 12 Mad, 36]

See THEFT

[I L R, 15 Cal, 388, 360 note, 362 note, 402]

— s 429—*Bull and cow Definitions of—Any other animal Meaning of—The words bull and cow in s 429 of the Penal*

The domestic spect of other kinds of animals not so specified the section would not apply unless the particular animal in question was shown to be of the value of fifty rupees or upwards HARI MANDL v JAFAR

[I L R, 23 Cal, 457]

— ss 441, 442, 443, 447, 448, 451, 456, 447

See CASES UNDER CRIMINAL TRESPASS

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued

— s 442

See PRISONS ACT s 45

[I L R, 2 All, 301]

See THEFT, 16 W R, Cr, 63

— ss 442, 452, 456, 457

See TRESPASS—HOUSE TRESPASS

[8 N W, 301, 307]

[I L R, 2 All, 301]

[12 W R Cr, 33]

[I L R, 2 Mad, 30]

— s 447

See THEFT

[I L R, 15 Cal, 366, 360 note, 362 note, 402]

— s 451

See CHARGE—FORM OF CHARGE—SPECIAL CASES—HOUSE TRESPASS

[16 W R, Cr, 63]

— s 454.

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES

[3 W R, Cr, 19]

[I L R, 10 All, 146]

— ss 456, 457

See REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES—SENTENCES B L R Sup Vol 486

— s 457

See BENCH OF MAGISTRATES

[23 W R, Cr, 6]

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE ss 436 438 (1872 s 296)

[I L R, 1 All, 413]

[2 B L R S N 2]

[7 C L R, 186]

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES

[1 Bom, 87]

[I L R 1 Bom, 214]

[5 W R, Cr, 49]

[6 W R Cr, 49 92]

[I L R, 10 Bom, 493]

[8 W R, Cr, 31]

[I L R, 12 Mad, 36]

See SENTENCE—SENTENCE AFTER PREVIOUS CONVICTION

[I L R, 3 All, 773]

[I L R, 17 All, 120]

— ss 458, 459

See MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION OF—SPECIAL ACTS—PENAL CODE

[1 W R, Cr, 34]

[6 W R, Cr, 5]

— ss 459, 460

See HURT—OBVIOUS HURT

[I L R, 8 All, 649]

— ss 463, 471

See CASES UNDER FORGERY

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)
—continued.

s. 467.

See ATTEMPT TO COMMIT OFFENCE.

[I. L. R., 18 All., 409

See LETTERS PATENT, HIGH COURT, *CL. 26.*
[3 Bom., Cr., 20

See SANCTION TO PROSECUTION—WHERE
SANCTION IS NECESSARY OR OTHERWISE.

[I. L. R., 12 Bom., 38

s. 471—*Using as genuine a forged document.*—The offence imputed against an accused, who, in a civil suit, is alleged to have used as genuine a document which he knew to be a forged document, is one cognizable under s. 471 of the Penal Code. Such accused should therefore be charged under that section, and not under s. 136 of the Code. *EXPRESS v. KURRODE CHUNDER MOZOOMDAR*

[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 717; 6 C. L. R., 118

s. 473.

See FORGERY . . . 2 W. R., Cr., 5
[13 W. R., Cr., 16

s. 474—*Possession of forged document—Intention.*—It is not sufficient for a conviction under s. 474 of the Penal Code to say that the prisoner might possibly have used an altered document. The guilty intent must be proved, not inferred. *QUEEN v. LORENATH SHANA*

[W. R., 1864, Cr., 12

ss. 474, 475.

See CHARGE TO JURY—SPECIAL CASES—
POSSESSION OF FORGED DOCUMENT.

[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 165

1. s. 475—*Possession of papers bearing counterfeit marks or devices—Charge under s. 475, how to be framed—Misdirection—Evidence.*—During the course of a police investigation into a complaint of theft, the house of the accused was searched and a bundle of papers, about 58 in number, were found, which were alleged to be forgeries or preparations for forgeries. The accused was thereupon committed to the Court of Session on a charge under s. 475 of the Penal Code. A few days before the trial of the accused, the police searched the house of one S, who was a witness for the defence, and there discovered a batch of suspicious papers which were produced at the trial, and put in as evidence against the accused. The accused was convicted of the offence under s. 475 of the Penal Code and sentenced to transportation for life. *Held*, reversing the conviction and sentence, that the suspicious papers found in S's house were not admissible in evidence against the accused. *Held*, further, that the Judge's direction to the jury regarding those papers, that they established a connection between the accused and many of the witnesses belonging to the same faction, and that they showed the extent to which the practice of forgery had gone in the village, and that in this way they were relevant to the question of guilty knowledge and intention, was a misdirection which prejudiced the accused. In the trial of an accused person on a charge under s. 475 of the Penal Code,

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)
—continued.

the charge should be so framed as to specify distinctly that part of the section which is applicable to the case, and should distinctly specify the particular papers bearing a counterfeit mark or device which the accused was alleged to have had in his possession with the intent mentioned in the section. *QUEEN-EMPRRESS v. ADAJI RAMCHANDRA*

[I. L. R., 15 Bom., 189

2. and s. 467—*Counterfeiting device or mark.*—In order to a conviction under s. 475 of the Penal Code, the document which the accused has in his possession must have some counterfeit device or mark upon it, and it must be proved that the accused has the document in his possession with the intent of using such device or mark for the purpose of giving the appearance of authenticity to the document. The document must be of the nature mentioned in s. 467 of the Penal Code. *QUEEN v. RUGHOONUNDUN PUTTRONUVES*

[15 W. R., Cr., 19

ss. 477, 477A.

See CASES UNDER OFFENCE RELATING TO
DOCUMENTS.

s. 477A.

See CHARGE—FORM OF CHARGE—SPECIAL
CASES—FALSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS.

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 580

s. 482.

See TRADE MARK.

[I. L. R., 22 Mad., 488

s. 486.

See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—SPE-
CIAL ACTS—PENAL CODE, s. 486.

[I. L. R., 25 Calc., 639

See CASES UNDER TRADE MARK.

s. 490.

See CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACT.

[6 W. R., Cr., 80
9 W. R., Cr., 12

s. 494.

See ABETMENT . . . I. L. R., 4 Calc., 10

See CASES UNDER BIGAMY.

s. 496—*False marriage.*—Proof of dishonest or fraudulent intent is necessary for a conviction, under s. 496 of the Penal Code, of falsely going through the ceremony of marriage. *QUEEN v. KUDUX* . . . W. R., 1864, Cr., 13

s. 497.

See CASES UNDER ADULTERY.

See MAINTENANCE, ORDER OF CRIMINAL
COURT AS TO . . . I. L. R., 17 Mad., 260

s. 498.

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES, s. 238.
[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 483

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued.

1.

occupation and at his expense, during his temporary absence, is punishable under s. 498 of the Penal Code, provided the seducer knew, or had reason to know, that she was the wife of the man from whose house he took her. **MUTTI KHAN v. MUNGLOO**

[5 W. R., Cr., 50]

2. ———— *Enticing away married woman—Presumption of marriage—Onus probandi*

—In a charge under s. 498 of the Penal Code, the proof that the woman and a man other than the accused were living together is sufficient to throw the burden of proof on the accused that they were not man and wife. **QUEEN v. WAZIEA**

[8 B. L. R., Ap., 63; 17 W. R., Cr., 5]

3. ———— *Enticing away wife—Proof of marriage—S and G having been convicted of enticing away the wife of the complainant, the conviction was quashed on appeal, on the ground that strict proof of marriage being necessary for a conviction under s. 498 of the Penal Code, the evidence adduced (i.e., of the complainant, the woman and her mother, who swore to the fact of the marriage) was not sufficient to enable the Court to form an opinion whether the marriage took place as a fact, and if it did take place whether it was according to law. The accused did not cross examine the witnesses as to the fact or validity of the marriage or otherwise impugn it. Held that the marriage was sufficiently proved. **Empress v. Petambur Singh, I. L. R., 5 Cal., 566**, discussed **QUEEN EMPRESS v. SUBBARAYAN** I. L. R., 9 Mad., 9*
4. ———— *Alyasantana law—Marriage—Custom*—In the absence of very clear evidence of custom, which, if well founded, must be

the basis of general notoriety the cohabitation of a

[I. L. R., 6 Mad., 374]

5. ———— *Detaining enticed woman*—

A conviction cannot be had under the latter part of s. 498 of the Penal Code for detaining an enticed woman, until the enticing has been proved. **EMPERESS v. TIKA SINGH** I. L. R., 3 All., 251

6. ———— *Enticing and taking away*

—Upon an indictment under s. 498 of the Penal Code, charging that the prisoner took away one A, who was then, and whom he then knew to be, the wife of one M, with the intent that he might have illicit intercourse with the said A, —Held that there was a taking within the meaning of the section,

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860)

—continued

7. ———— *Concealing or detaining*—
In a charge under s. 498 of the Penal Code, the words of the section "conceals or detains," must

wife
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brought, and a

and blandishments **QUEEN v. SUNDARA DASS****TEFAN** 4 Mad., 208. ———— *Enticing away married woman—Finding in words of section*—A finding exactly in the words of s. 498 of the Penal Code, that the prisoner took or enticed away a married woman from her husband, or some person having the care of her on his behalf, with intent that she should have illicit intercourse with some person, or concealed or detained such woman with a like intent, though not actually illegal when it is doubtful which of the several offences has been committed, is a finding which ought not to be resorted to if it can be avoided and it can be determined under which part of the section the prisoner is guilty. **QUEEN v. MOTHOORA NATH ROY** 22 W. R., Cr., 729. ———— *Detaining with criminal intent married woman*—The words "such woman" in s. 498 of the Penal Code do not mean such a woman as has been so enticed as mentioned in that section, but mean such woman whom the accused knows or has reason to believe to be the wife of any other man, the detention of such a woman with the particular intent defined in the section is one of the offences made punishable under that section. **QUEEN EMPRESS v. NIADAR** [I. L. R., 10 All., 580]

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woman—

the compl

is made under s. 498 of the Penal Code, the Court should require some better evidence of the marriage than the mere statement of the complainant and the woman. **QUEEN EMPRESS v. DAL SINGH** [I. L. R., 20 All., 166]

— ss 492, 500

See CASES UNDER DEFAMATION

— ss. 503, 505, 506, 507, 508.

See CASES UNDER CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION

— s. 504.

See INSULT I. L. R., 10 Mad., 353

PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860) —concluded.

of the public does not constitute an offence under s. 505, but it is necessary that the fear or alarm should be caused in such circumstances as to render it likely that a person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquillity. Account cannot be taken in a case of this kind of a vague possibility that the state of mind which is caused by alarm may easily induce a person to commit an offence against the public tranquillity. This would depend on the circumstances of a particular case. The accused, a daffadar of a tea estate in Darjeeling, who had recently returned from Nepal, circulated a report among the garden coolies that a war was impending between the British Government and Nepal, that Nepalese soldiers were stationed on the frontier, and that the coolies would be killed by the British. The effect of the report was that about 150 coolies immediately ran away. *Held* that the accused could not be taken to have intended more than the probable result of the report he circulated, the result which, in fact, did take place. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF MANBIR

[3 C. W. N., 1

s. 508.

See DEFAMATION . I. L. R., 6 Mad., 381

s. 509.

See CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 391, 994

See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—
SPECIAL ACTS—PENAL CODE, s. 509.

[7 W. R., Cr., 52

s. 511.

See CASES UNDER ATTEMPT TO COMMIT
OFFENCE.

PENAL CODE AMENDMENT ACT (VIII OF 1882), s. 4.

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 349

I. L. R., 12 Calc., 495

I. L. R., 6 All., 121

I. L. R., 7 All., 29

I. L. R., 9 All., 645

I. L. R., 16 Calc., 442

PENAL CODE AMENDMENT ACT (IV OF 1898), s. 6.

See PENAL CODE, s. 505 . 3 C. W. N., 1

PENAL SERVITUDE.

See SENTENCE—GENERAL CASES.

[I. L. R., 19 Mad., 483

PENALTY.

See CASES UNDER DAMAGES—MEASURE
AND ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES.

PENALTY—concluded.

See CASES UNDER INTEREST—STIPULATIONS
AMOUNTING TO PENALTIES OR OTHERWISE.

See CASES UNDER STAMP ACT, 1869, s. 34.

Payment of—

See STAMP ACT, s. 39.

[I. L. R., 17 Mad., 473

Tender of—

See APPELLATE COURT—REJECTION OR
ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE ADMITTED OR
REJECTED BY COURT BELOW.

[I. L. R., 2 All., 554

I. L. R., 4 Calc., 213

7 W. R., 439

I. L. R., 13 Bom., 449, 493

PENSION.

See CASES UNDER ATTACHMENT—SUBJECTS
OF ATTACHMENT—ANNUITY OR PENSION.See INSOLVENCY—PROPERTY ACQUIRED
AFTER VESTING ORDER.

[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 232

See TREATY, CONSTRUCTION OF.

[I. L. R., 17 Calc., 234

L. R., 16 I. A., 175

PENSIONS ACT (VI OF 1849).

1. ——— Arrears of pension, Succession to—*Heirs—Succeeding grantee.*—Arrears of pension due to the deceased at the time of her death form part of her estate, and the person who is legal heir to the deceased is entitled to recover them. The grantee of the pension formerly enjoyed by the deceased has no right to such arrears which formed part of the deceased's estate. NOUSHABAH SOOLTAN BEGUM *v.* NUBEERAH SOOLTAN BEGUM

[3 Agra, 44

2. ——— Agreement to pay portion of pension.—A pension having been granted by Government to *B P* in lieu of a saranjam held by his grandfather, a claim to share the same by *M P* and his brothers was compromised by *B P*, agreeing to pay them a certain proportion thereof yearly. The Agent for Sardars, affirming the decree of the Assistant Agent, found the agreement to be null and void as an assignment of a future interest in a pension. *Held* that, as the pension was not granted "in consideration of past service and present infirmities or old age," the case did not come within the terms of Act VI of 1849, and that the agreement was a valid one. MADHAVRAV PANSE *v.* BAPURAV PANSE 4 Bom., A. C., 62

3. ——— Liability to attachment—*Deshmukh allowance.*—As the holder for the time being of a deshmukhi watan (an hereditary office) has only a life interest in the allowances pertaining to that watan, such allowances accruing due subsequently to his death cannot be attached as part of

PENSIONS ACT (VI OF 1849)—concluded

his estate **HANMANTRAY KHANDERAY & BHAYAN-
RAY BAJIRAY** 10 Bom., 299

that under Act VI of 1849, was reversed on petition by the High Court, which directed the pension to be attached IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF **HARBHAT DIN RAM CHANDRABHAT**

[4 Bom., A C, 97

5. — *Requisite proof for exemption from attachment*—On a petition praying that an attachment placed on a pension, of which petitioner was the recipient, might be removed under Act VI of 1849, the High Court declined to interfere, as it had not been shown that the pension was one enjoyed in consideration of past services and present infirmities or old age. **EX PARTE VITHAL-
RAY ESHWANTRAY** 4 Bom., A C, 65

PENSIONS ACT (XXIII OF 1871),

See **HINDU LAW—ALIENATION—ALIENA-
TION BY FATHER**

[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 320

[I. L. R., 2 Bom., 294

indicate that Government intends that, so far as it may have any ownership in the soil, that ownership shall pass to the grantee, neither Government, nor any person subsequently to the date of the grant deriving under Government, can be permitted to say that the ownership did not so pass unless there

of 1871 ought to be construed strictly, and the Courts should not extend its operation further than the language of the legislature requires **RAJVI
NARAYAN MANDLIK & DADAJI BAPUJI**

[I. L. R., 1 Bom., 523

3. — *Suit for declaration of right to officiate as patil of village—Jurisdiction of Civil Court*—A suit for a declaration of the plaintiff's eligibility to officiate as patil of a village is not prohibited by Act XXIII of 1871. That Act should receive a strict construction, as being in derogation of the right of the subject to resort to the ordinary Civil Courts **Babaji & Rajaraj,** I. L. R., 1 Bom., 75, distinguished **GURCHANDRAYDA**

PENSIONS ACT (XXIII OF 1871)

—continued

**BIN RUDRAGAYDA & RUDRAGAYDATTI KOM DTA
MANGAYDA** I. L. R., 1 Bom., 531

4. — *Political pension in lieu of grant of land resumed—Impartible pro-*

(XXIII of 1871) prevents a Civil Court from declaring such a pension to be partible, unless the Collector should authorize it to do so, and the fact that the Collector authorizes a suit for maintenance out of such a pension affords no ground for presuming that he authorizes a suit for the partition of the pension **RAMCHANDRA SAKHARAM & SAKHARAM GOFAL**

[I. L. R., 2 Bom., 346

1. — s. 3—*Grant of money or land revenue*—*Grant of proprietorship of soil*—The meaning of the expression "grant of money or land revenue," extended by s. 3 of Act XXIII of 1871 to include "anything payable on the part of Government in respect of any right, privilege, perquisite, or office," is not of so wide a range as to include a grant of the proprietorship of the soil, or any suit involving the rights of a proprietor of the soil **Krishnarav & Rangrav,** 4 Bom., A C, 1, **Vaman Janardhan & Collector of Thana,** 6 Bom., A C, 191, and **Ruttionji, Edulji & Collector of Thana,** 11 Moore's I. A, 295, distinguished **RAJVI NARAYAN MANDLIK & DADAJI BAPUJI**

[I. L. R., 1 Bom., 523

2. — and s. 6—"Right," *Mean*

of the Act. Where a mortgagee of such haks had, before the date on which the Act came into operation, obtained a decree for the recovery of his

haks,—*Held* that the Act did not apply to such fresh suit. *Semble*—That the word "right" in s. 3 of Act XXIII of 1871 is equivalent to the word "hak" in its restricted sense of "allowance" or "fee" **PARBHUDAS RAFAJI & MOTIRAM KATY-
ANDAS** I. L. R., 1 Bom., 203

1. — B. 4.—*Toda garas hak, Suit for money in lieu of—Jurisdiction of Civil Courts*—Act XXIII of 1871, s. 4, prohibits the Civil Courts from entertaining a suit against Government upon an alleged agreement by it to pay moneys from its treasury in lieu of toda garas haks **MANSANG & GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY** I. L. R., 4 Bom., 443

garasas, have been recognized as a species of property, however unlawful their origin. In 1802 a resolution of the Government of Bombay described the position of the garasas at that time, and gave them the

PENSIONS ACT (XXIII OF 1871)

—continued.

option of resuming the collection of the *toda garas hak* formerly levied, resorting only to legal proceedings to enforce their claims, or of receiving from the Government allowances of an equivalent amount, the collections in the latter case being discontinued on all hands. The ancestors of the adoptive father of the plaintiff formerly levied *toda garas hak*; and after 1862 the Government in respect thereof made payments, under the resolution, to three brothers, of whom one was the plaintiff's father; the latter receiving a one-third share, which on his death in 1865 was no longer paid. *Held* that a suit against the Government for payment of this third share with arrears fell under the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871), s. 4, which prohibits cognizance, save as in the Act provided, "of any suit relating to any pension or grant of money or land revenue conferred or made by the British or any former Government, whatever may have been the consideration for such pension or grant, or whatever may have been the nature of the payment, claim, or right for which such pension or grant may have been substituted." *Held* that there was no reason, either in the language of the Act itself or in any antecedent legislation, for construing these words as applicable only to rights in the nature of pensions. **MAHARAJA MOHANSINGHIJI JESINGHIJI v. GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY**

(I. L. R., 5 Bom., 408

I. R., 8 I. A., 77

Affirming the judgment of the High Court in the same case . . . I. L. R., 4 Bom., 437

3. ———— *Jurisdiction of Civil Court—Deshmukh.*—A suit in a Civil Court by a hereditary *deshmukh* relating to a grant of land revenue is prohibited by the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871). **NARO DAMODAR GHUGRI v. COLLECTOR OF POONA**

(I. L. R., 6 Bom., 208

4. ———— *Jurisdiction of Civil Court—Suit relating to grant of money or land revenue.*—A plaintiff, alleging that, as the hereditary *deshmukh* of certain *mehals*, he was entitled to be paid directly by the *ruiyats* of these *mehals* a percentage on the revenue thereon assessed, sued to recover a portion of such percentage which had been collected along with the revenue and retained by the Government. *Held* that the claim was "a suit relating to a grant of money or land revenue," and as such excluded from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts by s. 4 of the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871). **VASUDEB SADASHIV MODAK v. COLLECTOR OF RATNAGIRI**

(I. L. R., 2 Bom., 99

I. R., 4 I. A., 119

5. ———— *Rent-free grant of land from Government.*—S. 4 of the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871) debars the Civil Court from taking cognizance of any suit, whether the Government is a party to it or not, which relates to any pension or grant of money or land revenue conferred or made by the British or any former Government, without a certificate from the Collector or other authorized officer. S. 5 prescribes a remedy for the claimant of such pension or grant, and s. 6 enables

PENSIONS ACT (XXIII OF 1871)

—continued.

the Revenue officer to refer the parties to the Civil Court for the determination of their respective interests in the income or other benefits, which the executive will, however, still, as against either or both of the litigants, be at liberty to allow or withhold. Lands held free of assessment under a grant from Government which bestows on the grantee the lands themselves, and not merely the Government revenue arising from them, do not fall within the provision of the Pensions Act. **KABAJI HARI v. RAJARAM BATALAI** . . . I. L. R., 1 Bom., 75

6. ———— *Grant of land revenue—Former suit for money.*—The plaintiffs formerly sued for a sum of money, and, obtaining a decree, attached in 1861 two villages the land revenue of which had been granted in *inam*. The attachment continued down to 1875, when the last holder of the villages died, and the Government having resumed the villages, the attachment was raised. The plaintiffs now sued to have their right declared to satisfy their decree from the revenues of the villages. *Held* that the former suit was not a suit in respect of a pension or grant of money of land revenue, and that an attachment placed in pursuance of an ordinary money-decree before the date of the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871) could not be treated as a suit in respect of a pension, grant of money, or land revenue instituted before such date, so as to exclude the operation of the Act under s. 1. **SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL v. JAMNADAS**

(I. L. R., 6 Bom., 737

7. ———— *Inam—Grant of land free of revenue—Specific Relief Act, s. 42.*—A grant of *lauls* free of revenue does not come within the purview of the Pensions Act, 1871. **PANCHANDAYAN v. NILAKANDAYAN**

(I. L. R., 7 Mad., 191

8. ———— *Gratuitous pension—Suit for share of annual grant made by Government.*—One S, a servant of the Delhi Emperor, having been killed in Burdwan while fighting for his master, the Emperor built a tomb over his remains, and made a grant of land (five *mouzahs*) to his family for the purpose of maintaining it in the manner usual amongst Mahomedans. This grant was subsequently confirmed to a descendant of S and his heirs. Some years later the land came into the possession of the Raja of Burdwan, who paid to the grantees a certain sum of money annually. When the perpetual settlement was made, the British Government continued the payment on account of the Raja, in whose *zamindari* four of the five *mouzahs* were incorporated. Owing to disputes in the family, a reference was made to Government, who reduced the money payment and appointed a *mutwalli* for the tomb. One of the descendants of S then sued the Government and the *mutwalli* for a share of this annual payment. *Held* that the grant to S's family was not a gratuitous pension or allowance, and that the money payment by the *zamindar* of Burdwan was rent justly due to them for the use and occupation of their land, and that the fact of the payment being continued by Government did not alter its nature.

PENSIONS ACT (XXIII OF 1871)*—continued*

Accordingly the suit was not barred by Regulation XXIV of 1793 or Act XXIII of 1871 **HAZARA BEGUM v. COLLECTOR OF BURDWAN**

[23 W. R., 378]

8. *Grant by Nawab of Carnatic, Resumption of—Substitution of money payment—Suit to recover share of money—A jaghir, having been granted by the Nawab of the Carnatic for the support of the grantee and his relatives, was resumed by Government and a money payment, equivalent to the rent, substituted. Held that a suit by a relative of the original grantee to recover, as arrears of his share, money received by the representative of the grantee was barred by s 4 of the Pensions Act, 1871* **MAHOMMED ISAACK MUNKYACK v. AZEE ZOON NISSA BEGAM** **I. L. R., 4 Mad., 341**

10. *Suit to recover matam service inam lands granted for support of temple—A suit by a lessee of the holders of a matam service inam (religious endowment for the support of the family of the granters and of a temple) to recover the inam lands from strangers is not barred by the provisions of the Pensions Act, 1871* **KOLANDAI MUDALI v. SANKARA BHARADHI**

[I. L. R., 5 Mad., 302]

11. *Religious endowment—Personal grant—When the object of the endowment was to provide for certain religious and pious purposes, —Held that the provisions of the Pensions Act were not applicable to it "Pensions and grants" in that Act meant personal grants, and not grants to endowments* **SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA v. ABDUL HAKIM KHAN** **I. L. R., 2 Mad., 294**

12. *Jauania granted to mosque—Jurisdiction of Civil Court—S 4 of the Pensions Act, 1871, provides that no Civil Court shall entertain any suit relating to any pension or grant of money or land revenue conferred or made by the British or any former Government, whatever may have been the consideration for any such pension or grant, and whatever may have been the nature of the payment claim or right for which such pension or grant may have been substituted. Held that a jauania allowance granted to a religious institution did not fall within the purview of the Pensions Act* **ATHAYUALLA v. GOUZE** **I. L. R., 11 Mad., 283**

13. *Grant of villages enabling grantee to receive the land revenue—Suit to recover a moiety of two villages granted as a jaghir. Held that, as the original grant was not of the free hold or full ownership in the soil the suit was barred by s 4 of the Pensions Act 1871* **RAMA v. SUBBA** **I. L. R., 12 Mad., 98**

14. *"Jurisdiction of Civil Court—Suit against Government for inam lands and mokasa amals—Bom. Reg. XXIX of 1827, s 6—Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act (X of 1876), s 4—Mokasa amals, Meaning of—In 1826 A obtained a decree on a mortgage, awarding him possession and enjoyment of certain inam property, consisting of lands and of cash allowances annually*

PENSIONS ACT (XXIII OF 1871)*—continued*

paid from the Government treasury called mokasa amals. A and his successors continued in possession down to 1852, when the inam was attached on behalf of Government pending an inquiry, under Bombay Act XI of 1852 into the title of the holder of the inam. The attachment remained in force till 1865, when Government finally decided that the inam property, with the exception of a certain portion should be restored to those from whose possession it had been taken in 182. Thereupon D the successor in interest of A, applied to the Collector to be restored to possession. The Collector refused. D therefore sued him for arrears of the mokasa amals, and obtained a decree in 1868. Thereafter D did not

arrears of the amals. Held that the suit against Government was not cognizable by the Civil Court's both under the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871) s 4 and under the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act (X of 1876), s 4. Both these Acts, though not retrospective in their operation, still do not create rights to relief against the Government where none subsisted before. Accordingly the suit being barred under Bombay Regulation XXIX of 1827, was equally barred under the later Acts XXIII of 1871 and X of 1876 **SIVRAM DINNAR CHARPURAY v. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**

[I. L. R., 11 Bom., 222]

15. *Jurisdiction of Civil Court—Abkari revenue—Inamdar, Right of, to abkari revenue under grant from Peshwa—The Peshwa's Government granted in inam to the plaintiff's ancestor, by sanad, the villages of Golap and Randpar. The sanad granted "water trees grass wood, quarries, mines, buried treasure, present and future cesses and taxes and assessments." The plaintiff brought the present suit to recover from the defendant a part of the abkari revenue for 1884-85 and 1885-86. He contended that the revenue derived by the Government for tapping trees in the villages aforesaid was a tax within the contemplation of the grant. Held that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit under the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871). The tax in question was a money tax and as soon as it was imposed, the grant, if it entitled the inamdar to the tax, operated as a grant of the money to be derived from the tax, and was therefore within the spirit if not the letter, of the Pensions Act the object of which was to reserve to the Government the determination*

[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 573]

16. *"Civil Court"—Claim to percentage of forest income—Forest Settlement officer—A Forest Settlement officer has no jurisdiction to entertain a suit in which a claim to a percentage of forest income is made, and such a suit brought by discharged forest karnams is barred by s 4 of the*

PENSIONS ACT (XXIII OF 1871) —continued.

Pensions Act. A Forest Settlement officer is a Civil Court for the purposes of the Pensions Act. *SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA v. VYDIA PILLAI*

[I. L. R., 17 Mad., 193]

17. ————— *Kulkarni vatan—Suit for partition and declaration of right to a specific share in the vatan and to officiate—Money grant—Vatan consisting exclusively of cash allowance.*—A suit for a declaration that the plaintiffs are vatandars of a share of a moiety of a kulkarni vatan consisting exclusively of a cash allowance from Government is not a suit relating to a “money grant” within the contemplation of s. 4 of the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871). *GOVIND SITARAM v. BAPUJI MAHADEO* . I. L. R., 18 Bom., 516

18. ————— and s. 6—*Suit for malikana without certificate of Collector.*—In a suit against the Rajah of Palghat and other members of his family for a declaration of the plaintiff's status as the third Rajah, and to recover a sum of money payable to him as such on account of his share of malikana, it appeared that the plaintiff had obtained no certificate under the Pensions Act, 1871, s. 6. *Held* that the suit was not maintainable. *ANDI ACHEN v. KOMBI ACHEN* I. L. R., 18 Mad., 187

19. ————— and s. 3—*Jurisdiction of Civil Court—Certificate of Collector to precede suit for malikana payable by Government.*—A village, part of an estate, had been made over to the Government by parties, who in consideration received a malikana in perpetuity, or, in other words, a grant of a portion of the revenue in lieu of their proprietary right. *Held* that the right to the malikana was on the construction of ss. 3 and 4 of the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871), in the absence of a certificate obtained under that Act, excluded from judicial cognizance in this suit. *Vasudev Sada Shiv Nodak v. Collector of Ratnagiri*, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 99 : L. R., 4 I. A., 119, and *Naharaval Mohan Singji Joysingji v. Government of Bombay*, I. L. R., 5 Bom., 408 : L. R., 8 I. A., 77, referred to and approved. *DEO KUAR v. MAN KUAR*

[I. L. R., 17 All., 1
L. R., 21 I. A., 148]

20. ————— *Meaning of the word “pension”—Suit for a cash allowance payable by an inamdar—Necessity of Collector's certificate.*—Plaintiff sued, as the trustee of a devashan, to recover the amount of a cash allowance attached to the worship of certain idols in the village of Ankli. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant, who was the inamdar of the village, received its revenues subject to the payment of the allowance in question, and that he had wrongfully appropriated the latter for the three years preceding suit. *Held* that the allowance in question was “a grant of money” within the meaning of s. 4 of the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871), and that the suit would not lie in the absence of the Collector's certificate, though Government was not a party to the suit. *VYANKAJI v. SARJARAO APAJIRAO* [I. L. R., 16 Bom., 537]

PENSIONS ACT (XXIII OF 1871) —continued.

21. ————— *Suit relating to right of management of saranjam lands.*—Where a suit was brought in relation to the management of saranjam lands,—*Held* that the suit was *prima facie* one not included in the Pensions Act. *KESHAVRAY v. GANPATRAO NILKANTH NAGARKAR*

[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 596]

22. ————— *Collector's certificate—Execution of decree—“Suit”—Desaigiri hak, sale of.*—The word “suit” in s. 4 of the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871) does not include execution proceedings. The Collector's certificate is not necessary to validate the sale of a desaigiri hak in execution of a decree. *VAJIRAM BHAGVAN v. RANCHORDJI GOPALJI*

[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 731]

23. ————— *Cash allowance allowed to worship of idol—Personal grant.*—A plaintiff claimed to be a co-trustee of certain dargas and entitled to a share in the management and in the profits thereof, which consisted of a certain cash allowance from Government. He sued the defendants for an account and for the recovery of his share. *Held* that the suit, so far as it related to the cash allowance from Government, required a certificate under s. 4 of the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871). A cash allowance attached to the worship of an idol is a grant of money within the meaning of s. 4 of the Pensions Act, 1871. The Pensions Act applies to religious endowments as well as to personal grants. *Vyankaji v. Sarjarao Apajirao*, I. L. R., 16 Bom., 537, concurred in. *NIYA VALI ULLA v. BAVA SAHEB SANTI MIYA* [I. L. R., 22 Bom., 496]

24. ————— *Suit relating to in a m land granted before the time of the British Government—Confirmation of inam.*—Early in the eighteenth century two villages were granted by the zamindars of Sivaganga and Guntamanaikanur to the last of the Naik rulers of Madura for the maintenance of the rank and dignity of his family which was now represented by the plaintiffs and defendants. Nos. 1 to 23. The property was long managed by the representative, for the time being, of the senior line. In 1844 one of the junior members instituted a suit for partition, which terminated in a decree declaring the corpus of the property to be indivisible and the annual produce to be divisible in certain shares. Subsequently in 1857 a compromise was entered into, by which the parties agreed to vary the distribution of the sharers, but they agreed that the management of the estate, indivisible and inalienable, should continue to be vested in the eldest line subject to certain supervision on the part of the other members. The compromise was long acted upon by the family; but in 1892 the representative of the senior line died, leaving only his widow and infant sons. The widow, as guardian of the elder son, then entered on the management, and, being gosha, delegated it to a stranger. The plaintiffs, representing a junior line, now sued for the removal of these persons from management and the appointment of another manager, alleging both that they had no right to the management and that they had been guilty of mismanagement.

PENSIONS ACT (XXIII OF 1871) —continued—

All the members of the family were made parties to the suit. It appeared that the plaintiffs had not received their proper share of the produce, and the

sary **TIRUMALAI NAIK v. BANGARU TIRUMALAI SAUBI NAIK** . . . **I L. R., 21 Mad., 310**

25. ——— and s. 6—*Jurisdiction of Civil Court—Omission to obtain, previous to suit, certificate enabling Court to entertain suit—*

judgment, which disposed of the principal questions

ceeding, **MAHAMMAD AZMAT ALI KHAN v. LALLA BEGUM** . . . **I L. R., 8 Calc., 422**
[L. R., 9 I. A., 8]

26. ——— *Collector's certificate—*

reason of its being filed without a Collector's certi

RAJE v. BALKRISHNA MAHADEO
[I L. R., 17 Bom., 169]

27. ——— and s. 8—*Grant of land-revenue—Suit by assignees, zamindars, for arrears—Right of plaintiffs admitted by Government—Want of Collector's certificate, Effect of—* The sections of the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871) restricting the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts to entertain suits relating to pensions of grants of money or land revenue must be construed strictly. *Held* that a suit by the assignees fr m Government of land-revenue, whose rights were admitted by Government,

reason of no certificate having been obtained as thereon provided, **NAGAR MAL v. ALI AHMAD**
[I L. R., 10 All., 396]

28. ——— *Suit in Court of Agent for Sardars in the Deccan—Bom. Reg XXIX*

PENSIONS ACT (XXIII OF 1871) —continued—

as provided by s 6 of that Act **DAJI NILKANTH NAGARKAR v. GANPATRAO NILKANTH NAGARKAR**
[I. L. R., 17 Bom., 224]

1. ——— s. 6—*Suit for a declaration of title to stanom of fifth Raja of Palghat—Suit to declare plaintiff's title to the stanom of fifth Raja of Palghat, the first Raja (defendant No. 1) received a malikana allowance from Government payable to the various stanomdars, but had refused to pay to plaintiff the fifth Raja's share Held the suit was not one relating to any pension or grant of money or land revenue conferred by Government, but was merely a suit for a declaration as to the plaintiff's status, and the Pensions Act, s 6, was therefore not applicable to the case* **KOMBI v. AUNDI** . . . **I. L. R., 13 Mad., 75**

2. ——— *Mortgage of desaigiri hak—Suit by mortgagees without certificate of Collector—Sale in execution of decrees passed in such suit—Title of purchaser—Jurisdiction—Res judicata—Estoppel—* Where the mortgagees of a desaigiri hak, without obtaining the Collector's certificate under s. 6 of Act XXIII of 1871, sued the representative

not constitute the basis of any title, or estop the representative from suing for a declaration of his right to the hak as a life holder as against the purchaser at the auction sale held in execution of the decree **Radhabhai v. Anantram Bhagiant, I L. R., 9 Bom., 198**, followed **VASANJI HARIBHAI v. LALLU AKHU** . . . **I. L. R., 9 Bom., 285**

s. 7.

See **MAHOMEDAN LAW—GIFT—VALIDITY**
[I L. R., 9 All., 213]

1. ——— s 11—*Toda garas hak—Liability to attachment—Attachment—* A toda garas hak is not exempted from attachment under a decree of a Civil Court by s 11 of the Pensions Act of 1871. The word "pension" in s 11 of the Pensions Act is used in its ordinary and well known sense, viz, that of a periodical allowance or stipend granted, not in respect of any right, privilege, perquisite, or office, but on account of past service or particular merits, or as compensation to dethroned princes, their families, and dependants. A toda garas hak does not come within the meaning of the word "pension," which denotes something different from "a grant of money or revenue" as defined in s 3 of the Act. **SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL v. KHENCHAND JRYCHAND** . . . **I. L. R., 4 Bom., 432**

2. ——— *Attachment of bonus—* Govt. rumpulic he public

TION—concluded.

—containing defamatory statements.

See PRACTICE—CRIMINAL CASES—PETITION FOR BAIL.

[I. L. R., 15 Bom., 488

— for administrative summons.

See ADMINISTRATION.

[3 B. L. R., Ap., 3

— Form of—

See BENGAL TENANCY ACT, s. 158.

[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 602

I. L. R., 24 Calc., 197

— Misstatement in—

See PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF—COSTS.

[14 B. L. R., 394

— Omission in—

See ESTOPPEL—ESTOPPEL BY DEEDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

[I. L. R., 17 Mad., 304

— Power to allow withdrawal of—

See INSOLVENT ACT, s. 7.

[8 B. L. R., 558

I. L. R., 7 Bom., 411

— Power to set aside order dising—

See INSOLVENT ACT, s. 7.

[8 B. L. R., 310

— Registration of—

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(1859, s. 341) . 4 B. L. R., Ap., 103

[8 W. R., 141

— Verification of—

See PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 879

I. L. R., 22 Calc., 491

I. L. R., 28 Calc., 404

KUR, RIGHT OF—

— *Proprietorship in soil.*
ur, or the right of gathering fruits, is a right
e of a certain dominion over the soil.
UND SINGH v. MOHESHUR SINGH
W. R., P. C., 19: 10 Moore's I. A., 81

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— Contract to carry—

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I. L. R., 14 Bom., 147

— Place of worship.

See RIGHT OF SUIT—PUBLIC WORSHIP,
SUITS REGARDING RIGHT OF.

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See CASES UNDER SHIPPING LAW—COLLI-
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PLAINT.

Col.

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1 GENERAL CONSTRUCTION OF PLEADINGS**1 — Pleadings in Courts in India**

—Pleadings in Indian Courts should not be construed with the same strictness as they are in the English Courts *NAWAB NAZIM OF BENOAL v AMBAO BEGUM* 21 W. R, 59

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MORUDDINS OF MOUZH KUNKUNWADY: ENAM-
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[7 W R, P C, 3. 3 Moore's I A, 383]

MOHESH CHUNDER MOOKERJEE v RAMDHUN PAL
[13 W. R, 246]

2 — Primary and

secondary relief—Z and his three minor sons were joint owners of a village which Z hypothecated by deed of simple mortgage to J. Subsequently Z executed another deed of mortgage to J, part of the consideration whereof was the cancellation of the former bond, which was paid off and extinguished accordingly. J, however, fraudulently caused it to appear from the novating document that the former mortgage was still alive, and, after the death of Z, put the bond in suit against Z's widow, who, being ignorant of the fraud, confessed judgment as guardian of her minor sons, and the entire right and interest of Z's heirs were sold in execution of the decree obtained by J. Subsequently the fraud was discovered and Z's sons brought a suit to set aside the execution sale and to recover possession of the

share by amendment of the revenue papers "In regard to the remaining one fourth they prayed for possession 'by right of inheritance to Z' by cancellation of the execution sale and of the fraudulent lien Courts strictness in informal initially set the entire resulting

PLAINT—continued**1 GENERAL CONSTRUCTION OF PLEADINGS—continued**

therefrom as vitiated by fraud and, as secondary relief, to be granted, if the Court should not see its way to setting them off against the property of the plaintiff. *21 W R, 59, re SIKH* . . . 1 L R, 6 All, 406

2 ADMISSION OF PLAINT

3 — Holiday — Stamp duty — The reception of a plaint for arrears of rent by the Collector on Good Friday although by the Circular

been paid at the time *GOBIND KUMAR CHOWDHREY v HAROOPAL NAG*

[3 B L R, Ap, 72 11 W R, 537]

3 FORM AND CONTENTS OF PLAINT**(a) DATE OF CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 — Limitation — Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 26 — In a suit to recover possession plaintiff is bound, under s 26 Act VIII of 1859 to give the date on which he was dispossessed as accurately as possible especially where one of the issues is whether he has been in occupation of the land within twelve years of suit *BOYDONATH SUMBA v OJAN BIBE* 11 W. R, 238

5 — Plaintiff not showing when cause of action arose — A plaintiff is bound by the Civil Procedure Code to show on the face of the plaint that his cause of action accrued within the period of limitation. Where an assignment to himself is a material part of a plaintiff's cause of action, he ought to allege the fact in his plaint *BROOKS v GIBSON* 21 W. R, 47

6 — Objection to cause of action being barred — S 32 of Act VIII of 1859 imposes upon the Court of first instance the duty of taking any legal objection apparent on the face of the plaint, see *Balarao kom Basangonda v. Shigonda valad Kadapa*, 7 Bom. A C, 99, and

be noticed by the Court when receiving the plaint, or if not taken notice of, then it may be at any subsequent stage of the suit *SALUJI KESRAJI v RAJSANGHI JAINSANGHI*

[2 Bom., 169 : 2nd Ed., 162]

7. — Taking plaint off the file — Indefiniteness — Omission to show suit not barred — A plaint which merely stated that the cause of action arose previous to 21st August 1869 and which did not show that the suit was not barred by limitation, was ordered to be taken off the file. *SOVAMULL v SUNABAM ROTTI*

[6 B L R, Ap, 23]

PLAINT—continued.**3. FORM AND CONTENTS OF PLAINT**
—continued.

8. ———— *Plaint not showing when cause of action arose.*—The fact of A's plaint not showing when the cause of action arose is ground for rejecting the plaint, but no ground for finding on the trial that the suit is barred upon an issue raised as to limitation. **KALLYNAUTH SHAW v. RAJEEBLOCHUN MOZOOMDAR**

[2 Ind. Jur., N. S., 343]

9. ———— *Omission to state when cause of action arose in plaint—Amendment of plaint.*—A suit in which the plaint discloses a cause of action falling within the period of limitation should not be dismissed after the framing of issues merely because the Court considers that an erroneous date has been assigned in the plaint as the cause of action. The plaint should be amended. **SHEORAJ SINGH v. NUR KHAN**

7 N. W., 354

(b) FRAME OF SUITS GENERALLY.

10. ———— *Paper referred to in plaint.*—A paper referred to in a plaint is not a part of the plaint. **TOULTON v. GWYTHER**

[Bourke, O. C., 273]

11. ———— *Schedule to plaint—Statement of cause of action.*—The schedule appended to a plaint cannot disclose a cause of action not revealed in the plaint. **MUZHUR HOSSAIN v. DINOBUNDO SEN**

Bourke, O. C., 8; Cor., 94

LUCKEY MONEY DOSSEE v. KHETTER COOMARY DOSSEE

2 Ind. Jur., N. S., 117

12. ———— *Defects in plaint—Plaint showing good cause of action—Ground for dismissal of suit.*—A suit should not be dismissed for mere defects in the plaint, if the evidence shows there is a good cause of action. **GOLAM ALI CHOWDHRY v. PUTTICK CHUNDER**

10 W. R., 460

13. ———— *Plaint showing good cause of action—Ground for dismissal of suit.*—If a plaint discloses a cause of action, a Judge on appeal ought not to dismiss the suit, on the ground merely of defect in the allegations in the plaint. **KASEENAUTH MOOR v. REEJOONISSA**

[Marsh., 193; 1 Hay, 467]

14. ———— *Inaccuracy of language—Ground for dismissal of suit—Construction of plaint.*—A plaintiff's suit should not be dismissed because, in describing his cause of action, strictly accurate language has not been used. A plaint should not be construed literally, but according to the plaintiff's real meaning, unless such meaning is inconsistent with the words used in the plaint, so as to deceive the defendant and prejudice his defence. **INGLIS v. RAM SINGH**

W. R., F. B., 159

PITAMBUR MOOKERJEE v. HURRI NARAIN THAKOOR

W. R., 1864, 50

15. ———— *Want of distinctness in plaint—Ground for dismissal of appeal.*—A suit should not be dismissed at the last

PLAINT—continued.**3. FORM AND CONTENTS OF PLAINT**
—continued.

stage of the proceedings in regular appeal for want of sufficient distinctness in the plaint, but such defect may be cured by examining the plaintiff or his pleader on that point. **JUGMOHUN TEWARREE v. BULDEO NAIK**

3 Agra, 162

ABDOOLLAH v. SHAHA MUJEESSOODDEEN

[15 W. R., 286]

16. ———— *Indistinctness and obscurity of plaint—Ground for refusal to give decree.*—A Court is justified in refusing to give a decree upon a plaint which it deems to be intentionally indistinct and obscure. **MAHOMED HOSSEIN v. KRISHNO CHURN MISSEER**

20 W. R., 147

See RAM DYAL DUTT v. RAM DOOLAL DEB

[11 W. R., 273]

17. ———— *Charges of fraud—Pleading.*—A plaint charging fraud must set forth particulars; general allegations, however strong the words, not even amounting to an averment of fraud of which a Court can take notice. **GUNGA NARAIN GUPTA v. TILUCKRAM CHOWDHY**

[I. L. R., 15 Calc., 533]

L. R., 15 I. A., 119

18. ———— *Mistake in plaint—Ground for dismissal of suit.*—A suit should not be dismissed for what is obviously a mere mistake in the plaint, viz., the erroneous statement of the date of a mortgage made many years before the plaintiff acquired an interest in the property, where all the parties to it were dead, and the deed itself lost. **LALLA DABEE PERSHAD v. BEHAREE LALL**

3 Agra, 33

MOHUN LALL v. NOOR KHAN

3 Agra, 218

19. ———— *Return and amendment of plaint—Ground for dismissal of suit.*—A suit cannot be dismissed merely on the grounds that the plaint did not contain a specification of the land in the defendant's possession, and that there was an error in the plaint in the description of the defendant's residence. **REZA ALI v. PURNANAND CHUCKERBUTTY**

[6 B. L. R., Ap., 84; 14 W. R., 474]

20. ———— *Suit for account—Principal and agent.*—Discussion as to form of plaint in suits for an account. **GOBIND MOHUN CHUCKERBUTTY v. SHERIFF**

I. L. R., 7 Calc., 169; 8 C. L. R., 357

SHOOSHI BHOOSUN PAL v. GURU CHURN MOOKHOPADHYA

[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 89; 8 C. L. R., 285]

21. ———— *Money, Suits for—Suits for sums due on taking accounts—Civil Procedure Code, s. 50.*—Under s. 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), if a plaintiff seeks the recovery of money, the plaintiff must state the precise amount so far as the case admits; while in a suit for the amount which will be found due on taking unsettled accounts, the plaint need only state approximately the amount sued for. As in the former instance the precise amount, so in the latter the approximate amount stated in the plaint, must be

PLAINT—continued**3 FORM AND CONTENTS OF PLAINT—continued**

taken to be the amount of value of the subject-matter of the suit for purposes of jurisdiction **KRUSHALCHAND MULCHAND v. NAGINDAS MOTI CHAND** I L R, 12 Bom, 675

22 — Partnership suit—Civil Procedure Code 1877, sch I form 113—The plaint in a partnership suit ought to be framed on the lines of form 113 in sch IV of the Code, and the accounts should be taken as prayed in that form **RAM CHUNDER SHAHA v. MANICK CHUNDER MA NIKA** I L R, 7 Cal, 428 9 C L R, 157

23 — Suit by sole surviving partner to recover partnership debt—In a suit brought by a sole surviving partner to recover a partnership debt, the plaint is properly framed ought to allege that the debt of which recovery is prayed was a partnership debt that the deceased partner had died before the suit and that the suit was brought by the plaintiff as surviving partner for his own benefit and that of the estate, but the suit should not be dismissed merely because the plaint did not contain these averments **Jell v Douglas & B & Ald, 374** **GOBIND PRASAD v. CHANDAR SERRAE** I L R, 9 All, 486

24 — Suit to remove bunds on river—Interruption to flow of water—How a plaint should be framed in a suit for removal of certain bunds which interrupted the plaintiff's right to a flow of water from a river, considered **COVER v. WARDS v. LILANUND SINGH** [4 B L R, Ap, 30 13 W, R, 49]

25 — Suit for fishing in tank without permission—Suit for damages and trespass—Where the owner of a tank wishes to bring a suit against a person for fishing in the tank without his permission, the plaint should be framed, and should be reason of **LUKHMORI** L R, 509

6 — Suit to set aside deed of sale—Civil Procedure Code, s 50—Inconsistent causes

in the plaint that it was a forgery, and that, if it was not a forgery, its execution had been obtained by fraud, and that it was moreover, void for want of consideration: *Held* that the gist of the plaintiff's charge against the defendant being that she had never executed a sale deed in his favour, and that the document set up by him was a forgery. It was not competent to the plaintiff to combine with this charge as an alternative the wholly inconsistent charge that if she did execute the document, no consideration was received by her or that fraud had been practised upon her **Mahomed Buksh Khan v. Hossein Bibi, 1 L R, 15 Cal, 684** L R, 10 I A, 81, followed **ITYAPPA v. RAMALAKSHMAMMA** I L R, 13 Mad, 549

PLAINT—continued**3 FORM AND CONTENTS OF PLAINT—continued**

27 — Suit for reliefs inconsistent with each other—Ground for dismissing suit—*Held* that the fact that a plaintiff claims in his plaint two alternative reliefs which are inconsistent with each other is no ground in itself for the dismissal of the suit **Iyappa v Ramalakshammamma, 1 L R, 13 Mad, 549** dismissed from **Mahomed Buksh Khan v. Hossein Bibi, 1 L R, 15 Cal, 684** L R 15 I A, 81, referred to **JINO v. MANON** [I L R, 18 All, 125]

(c) PLAINTIFFS

28 — Suit by a firm—Per PEACOCK, C J—A suit by a firm should not be brought in the name of the firm but in the names of the members who constitute the firm **PELIN BEHARI SEN v. WATSON** B L R, Sup Vol, 804

S C. POOLIN BEHARIE SEN v. WATSON [9 W R, 180]

GOSSAIN GUNGA DUTT BHARTTIE v. DABER DASS BABOO 25 W R, 118

29 — Suit by club—Goods supplied to a member—Parties—An action to recover the price of goods supplied to a member of a non proprietary club or on his responsibility cannot be brought in the name of the secretary of the club **MICHAEL v. BRIGGS** I L R, 14 Mad, 362

30 — Suit by company—Corporation, Suit by—Plaintiff Misdescription of Civil Procedure Code (Act XIX of 1882) s 435—Com

company' and the claim made in the plaint was a claim made on behalf of the company. It was not suggested that the A Company was a company authorized to sue or be sued in the name of an officer or trustee, nor was it shown that it was registered as a corporation under s 41 of the Indian Companies Act. *Held* that the suit was badly framed and that it should be dismissed **CAMPBELL v. JACKSON** [I L R, 12 Cal, 41]

31 — Form of plaint in suit by company in liquidation—Companies Act (VI of 1882) s 144—*Held* that a plaint in a suit by a bank in liquidation in which the plaintiff was described as 'The Official Liquidator, Himalaya Bank Limited, in liquidation,' and which was also subscribed and verified in the same terms, was not a valid plaint, having regard to the terms of s 144 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and that the defect could not be cured by amendment. *In re Winterbottom, L R, 18 Q B D, 446*, referred to **GHULAM MUHAMMAD v. HIMALAYA BANK** [I L R, 17 All, 292]

32 — Suit by Official Liquidator—Description of plaintiff—Companies Act (VI of 1882), s 144—Civil Procedure Code,

to a suit to recover a debt to be gone into liquidation; the plaintiff as "The Official Liquidator, Limited, in liquidation," and verified in the same manner by the defendant, the defendant, but after the period of the suit had expired, so as to make the suit, Limited, in liquidation, Full Bench that the plaintiff had not complied with the provisions of the Act of 1882; and that, even if it were held that the amendment made was valid, it did not introduce a new cause of action as to let in the operation of the Act.

Ghulam Muhammad v. The Liquidator, Limited, in liquidation. 17 All., 292, overruled. 18 Q. B. D., 446. *AD YUSUF v. HIMALAYA*. I. L. R., 18 All., 198

Civil Procedure Code—Corporation—
The corporation contemned in the Civil Procedure is a corporation, that is, a corporation created by the consent of the sovereign, or by the consent of the Sovereign. A suit by an unregistered and in the names of the members of the corporation. If this is not done, the suit is either a corporation nor a corporation or be sued in the name of the corporation. As to make the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, s. 435, applicable, the *Kylash Chandra Roy v. The Muhammadan Association of Calcutta*. I. L. R., 6 All., 284; and *Order of Foreign Missions of New York*, I. L. R., 16 All., 167. *ANCHAITI AKHARA KALAN*. I. L. R., 20 All., 167

on behalf of minor—
an—Description of plaintiff—
necessary for the mother to appear in the plaint, when the suit is brought by her as mother of her child. *SEE DEBIA v. RAM KUMOL*. 17 W. R., 144

Description of frame of suit.—In a suit brought by his next friend it is necessary for the plaintiff to have a certificate provided he have, in fact, per- sue. Where a suit was brought for self and as guardian, and it was objected that it was not in the names of A and his friend and guardian,—*Held* that the suit was not improper and ought not to be held

of A and of B suing by A as if the suit had been properly framed. *ALIM BUKSH FAKIR v. JHALO BIBI*. I. L. R., 12 Calc., 48

36. *Suit by manager of minors' property—Beng. Act IV of 1870.*—A suit brought by minors through the manager of their property as next friend must follow the form prescribed by Bengal Act IV of 1870. *JOYRAM LALL MAHTOON v. STEWART*. 20 W. R., 453

37. *Suit against administrator of minor for an account—Minors Act (Bombay), XX of 1864—Misconduct.*—A plaintiff under Act XX of 1864 by a relative of a minor against his administrator must specify one or more facts of misconduct, or assign some satisfactory reason for apprehending an injury to the estate of the minor by the administrator; otherwise it will be held to contain no cause of action. *DAMODARDAS MANIKLAL v. UTAMARAM MANIKLAL*. 10 Bom., 414

38. *Suit brought in name of idol of temple.*—A suit relating to property alleged to belong to a temple cannot be in the name of the idol of the temple; the manager is the proper person to be plaintiff in the suit. *THAKUR RAGHUNATHJI MAHARAJ v. SHAH LAI CHAND*. I. L. R., 19 All., 330

39. *Misdescription of plaintiff—Suit for rent.*—Plaintiff sued for rent, describing herself as holding a dar-mirasi jote, and the lower Appellate Court treated that description of her jote as misdescriptive, because the jumma-wasil-baki papers called her a mirasi ijaradar, and other papers showed her to be a dar-mirasi talukhdar. *Held* on special appeal that the misdescription, if there were any, was an utterly insufficient ground for throwing out plaintiff's claim. *BHOODUN MOYEE DASSEE v. RUFFICK MUNDLE*. 17 W. R., 17

40. *Residence—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, ss. 50-52—Description of defendant.*—To describe the plaintiff as residing in Chitpore Road in the town of Calcutta is not a sufficient description, under s. 50 of the Civil Procedure Code, of his place of abode; nor is it sufficient under that section to describe the defendant as formerly of Calcutta without alleging that the plaintiff has been unable to ascertain his place of residence more definitely. *SOLOMON v. ABDOL AZIZ*

[4 C. L. R., 366]

(d) DEFENDANTS.

41. *Description of defendant—Act VIII of 1859, s. 26—Titles of honour.*—Where the Government has recognized a person as having a right to bear particular titles, a plaintiff in a suit against such person does not contain "the description of the defendant" in accordance with s. 26 of Act VIII of 1859 if such titles are omitted. In such a case the plaintiff should, on the objection

PLAINT—continued**3 FORM AND CONTENTS OF PLAINT**
—continued

being taken by the defendant, be ordered to amend the plaint, and if such order is not complied with, the plaint should be rejected. **MAHARAJA OF VIZI ANAGRAM v. LAKSHMI CHALLAYA**

[12 B L R, P C, 443 18 W. R, 301

Reversing decision of 'High Court in SETA RAMA KRISHNA KAYUDAPPA RANGA RAO v. VIJAYA RAMA GAJAPATY 3 Mad, 31

42 ——— *Act VIII of 1859, s 26—Title of honour*—The object of s 26 Act VIII of 1859, is to identify the parties to the suit, and where it was clear on the defendant's own admission that the right party was sued, an objection by the defendant that the plaint was bad as it omitted to style him "Roy Bahadur," was overruled. **KISSEN CHAND GOLACHA v. MEGHAJ KUTUBIA ROY** [12 B L R, 445 note. 12 W. R, 450

43 ——— *Suit against firm—Partners*—In an action against a firm the names of the partners should be specified in the plaint, and a summons served on one or more of its members if resident within the jurisdiction. **YEKNATH BABAJI v. CHAND KAHANJI** 1 Bom, 85

44 ——— *Suit against a corporation or company—Act VIII of 1859, s 26*—A plaint described the defendants as C S, Deputy Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, and W B L District Engineer of Rajmehal and Beerbhoom who were made joint defendants. The real defendants were the East Indian Railway Company. Held the plaint did not contain the description of the defendants under s 26, Act VIII of 1859. The company should be sued in its corporate name. **RAM DAS SEN v. COLLECTOR of MOORSHEDABAD** [2 B L R, 8 N, 6

S C RAM DOSS SEN v. STEPHENSON [10 W. R, 386

NUREEN CHUNDER PAUL v. STEPHENSON [15 W R, 534

45 ——— *Bom Act III of 1867, s 11—Cantonment committee—Contracts entered into a corporate character—Liability to be sued on such contracts as a corporation*—The plaintiffs sued the Poona Cantonment Committee to recover damages for breach of a conservancy contract. The committee was created by rules made by the Local Government under s 11 of Bombay Act III of 1867. The committee ordinarily consisted of certain officials acting *ex officio*. It was part of their duty to provide for the management and regulation of public roads, of conservancy, and drainage within the cantonment. They defrayed the expenses of such management out of the cantonment fund placed at their disposal. The defendants contended that the suit was not properly framed, and that all the members of the committee should be made parties. Held that the suit was properly constituted. The rules by which the committee was created did, by implication, though not

PLAINT—continued**3 FORM AND CONTENTS OF PLAINT**
—continued

racter. **CANTONMENT COMMITTEE, POONA v. BAJJI BAMANJI** I L R, 14 Bom, 286

46. ——— *Suit against company—Ignorance of names of persons forming company—*

[8 W. R, 45

47 ——— *Suit by Bank for money against executrix—Description of parties—Order returning plaint for amendment*—A suit was brought by the manager of M Bank against the executrix of B to recover a sum of money as due

of the deceased B. The Court of first instance returned the plaint for amendment under s 53 of the Civil Procedure Code, because the defendant was not properly described. Held that this ground failed, because it was clear that the defendant was stated to be the executrix of the deceased, and the suit was brought against her in that capacity. **MUS-SOORIE BANK v. BARLOW** I L R, 9 All, 186

48 ——— *Liability of the Secretary of a Club in respect of a contract entered into for the benefit of the members of the Club*—Held that the secretary of a club could not, unless he specially accepted a personal liability, be sued personally on a contract entered into on behalf of the members of the club by his predecessor in office, nor could the members of a club collectively be sued through the secretary as their representative. **NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES CLUB v. SADDULLAH** I L R, 20 All, 497

49 ——— *Suit against unregistered company—Form of suit—Parties*—When a com-

statant in his plaint that he has been unable to discover who the individual members of the company are. **Koylash Chunder Roy v. Ellis**, 8 W R, 45, considered. **North Western Provinces Club v. Saddullah**, I L R, 20 All, 497, followed. **GANESHA SINGH v. MUNDI FOREST CO** I L R, 21 All, 346

(e) BOUNDARIES

50 ——— *Omission to specify boundaries—Suit for land*—A suit to recover land without defining boundaries cannot be maintained, be cause, if decreed, the decree could not be executed

PLAINT—continued.

3. FORM AND CONTENTS OF PLAINT
—continued.

MAHOMED ISMAIL v. LALLA DHUNDUR KISHORE
NARAIN 25 W. R., 39

51. ———— *Effect of omission on execution of decree.*—The mere omission from the schedule annexed to a plaint of the boundaries of other specifications of land will not exclude from the operation of the decree matters which are by name strictly claimed in the plaint and referred to as such in the decree, and which do not need any further specification. SHIB NARAIN BANERJEE v. RAM NARAIN LUSKUR 20 W. R., 142

52. ———— *Want of identification of the land in dispute—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1852), ss. 53, 54, and 566.*—There is no provision in the Civil Procedure Code authorizing the dismissal of a suit on the ground that the land in dispute, as described in the plaint, cannot be identified, and that therefore the decree will be incapable of execution. KAZEM SHEIK v. DANESH SHEIK 1 C. W. N., 574

See RAJNARAIN DAS v. SHAMA NANDO DAS CHOWDHRY I. L. R., 26 Cal., 845

53. ———— *Specification of boundaries—Suit to prevent infringement of rights over land.*—Where the object of a suit is to prevent the plaintiff's rights over certain lands from being infringed upon, the boundaries of the lands should be given in the plaint. AJOODHIA LALL v. GUMANI LALL [2 C. L. R., 134

54. ———— *Description of immoveable property—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 26, cl. 5—Suit for land.*—Under Act VIII of 1859, s. 26, cl. 5, all that it is necessary for plaintiff to do is to describe the property in such a manner as may suffice for identification; it is not absolutely necessary to set forth the boundaries. ARTABOODDEEN v. SHUMSOODDEEN MULLICK 13 W. R., 461

55. ———— *Description of estate—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 26, cls. (4) and (5)—Boundaries, Specification of.*—From cls. (4) and (5) of s. 26 of Act VIII of 1859, it would appear that, where a whole estate bearing a name is sued for, the boundaries need not be given. RAMDOYAL KHAN v. AJOODHIA RAM KHAN [I. L. R., 2 Cal., 1: 25 W. R., 425

56. ———— *Description of property—Indistinctness of boundaries—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 26.*—The indistinctness of boundaries is, under Act VIII of 1859, not a cause of non-suit. JANOKEE CHOWDHURANEE v. DWARKANATH CHOWDHRY 1 Hay, 555

57. ———— *Effect of misdescription—Misdescription of area and boundaries—Suit for enhancement.*—As to the effect of misdescription of area and boundaries in a suit for enhancement of rent. TABINEE CHURN SANNYAL v. MOHIMA CHUNDER SHAHA 22 W. R., 426

58. ———— *Procedure on omission to specify boundaries—Amending plaint.*—In a

PLAINT—continued.

3. FORM AND CONTENTS OF PLAINT
—continued.

suit in which the plaintiff claimed several plots of land, but did not specify the boundaries in respect of one of them, it was held that the proper course was for the Court to call upon the plaintiff to amend his plaint. JONAB ALI MOLLAH v. GOLAM ASSAD CHOWDHRY 21 W. R., 187

59. ———— *Procedure in case of irregularity in form of plaint—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 26, cl. 5—Amendment of plaint.*—If a plaint be drawn not in accordance with the provisions of cl. 5, s. 26, Act VIII of 1859, the plaintiff ought to be allowed to amend the plaint without the suit being at once dismissed. BISSUNDEN NARAIN SHAHEE v. GUNGERKISSEN SHAHEE 2 Hay, 351

60. ———— *Contents of plaint—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 26, 27.*—Under s. 26, Act VIII of 1859, the plaint is intended to be a statement of facts, and not merely a prayer for relief. The words "cause of action" in that section, as distinguished from the "relief sought for" and the "subject of the claim," mean the grounds entitling the plaintiff to the remedy he seeks. HURCHURN DOSS v. HAZAREEMULL 1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 12

61. ———— *Suit for breach of contract—Sale and delivery of goods—Omission to allege readiness and willingness to pay on delivery.*—In a suit by the plaintiffs to recover damages from the defendant, a surety upon a contract to deliver coffee to the plaintiffs, the plaint did not allege the willingness of the plaintiff to pay on delivery. Held on special appeal that such allegation was no necessary, its absence not having prejudiced the defendant. PIERCE v. OPENDRA SHETTI GANAPATHY [7 Mad., 364

62. ———— *Suit for contribution—Requisites of claim.*—A claim for contribution should distinctly set forth the amounts due by each party sued, failing which the plaint should be rejected. BHOLANATH CHATTERJEE v. INDER CHAND DOOGUR [14 W. R., 373

(f) SPECIAL CASES.

63. ———— *Suit for damages for tort—Rules of English law.*—Plaints must state the relief sought for, the subject of the claim, the cause of action; and when it accrued; and in suits for damages for injury done, the nature of the injury ought to be set out. The strict rules of English law do not necessarily apply to plaints in this country. MOHESH CHUNDER MOOKERJEE v. RAMDHUN PAL [13 W. R., 248

In every such plaint, plaintiff should name the amount of damages which he seeks to recover as compensation for the injury of which he complains. GIRDHARLAL DAYALDAS v. JAGANNATH GIRDHAR-BHAI 10 Bom., 182

64. ———— *Suit for declaration of title and to have sale set aside—Amendment of plaint.*—Where a person, by right of inheritance,

PLAINT—continued**3 FORM AND CONTENTS OF PLAINT**
—concluded

sued for a declaration of his title to a share in a certain sum of money to which the defendants laid claim and the defendants met that allegation by setting up a sale which the plaintiff admitted.—*Held* that the plaintiff was bound to mention in his plaint the fact that he had parted with his title and to

at some time within the period of limitation applicable to the case. If sufficient cause exists the Court may require the plaintiff to amend the plaint
ABUDIN KHAN v ZIA UL NISSA

[I. L. R., 6 Bom., 309]

65 ——— Suit for possession and

in 1854 the defendant pleaded that he held on a permanent lease subject to a fixed quit rent, that he and his ancestors had held on that tenure since and previously to the permanent settlement. *Held* that as the plaintiff praying for the recovery of possession proceeded on the ground amongst others of the validity of the grant relied on by the defendant the question as to the validity of the permanent kottu bandi tenure claimed by the defendant was properly open for determination in the present suit. *VAIRI CHARLA SURYA NARAYANA v NADIMINTI BHAGAVAT PATANJALI SHASTRI*

3 Mad., 120

66 ——— Suit for redemption of mortgage—Title. Existence and proof of Limitation—Is a suit for possession of land by redemption of a mortgage the very nature of which presupposes that the possession of the defendant or his predecessor was lawful the plaintiff must in his plaint show the title upon which he relies and therefore a title subsisting at the date of suit. Unless he gives *prima facie* evidence to show that his suit is within time he fails to prove his title or subsisting right to the property. *Philippis v Philippis* I. R. 4 Q. B. D. 127. *Daukias v Lord Penrhyn* I. R. 4 Ap. Cas. 51. *Radha Gobind Roy Sahab v Inglio* 7 C. L. R. 364. *Rao Karan Singh v Bakar Ali Khan* I. R. 9 I. A. 99. *Rajah Kishen Dutt Panday v Narendar Bahadur Singh* I. R. 3 I. A. 85. *Ram Chandra Apay v Balaji Bhurur* I. L. R., 9 Bom. 137 and other cases referred to. *PARMA NUND MISR v SAHIB ALI* I. L. R., 11 All., 438

4 VERIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

67 ——— Inability to verify—Civil Procedure Code 1859 s. 28—Generally plaintiffs should be verified by the plaintiff. The exception under s. 28 Act VIII of 1859, in favour of persons unable to verify should be separately pleaded and

PLAINT—continued**4 VERIFICATION AND SIGNATURE**
—continued

considered in each case. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF MOHESUR BUKHSH SINGH

[5 W. R., Mis., 33]

to rank or station to see that plaints and written statements are subscribed and verified by the parties in person except when unable to do so by reason of absence or other good cause when they may be allowed to be subscribed and verified by competent persons only. *KERNOO SINGH ROY v ESHAN CHUNDER ROY*

[6 W. R., 213]

69 ——— Duty of Court on presentation of plaint—A Court ought never to allow a person other than the plaintiff to verify the plaint save strictly under the exception on which the law permits—namely, where the plaintiff by reason of absence or other good cause is unable to subscribe it (see Act VIII of 1859 s. 28). Whenever the plaint is not presented by the plaintiff in person the Court should satisfy itself that the verification is actually signed by the plaintiff. *NURSING DEB v RAM MOHUN MOOKREJEE*

Marsh, 176

RAM MOHUN MOOKREJEE v NURSING DEB

[W. R., F. B., 54 1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 63
1 Hay, 378]

by a person other than the plaintiff the Court must exercise the power vested in it by s. 28 Act VIII of 1859 and must decide whether or not the plaintiff by reason of absence or other good cause is unable to subscribe and verify the plaint himself. *MOHESUR BUKHSH SINGH v SHRO NABAIN SINGH*

[6 W. R., Mis., 59]

71 ——— Absence on other good ground—A plaintiff may be excused from verifying his plaint not only by reason of his absence but also for any other good cause to the satisfaction of the Court. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF LRELA NUND SINGH

7 W. R., 168

72 ——— Verification by person other than plaintiff—Notice—When a plaint is subscribed and verified by a person other than the

cedore. *PUDDOMOKREY DOSSEE v SHAMA CHURN CHUCKERBUTTY*

1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 226

73

Plaint

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beheld, a verification which does not distinguish how

PLAINT—continued.**4. VERIFICATION AND SIGNATURE**
—continued.

much is true to the knowledge of the person making it, and what is alleged to be true on information and belief, does not fulfil the requirements of s. 52, Act X of 1857. **SOLOMON v. ANDOOL AZIZ**

[4 C. L. R., 360]

74. — Personal knowledge of facts
—*Information and belief—Personal knowledge—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), ss. 50, 51—Act VII of 1879, s. 11.*—In all cases, whether a plaintiff is verified by the plaintiff or by some other person, the party verifying should state shortly what paragraphs he verifies of his own knowledge, and what paragraphs he believes to be true from the information of others. **IN THE MATTER OF UPENDRO LALL ROSE** I. L. R., 6 Calc., 675; 7 C. L. R., 413

75. — Civil Procedure Code, s. 52—Form of verification of plaintiff.—In order to constitute a proper verification of a plaintiff within the meaning of s. 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it is necessary for the person verifying, if all the facts are within his knowledge, to state distinctly that they are to his knowledge true; and if he has knowledge as to some and only information and belief as to others, to state to which he speaks from his knowledge and to which from his information and belief. A verification in the form—"To the limit (or extent) of my knowledge the purport of this is true," is not such a verification as satisfies the requirements of s. 52 of the Code. **In the matter of Upendro Lal Bose, I. L. R., 6 Calc., 675, referred to. GIRDHARI v. KANHAIYA LAL** I. L. R., 15 All., 59

76. — Allegation of fraud—Practice.—In a case where the plaintiff's set up gross fraud, and where the case depends mainly upon the personal knowledge of the plaintiffs, it is imperative on the plaintiffs, or one of them, to verify the plaintiff. **PROTAP CHUNDER BANERJEE v. KRISHTO KISHORE SHARMA** I. L. R., 8 Calc., 885

See JARDINE, SKINNER & Co. v. SHURNOMYEE
[24 W. R., 215]

77. — Allegation of fraud.—Where a plaintiff contained numerous allegations of fraud some of which must have been true or false to the plaintiff's own knowledge, and was signed and verified on the plaintiff's behalf by his general attorney,—*Held* that the defendants must reasonably require the plaintiff to subscribe and verify the plaintiff himself, and that he should so subscribe and verify. **RAJAH OF TOMKUTI v. BRAIDWOOD**

[I. L. R., 9 All., 505]

78. — Effect of non-verification by real plaintiff—Benami mortgage.—In a suit for possession after foreclosure, defendants urged that C (and not A and B, the plaintiffs) was the actual

PLAINT—continued.**4. VERIFICATION AND SIGNATURE**
—continued.

mesne profits in favour of C, the plaintiff, the fact that C had not verified is not sufficient ground for dismissing the suit. **MOHANLALL MITTRA v. BISHNU TERJEE** I. B. L.

S. C. ROY MOHUN LALL MITTRA v. DUREE DEBIA

79. — Partners.—Where the plaintiffs described themselves as carrying on business under the name of C & Co. Held that there was no irregularity in the plaintiff being signed by C & Co. and verified by one of the partners. **LACHLAN v. J.** [5 B. L.]

80. — partner of the firm—Act VIII of 1859—Practice.—By the practice of the Code, if a partner brought by a firm, one partner can obtain special leave, verify the plaintiff on behalf of his co-partners, and also on behalf of his co-partners. Whether such a practice is correct or not, is not allowed to continue. **RAMCHAND LALL**

81. — False verification by mooktear—Civil Procedure Code.—The verification of a plaintiff signed by the plaintiff by her mooktear, and what is false, but attempts to do what is true, is not a false verification. **RAMCHAND LALL** meaning of s. 24, Act VIII of 1859. **v. ENAYET HOSSEIN**

[W. R., F. B., 4
1 Ind.]

82. — Subscription.—*Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 51.*—The Code of Civil Procedure (Act X of 1877) may in its discretion admit a plaintiff subscribed by an authorized agent. **SURKOMYEE v. POOLIN BEHARY M.**

83. — Code, 1877, ss. 36, 51.—S. 36, read of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act X of 1877) that a plaintiff which may be presented by an agent may in like manner be subscribed by an agent. That subscription would be a complete verification. **DHUNPUT SINGH BAHADOOR v. JHO**

84. — Signature by agent—Civil Procedure Code amended by Act XII of 1879.—In a plaintiff, signed by a person holding a power of attorney to sue on behalf of the plaintiff, signed within the meaning of the

PLAINT—continued.**4 VERIFICATION AND SIGNATURE**
—continued.

fication by such a person should be made in the presence of the Court unless the Court be satisfied that there is sufficient ground for dispensing with his attendance
KASTALINO v RUSTOMJI DADABHOY

[I L R, 4 Bom, 488]

85. —
 and verified
 of the minor
 Court — A

appointed
 behalf of
 Mamlat-
 dar's Court.—Held that the pleader appointed by her could sign and verify the plaint
SAIFULLA v. HAJI MIYA
 I L R, 24 Bom, 238

86. — Verification by unauthorized person.—Removal from file—Practice—When a plaint has been verified by a person who has not shown to the Court that he is a person competent to verify it, the Court will order the plaint to be removed from the file.
OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. v STEELE
 1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 39

a suit on the ground that the plaint was verified by an agent, when it might and ought to have been verified by the plaintiff himself. Held that, the plaint

supplied **GOKUL CHUNDER v BUREEK HEGUM**
 [Marsh, 344:2 Hay, 325]

88. — False verification.—Waster

ment and had not objected to the verification, it was the duty of the Munsif to dispose of the case on its

[24 W. R., 71]

89. — Objection to verification—

GHOSAL v SUTOOP CHUNDER DASS

[12 W R, 465]

PLAINT—continued**4 VERIFICATION AND SIGNATURE**
—continued.

90. — Signature of plaint by one of several co plaintiffs—Parties named as co-plaintiffs—Civil Procedure Code (XIV of 1892), ss 50 and 34—Limitation—It is not necessary that

plaints (and at a time when he could not have

record already. Held that all the joint creditors

parties **MOHINI MOHUN DAS v RUNGSHI BUDDAN SABA DAS**
 I L R, 17 Calc, 560

91. — Sufficiency of verification—Civil Procedure Code, s 53—A suit was brought by the manager of the M Bank against the executrix of B to recover a sum of money as due upon a bond executed by B in favour of the Bank. The plaint began thus "George Henry Webb, Manager of the abovenamed plaintiff's business, states as follows," and proceeded to state that the deceased was, at the time of his death, "indebted to the plaintiff," and to set forth the cause of action in detail. It was signed and verified thus "For the M Bank, Limited, G H. Webb, manager." The Court of first instance returned the plaint for amendment under s 53 of the Civil Procedure Code because the plaint

plaint applied to the case of the plaintiff Bank, and the plaint sufficiently fulfilled the requirements of the Code that the facts which the plaintiff considers essential should be concisely and clearly set out, and that the verification should be made by some one acquainted with these facts
MESSEORIE BANK v. BARLOW
 I L R, 8 All, 188

Company—The Manager at Lucknow of the local branch of the Delhi and London Bank was authorized by a power-of attorney under the seal of the company in London, to sue for debts due to the Bank, and to substitute any person for himself, besides doing other acts of management. A power of attorney, executed by him as manager, appointing the accountant of the Bank to be its attorney in Lucknow, did not contain express authority to the person so empowered to sue

PLAINT—continued.**4. VERIFICATION AND SIGNATURE**
—continued.

against defendants, of whom some objected that he was not authorized to sign and verify the plaint. *Held* that s. 51, Civil Procedure Code, regulating proceedings by or on behalf of ordinary plaintiffs, did not apply, but that s. 435 was applicable, the acting manager appointed as abovementioned being a principal officer of the Bank Corporation within the meaning of that section. **DELHI AND LONDON BANK v. OLDHAM** . . . **I. L. R., 21 Cal., 60**
[**L. R., 20 I. A., 139**

93. ——— Suit by agent of an unincorporated society—*Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 435—Corporation.*—A suit in ejectment as against a trespasser was brought by a person signing the plaint as “for and as Superintendent and Principal Officer of the Estate of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of New York.” The plaintiff was not shown to be a member of the Board, nor did he set up any possessory title of his own. *Held* that, inasmuch as the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of New York was not a corporation or company authorized to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or trustee within the meaning of s. 435 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and also as the person signing the plaint in the manner above described did not profess to be suing on his own possessory title to the land in respect of which ejectment was claimed, the suit must be dismissed. *Jaiyopal v. Kauleshar Roy, Weekly Notes, All. (1882), 132; Muhammed Yusuf v. Sukhnath, Weekly Notes, All. (1887), 55; and Asher v. Whitlock, L. R., 1 Q. B., 1, distinguished.* **YUSUF BEG v. BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW YORK IN AMERICA** **I. L. R., 16 All., 420**

94. ——— Result of defective verification—*Amendment—Procedure—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 52, 53, and 578—Irregularity not affecting merits.*—If the verification of a plaint is discovered to be defective at any time whilst the suit is before the Court of first instance, the plaint may be amended by the Court. If such defect be not discovered until the suit comes on appeal before an Appellate Court, such Court may, if it thinks fit, return the plaint to the Court of first instance to be amended by it. But where the defect is such that it is covered by the provisions of s. 578 of the Code of Civil Procedure, there is no necessity for the Appellate Court to take any steps to procure the amendment of the plaint. In any event, a defect in the verification of a plaint will not of necessity result in the dismissal of the suit. *Balgobind Das v. Ganno Bibi, Weekly Notes, All. (1896), 75, referred to.* A plaint filed by three joint plaintiffs was verified by each in the form: “The contents of the petition of plaint are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.” *Held* that this form of verification, though not free from ambiguity, was in substantial compliance with the provisions of s. 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure. **RAJIT RAM v. KATESAR NATH** **I. L. R., 18 All., 396**

95. ——— Plaint verified when in an incomplete state—*Amendment of plaint to*

PLAINT—continued.**4. VERIFICATION AND SIGNATURE**
—concluded.

correct defective verification.—The substantial portion of a plaint, consisting of the statement of the claim of the plaintiffs and the prayer, was written upon two sheets of plain paper and verified by the plaintiffs. Subsequently to the affixing of the plaintiff's signatures, a front sheet, consisting of a piece of stamped paper with the name of the Court and the names and addresses of the parties, was added, and the plaint thus composed filed in Court. *Held* that the verification was defective, but that the suit ought not to have been dismissed. The plaintiffs ought to have been allowed an opportunity of amending the plaint by making a proper verification. **FATEH CHAND v. MANSAB RAI** . . . **I. L. R., 20 All., 442**

GANGA SAHAI v. MUHAMMAD ALI JAN KHAN
[**I. L. R., 20 All., 444 note**

FAKIR CHAND v. MUKESH DAS
[**I. L. R., 20 All., 445 note**

96. ——— Plaint not signed by plaintiff or his authorized agent—*Effect of such want of signature—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 51, 578.*—The mere fact that the plaint in a suit has not been signed by the plaintiff named therein or by any person duly authorized by him in that behalf as required by s. 51 of the Code of Civil Procedure will not necessarily make the plaint absolutely void. A defect in the signature of the plaint, or the absence of signature, where it appears that the suit was in fact filed with the knowledge and by the authority of the plaintiff named therein, may be waived by the defendant, or, if necessary, cured by amendment at any stage of the suit, and having regard to s. 578 of the Code of Civil Procedure, is not a ground for interference in appeal. *Rajit Ram v. Katesar Nath, I. L. R., 18 All., 396, and Mohini Mohun Das v. Bangsi Buddan Saha Das, I. L. R., 17 Cal., 580, referred to.* *Marghub Ahmad v. Nihal Ahmad, Weekly Notes, All., 1899, 55, overruled.* *Mahabir Prasad v. Wahid Alam, Weekly Notes, All. (1891), 152, distinguished.* *Katesar Nath v. Aggyan, Weekly Notes, All. (1894), 95, and Badri Prasad v. Bhagwati Dhar, I. L. R., 16 All., 240, discussed.* **BAEDEO v. SMIDT** **I. L. R., 22 All., 55**

5. AMENDMENT OF PLAINT.

97. ——— Power to amend—*Appellate Court.*—A plaint cannot be amended in an Appellate Court. **ABDUL GURFOOR v. NUR BANU**
[**I. B. L. R., A. C., 78: 10 W. R., 111**

98. ——— *Appellate Court—Objection to plaint.*—An Appellate Court is competent at any stage to allow objections to be taken to an apparent defect in the plaint. **COLVIN, COWIE, v. ELIAS** **2 B. L. R., A. C., 212: 11 W. R., 40**

99. ——— *Act VIII of 1859.*—The Court has power to amend a plaint after it has been filed, although no express power to do so is given by Act VIII of 1859. Under Act VIII of

PLAINT—continued**5 AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued.**

1859, the Court has power to make all such amendments first in the plaint and afterwards in the issues, as may be necessary, in order to bring about a fair and proper trial of the matter which the plaintiff comes into Court to have tried. **GABIND CHANDRA DUTT v. GANGA DHYE NALIT MOHUN DAS v. GANGA DHYE** 7 B L R, 333

SAHJI KESRAJI v. RAJSANGJI JAIBSANGJI
[2 Bom, 169 2nd Ed, 162]

100 ————— *Civil Proce*

that it is the intention of the Legislature that all matters in dispute should be disposed of in the same suit. The proviso to s 53 is not intended to interfere with this. **SARAL CHAND MITTER v. MOHUN BISHI** I L R, 25 Cal, 371 [3 C W N, 16, 201]

101 ————— *Discretion of Judge—Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, s 53*—The amendment of a plaint under s 53 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) is in the discretion of the Judge, and is not the right of the suitor in all circumstances. It is not enough for a plaintiff to show that the amendment does not alter the character of the suit. **TAPIRAN v. SADU** [I L R, 21 Bom, 570]

102 ————— *Civil Procedure Code s 53—Limitation—Area of property claimed in suit for pre-emption described as less than the true area*—A Court is not precluded from

by mistake as being of a slightly less area than it was in reality. *Held* that the Court had power and ought to have allowed the plaint to be amended, and that the amendment was not precluded by the fact that at the time when the application for amendment was made, the limitation for the suit had expired. *Held* also that such misdescription would not render the suit liable to the objection that the plaintiff had sought to pre-empt only a part of the property sold. **BARKAT UN NISSA v. MURAHMAD ASAD ALI** [I L R, 17 All, 288]

103 ————— *Right to amend—Altering case in appeal*—A plaintiff was not allowed to alter his case on second appeal. **PASSORATHY HURI CHUNDER MAHAPATRA v. RAMKRISHNA JANA** [I L R, 8 Cal, 528]

13 C L R, 114

104 ————— *Ground for amendment—Amendment at final hearing—Semble*—A defect which appears on the face of the plaint, which would have rendered it inadmissible, is not a matter for amendment at the final hearing of the suit. **RAMASAMI AYYAN v. RAMU MUPAN** [3 Mad, 372]

PLAINT—continued**5 AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued**

105 ————— *Application to amend with reference to objection taken at filing of plaint*—A plaint may be amended upon subsequent application with reference to an objection taken when it was filed. **TOULTON v. GWYTHRE** [Bourke, O C, 273]

106 ————— *Time for amendment—Amendment after settlement of issues*—Amendment of a plaint is not allowable after issues are fixed. **AMUR NARAIN alias NERPUR SUHAY v. RUGHOO BUNSEER KOONSWER** 5 W R, 234

107. ————— *Civil Procedure Code 1877 s 53—Amendment subsequently to first hearing*—The words in paragraph 1 of s 53 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1877) "at or before the first hearing" are merely directory and not mandatory and therefore a plaintiff may subsequently to the "first hearing" amend his plaint provided such amendment does not alter the original character of his suit. The plaintiffs (mortgagors) in a suit against their mortgagees sought only for redemption of the mortgage deed or for an account although the averments in the plaint warranted a

permitting the amendment to be made. **MOHED v. DOVGRE** I L R, 5 Bom, 609

108 ————— *Amendment after return for amendment in fixed time—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 53—Semble*—That where at the first hearing of a suit the plaint is returned for amendment within a fixed time under the provisions of s 53 of Act V of 1877 and it is amended accordingly, it cannot afterwards be again returned for amendment. **BADR UN NISSA v. MURAHMAD JAN** I L R, 2 All, 671

109 ————— *Civil Procedure Code 1882 s 53—Practice—Amendment of plaint at a date subsequent to first hearing*—*Held* (OLDFIELD J dissenting) that under s 53 of the Civil Procedure Code a plaint can be rejected, returned for amendment, or amended by the Court of first instance only at or before the first hearing of the suit and not after the first hearing thereof. *Modie v. Dongre*, I L R, 5 Bom 609 discussed from *Soorjwukh v. Koer's case*, I L R, 2 Cal, 272 *Burgoyne v. Bhagana*, I L R, 10 Cal, 537 *I L R, 11 I A, 7* and *Fazul un Nissa Begam v. Mahomed*, I L R, 6 All, 250, distinguished by *MAHMOOD, J. Per MAHMOOD, J.*—The plaintiff may, for causes other than those mentioned in s 53, be amended by the Court after the first hearing. **DAMODAR DAS v. GOKAL CHAND** [I L R, 7 All, 79]

110 ————— *Civil Procedure Code (XIV of 1882), s. 54—Leave obtained to amend plaint within a certain time—Failure to amend within time allowed—Application for*

PLAINT—continued.**5. AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued.**

extension of time originally allowed.—On the 6th April 1891 the plaintiffs obtained an order giving them leave to amend the plaint and proceedings in the suit. By the order this amendment was to be made on or before the 30th April 1891. On the 18th August 1891 the plaintiffs obtained a summons calling on the defendants to show cause why the time allowed for amendment should not be extended for a month, and why the hearing of the suit should not be postponed. *Held*, making the summons absolute, that although the time originally fixed for amendment had expired, the Judge had a discretion to extend the time, and that under the circumstances the plaintiffs were entitled to the order asked for. **BHAGWANDAS BAGLA v. ABU AHMED**

[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 263]

111. ——— *Mode of amendment—Alteration of plaintiff's case.*—The Court is not to make a case for a plaintiff which he has not made for himself. **PROSUNNO CHUNDER BANERJEE v. GOUREE DASS BHUTTACHARJEE** **7 W. R., 478**

112. ——— *Alteration of plaintiff's case—Variance between pleading and proof.*—*Semble*—The Court will not add an issue or amend the plaint so as to raise a wholly different question to that upon which the parties have come into Court. **BIZZIE BIBEE v. MONOHUR DOSS**
[2 Ind. Jur., N. S., 118]

See NEHORA ROY v. RADHA PERSHAD SINGH
[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 64; 4 C. L. R., 353]

113. ——— *Allowing new cause of action—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 39 and 31.*—Ss. 29 and 31 of the Civil Procedure Code empower the Court to permit such amendment in the plaint as may enable the Court to give relief in respect of the wrong originally complained of, but not to allow totally new causes of action to be added by a supplemental plaint. **RAILOO MULL v. NANUK**
[1 N. W., 171; Ed. 1873, 250]

114. ——— *Ground for amendment—Insufficient disclosure of cause of action.*—Where the plaint does not sufficiently disclose the cause of action, and a cause of action exists, the plaintiff should have been allowed to amend it under s. 32, Code of Civil Procedure, 1859; not being so allowed, he is at liberty to prove any cause of action which is not inconsistent with the plaint. **LUCKHEE PREA DEBIA v. BRINDABUN DEY** **12 W. R., 313**

115. ——— *Misstatement of cause of action.*—The plaintiff, having failed in an application under s. 441 of the Penal Code, brought a suit in a Civil Court for possession and for the demolition of a wall or fence put up by the defendant, dating his cause of action from his failure in the Criminal Court. In the Court of first instance, he obtained a decree for possession. The Judge on appeal dismissed the plaintiff's suit on the ground that he had no power to set aside a Magistrate's order under the law cited. *Held* that, if the Judge was of opinion that the plaintiff had misstated his cause

PLAINT—continued.**5. AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued.**

of action, he ought to have directed him to amend his plaint. **DABOO JHA v. LUWA JHA** . **11 W. R., 223**

116. ——— *Rejection of plaintiff for prolixity—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 29.*—If a plaint not only asks for relief which a Court can afford, but seeks to open up matters already adjudicated upon in another suit, the Judge (instead of rejecting the plaint for prolixity under s. 29) should entertain the suit and adjudicate upon the matters not adjudicated upon in the former suit, amending the plaint by striking out the issues relating to the matters adjudicated upon. **ROSON JEHAN v. ENAYUT HOSSEIN**

[W. R., F. B., 41: Marsh., 127
1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 44: 1 Hay, 269]

117. ——— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 53—Alteration of the relief prayed for.*—The restriction as to amendment of a plaint is only as to the nature of the suit; the law prohibits any such amendment as would change the fundamental character of a suit, but an alteration in the relief does not change the character of a suit. Where a purchaser of a mortgage-bond at a sale in execution of decree sued to enforce the bond, but did not pray for sale of the mortgaged property, *Held* that he might properly have been allowed to amend his plaint and add a prayer for that relief. **KASI-NATH DAS v. SADASIV PATNAIK**

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 805]

118. ——— *Amendment transforming claim—Suit for rent converted into suit for ejectment—Variance between pleading and proof—Civil Procedure Code, ss. 53 and 562.*—An amendment of a plaint which materially transforms the nature of the claim cannot be made under s. 53 of the Civil Procedure Code, and certainly not in appeal. S. 53 permits amendment of the plaint before judgment, and not after. The larger powers conferred on Appellate Courts by s. 562 do not authorize such a material transformation of a suit in appeal. **BAI SHRI MAJRAJBA v. MAGANJAL BHAISHANKAR** **I. L. R., 19 Bom., 303**

119. ——— *Altering character of suit—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 53—Adding prayer for possession to suit for declaration of title.*—S. 53 of the Civil Procedure Code, which provides that a plaint cannot be amended so as to convert a suit of one character into a suit of another and inconsistent character, does not prevent a plaintiff who has been ousted after suit brought for declaration of title, from amending his plaint by adding a prayer for possession. **MELLUS v. VIOAR APOSTOLIO OF MALABAR** . **I. L. R., 2 Mad., 295**

120. ——— *Suit for possession and mesne profits—Resumption.*—Where in the plaint the relief sought for was possession and mesne profits, and the plaint was in the course of the suit amended, and an additional stamp paid so that the suit became one for resumption, *Held* the amendment was improperly made, and the suit must proceed

PLAINT—continued**5 AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued**

as a suit for possession and mesne profits **GOBINDO MAHAPATRO v GOPERNATH PUNDIT**

[B L R, Sup Vol, 561 6 W R, 211

part of the minors **JOYRAM LALL MAHTOON v STEWART** 20 W R, 453

122 ———— *Suit on mort of su t for t — Where a*

a suit ought to be brought not for interest only but for an account and payment of what remains due on the mortgage for principal and interest up to the filing of the plaint. This amendment was allowed in this case **ANNAPA v GANPATI** I L R, 5 Bom, 161

123 ———— *Civil Procedure Code 1877 s 53—suit for restoration of land to its former condition—Su t for declaration of right*—By the amendment of the plaint a suit for

tion of the right to a share in the produce and the use of the water by way of easement *Held* that the alteration in the plaint was a material one **FARZAND ALI v YUSUF ALI** I L R, 2 All, 600

124 ———— *Plaintiff asking for relief*

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to under the law **POORNO CHUNDER ROY v STALKARTT** 10 W R, 362

125 ———— *Giving plaintiff more relief than he prays for—Su t for redemption*—The Court should not give the plaintiff more than he claims in his plaint therefore where a mortgagor on payment

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because the mortgagee denies the existence of the mortgage **DADA VALAD VALLI v BAYASHA VALAD KASAM** 8 Bom, A C, 9

126 ———— *Amendment by Appellate Court—Omission of lower Court to return plaint for mesnynder*—When a plea of mesnynder has

PLAINT—continued**5 AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued,**

disposed of it by returning the plaint for amendment **FARZAND ALI v YUSUF ALI** I L R 2 All 669
disputed from **LYNGAMMAL v CHINNA VENKATAM MAL** I L R, 6 Mad, 239

127 ———— *Amendment of plaint—Civil*

statements and three tavarics against the karnavan and others including certain persons to whom he had alienated some tarwal property. The plaint as originally framed prayed (1) for the removal of the karnavan (2) for a declaration that defendants Nos 2 to 8 the senior anandravans had forfeited their right of succession to him (3) for the appointment of the plaintiff in his place (4) for a declaration that his alienations were invalid as against the tarwad and (5) for possession of the property alienated. Subsequently the plaint was amended by the order of the Court by striking out items 2 and 5 of the prayer and finally the plaintiffs further amended the plaint and sued only for a declaration that the alienations in question were invalid. The

different from that disclosed in the plaint and that the appeal must be allowed accordingly **MAHOMED v KRISHNAN** I L R, 11 Mad, 106

128 ———— *Suit on promissory notes—*

Varance between pleading and proof—Addition of issue as to terms of account—Where a suit was instituted under Act V of 1866 for the sum due on two promissory notes and the defendant as after wards allowed to come in and defend and written statements were filed and the plaintiff's written statement set out all the facts under which the notes were given it was found that the items of the account were not properly in issue. The Court allowed the plaint to be amended and an issue to be framed as to the amount due in respect of the consideration for the note **JOSEPH v SOLANO**

[B L R, 441 16 W R, 424

March but the pleading alleged that the breach was on 2nd March. *Held* that an amendment might be allowed as the defendant would not be prejudiced thereby he having been perfectly aware of the case he had to meet on this point **PIERCE v ORENDRASHEETI GANAPATHY** 7 Mad., 364

130 ———— *Varance between pleading and proof—Relief in respect of tort*—The plaintiff sued the defendant overseer of for the municipal office for the recovery of money due on a contract under which the plaintiff had done

PLAINT—continued**5 AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued.**

owner in equity.—The plaintiff sued to recover possession of certain land, and prayed to set aside the sale of it by the revenue authorities for arrears of assessment due on the land. He alleged that he had let the land to the defendant, on condition of the latter paying the Government assessment and certain rent in cash and kind to the plaintiff, that the defendant, having intentionally made a default in payment of the assessment, fraudulently caused the land

purchased
plaintiff's
possession of
The Sub

ordinate Judge rejected the plaintiff's claim, holding that he failed to prove either the defendant's liability to pay the assessment, or any fraud on his part with respect to the sale of the land and that the sale could not be set aside. His decree was affirmed on appeal by the Assistant Judge on the sole ground that the sale could not be set aside. He did not go into the merits of the case. On appeal to the High Court,—*Held* that the plaint ought not to have contained any prayer for setting aside the sale, but that as it con

that the defendant should, under the circumstances alleged by the plaintiff, be declared a trustee of the

he discharged of his sub-tenancy in consequence of his conduct which worked a forfeiture of any right to be continued as tenant **BALAKRISHNA VASUDEV : MADHAVRAY NARAYAN** **I L R., 5 Bom, 73**

138 ——— Suit for possession on ground of exclusive right—*Appellate Court,*

in giving the plaintiff a decree for a portion of the property, on the ground that the whole was the property of a joint Hindu family in which the plaintiff was a co sharer **MUKHODA SOONDURY DAS v RAN CHURN KARNOKAR**

[I L R., 8 Calc, 571 : 11 C. L. R., 194

139 ——— Suit for possession of share of joint Hindu family before partition—*Suit for partition*—*A*, one of three members of an undivided Hindu family, mortgaged his share in the immoveable family property to *B*. The mortgage recited that the money was raised in order to enable *A* to sue his co parceners for partition of the family

such family property *Held* that *B*'s suit, being a suit for possession, was wrongly framed, and was not maintainable, there never having been any partition

PLAINT—continued**5 AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued**

of the joint family property. Leave, however, was given to *B* on certain terms, to amend his plaint, so as to make his suit a suit for partition. **KRISHNAJI LAKSHMAN RAJWADE v SITARAM MURARAY JAKHI** **[I L R., 5 Bom, 496**

140 ——— Suit for money received for plaintiff—*A*

Amendment of Code, 1882, on a regular application for an account **BAI ANORE v MULCHAND GIRDHAR** **I L R., 9 Bom, 355**

141 ——— Alternative case—*Omission to put case in alternative*—Where the plaintiff has not put forward an alternative case as he might have done, he may have leave to amend his plaint and to state his case correctly therein if the Court thinks that he has rested his claim upon wrong grounds from misinformation, ignorance of law or fact, mistake or misconstruction of documents **LAKSHMIBAI v HARI BIN RAJJI** **9 Bom, 1**

142 ——— *Omission to put*

the whole of the testator's property, was refused,—the Court holding, under s. 53 of the Civil Procedure Code (XIV of 1832) that the case made by the proposed amendment would be inconsistent with the case made in the plaint as originally framed **DANODAR MADHOUJI v PURMANANDAS JEEWAN-DAS** **I L R., 7 Bom, 155**

143. ——— *Omission to ask for alternative relief—Frame of suit—Account and discovery*—After parties have come to trial to determine which of two stories is true, the plaintiff cannot be allowed to amend his plaint by abandoning his own story and adopting that of the defendant, and asking relief on that footing for the question, whether on that footing the plaintiff is entitled to relief, is one to which the defendant's attention has

[I L R., 5 Calc, 692 : 5 C L R., 455

144 ——— Withdrawal of part of claim—*Suit brought for amount in excess of jurisdiction of Munsif—Suit to declare land liable to be sold in*

PLAINT—continued.

5. AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued.

execution of decree—Civil Procedure Code, ss. 50 and 373.—In a suit brought in a District Munsif's Court to declare certain land liable to be sold in execution of a decree for more than Rs. 2,500, the defendants pleaded that the Court had no jurisdiction. The Munsif allowed the plaintiff to amend the plaint by stating that he abandoned his claim to execute the decree against the land for more than Rs. 2,500. On appeal, the District Judge held that the plaint could not be amended after the first hearing. *Held* on appeal to the High Court that the claim was not one which could be amended, so as to bring the suit within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Munsif. **ANNAJI v. RAMA KURUP** . . . I. L. R., 10 Mad., 152

145. ——— Allegation of fraud—*Alteration of nature of fraud charged.*—Where in a suit for repayment of a certain sum which had after a compromise made by the official assignee been paid to a person who had assisted in taking the accounts, such payment being unauthorized by the Court, the plaint, as presented, alleged the fraudulent concealment of the payment from the assignee and afterwards, when all the evidence had been taken, and it had been established that the assignee, knew of the payment, this was amended to the statement that if he did know of it he had no power to consent to it, and that his consent would not be binding, the payment being a fraud upon the Court,—*Held* that the amendment at the stage when it was made was not permissible. **ABDUL HOSSEIN ZENAIL v. TURNER** . . . I. L. R., 11 Bom., 620
[I. L. R., 14 I. A., 111]

146. ——— Charges of fraud—*General allegations of fraud—Amendment of plaint on appeal—Objection taken for first time on appeal.*—Where a plaintiff seeks relief on the ground of fraud, and the plaint contains general allegations, but no specific instances of the alleged fraud, it ought to be immediately, on presentation, rejected or returned for amendment, as it does not disclose a cause of action. The plaintiff sued to recover damages caused by the defendant's fraud during his management of the plaintiff's estate from 1870 to 1884. The plaint disclosed no specific instances of the fraud imputed to the defendant. The Court of first instance, without going into evidence, rejected the plaintiff's claim on the preliminary ground that the plaintiff had no right to sue during the lifetime of his adoptive mother. In second appeal, the respondent objected that the plaint was defective. The plaintiff's pleader asked for leave to amend it by specifying certain instances of the alleged fraud. *Held* that the amendment could not then be allowed, and the suit must fail. **KRISHNAJI v. WAMNAJI**
[I. L. R., 18 Bom., 144]

147. ——— Suit by Bank for money against executrix—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 53—Order returning plaint for amendment—Form of suit.*—A suit was brought by the manager of the M Bank against the executrix of B to recover a sum of money as due upon a bond executed by B in favour

PLAINT—continued.

5. AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued.

of the Bank. The plaint described the defendant as "Mrs. Sarah G. Barlow, of Mussoorie," and stated that she was executrix of the deceased B. It began thus: "George Henry Webb, Manager of the above-named plaintiff's business, states as follows," and proceeded to state that the deceased was, at the time of his death, "indebted to the plaintiff," and to set forth the cause of action in detail. It was signed and verified thus: "For the B Bank, Limited, G. H. Webb, Manager." The Court of first instance returned the plaint for amendment under s. 53 of the Civil Procedure Code, because the suit should not have been brought in the form in which it was brought, but in the form referred to in s. 213 and No. 105 of Sch. IV of the Code. *Held*, with reference to this ground, that the plaintiff was at liberty to bring a suit for money against any person administering to or representing the estate; and if such suit should be found with reference to the facts in evidence not maintainable, it should be dismissed; but there was no authority for returning a plaint for amendment, when it was found that the suit was not maintainable in the form in which it was brought, in order to amend it so as to convert the suit into one of a different character. **MUSSOORIE BANK v. BARLOW** . . . I. L. R., 9 All., 188

148. ——— Suit to restrain interference with private right—*Civil Procedure Code, ss. 31, 53.*—A sued for an injunction to restrain interference with his right to graze cattle on the bed of a certain tank. The other raiyats of the village in whom the same right vested were originally joined as plaintiffs, but the plaint was amended under s. 53 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and their names were struck off the record. A proved no special damage. *Held* (1) that the fact that the other raiyats of the village had similar rights did not make A's right a public right in the sense that no action could be brought upon it unless special damage was proved; (2) that the right claimed vested in A severally as well as jointly with the other raiyats, and the amendment of the plaint was not contrary to the provisions of s. 31 or 53 of the Code of Civil Procedure. **VENKATACHALA v. KUPPUSAMI** . . . I. L. R., 11 Mad., 42

149. ——— Change in form of suit, the cause of action being unchanged—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 53.*—The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had encroached on the bed of a tank, raised embankments, and cultivated crops which interfered with the plaintiffs' supply of water; and they prayed for a decree ejecting the defendants from the land encroached on and restraining them from interfering with it. *Held* that the Court was not precluded by s. 53 of the Code of Civil Procedure from passing a decree declaring the plaintiffs' right to the water of the tank directing the defendants' embankments, etc., to be removed and regulating the cultivation of their lands; but that the defendants' liberty of cultivation should not be restricted more than was necessary to secure the plaintiffs' supply of water. **PULAMADA v. RAVUTHU**

[I. L. R., 11 Mad., 94]

PLAINT—continued

5 AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued.

plaintiff's father mortgaged certain ancestral property for a limited term. A suit was brought on the

ment of interest and costs by the father. In execution of this decree, the mortgagée sought to recover

poses, and that therefore the estate could not be

an allegation to that effect. Held that the amendment could not be allowed. Such an amendment would entirely alter the points of contention between the parties. In suing in the form adopted by the plaintiffs they doubtless intended to take the chance of getting a greater advantage than they would have obtained if they had sued merely as separated sons. They sought to liberate the property altogether from liability and the

NARAYANRAY DAMODAR : JAYHEVYAHU

[I L R, 12 Bom, 431

151. ——— Suit to declare alienation by Hindu widow invalid—*Specific Relief*

and claim possession GOVINDA v. PREMDHVI
[I L R, 12 Mad, 138

152. ——— Suit in Civil Court to enforce exchange of pottah and muchalka—*Civil Procedure Code, s 53—Madras Rent Recovery*

PLAINT—continued

5 AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued

Act (Madras Act VIII of 1865)—Declaratory decree—A suit in the Court of a District Munsif to

been amended by the addition of a prayer for a declaration of the plaintiff's title and that the Court then would have had jurisdiction to grant by way of consequential relief the relief originally sought NARA SIMMA : SURYANARAYANA I L R, 12 Mad, 481

153. ——— Plaintiff for declaratory decree without consequential relief—*Objec*

where that objection has never been taken by the defendants to the suit. The plaintiffs should in such a case be allowed an opportunity of amending their plaint LIMBA BIN KRISHNA v. RAMA BIN PIMPLE [I L R, 13 Bom, 548

154. ——— Suit for rent, Decree for

contended on appeal that the suit should not have been dismissed, but that they were entitled to a decree

an amendment

character from 1

the Courts below.

trial upon fresh evidence. Such amendment could not be allowed under s 53 of the Civil Procedure Code. *Lukhes Kanto Dass Chowdhury v. Sumeer-uddin Lusker*, 13 B L R, 243. 21 W R, 208, *Eshan Chunder Singh v. Shama Churn Bhutto*, 11 Moore's I A, 20, *Naraines Dassee v. Nu ro hurry Mahanto, Marsh*, 70, referred to. *SUREN-DRA NARAIN SINGH v. BHAI LAL THAKUR*

[I L R, 22 Cal, 752

155. ——— Amendment in respect of parties—*Striking names out of plaint—Amending issues*—Four plaintiffs sued as partners, but it was found during the trial that they were not all partners at the time the cause of action accrued, and the Judge thereupon amended the issue which had been raised on that point, and raised the question whether the plaintiffs were or were not partners, and it being decided in the negative the Judge ordered two of the plaintiffs' names to be struck out of the plaint, and gave a decree in favour of the other plaintiffs. Held that the Judge acted rightly in

PLAINT—continued.**5. AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued.**

amending the issue, but that he should have done so without striking the names of the plaintiffs out of the plaint. **EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY v. JORDAN** [4 B. L. R., O. C., 97: 14 W. R., O. C., 11

156.

Hindu widow

—*Joinder of plaintiffs one of whom has no right to sue for pre-emption.*—The plaintiffs in a suit to enforce a right of pre-emption based on the *wajib-ul-urz* of a village, which gave the right to “co-sharers,” alleged themselves to be jointly interested in the village, and in their plaint claimed relief jointly. One of the two plaintiffs was the widow of a co-sharer in the village, who, at the time of his death, was a member of a joint Hindu family, and it was held she could not claim pre-emption. *Held*, with reference to the manner in which the plaint was framed, that the other plaintiff could not claim pre-emption entirely on his own account without amending the plaint, but that it was too late for him to take such a course. **Damodar Das v. Gokal Chand**, I. L. R., 7 All., 79, referred to. **KARAN SINGH v. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL KHAN** I. L. R., 7 All., 860

157.

Joinder of

causes of action—Same parties suing in different capacities—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, ss. 26 and 31.—By the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, the plaintiffs’ firm of *M F & Co.* were appointed agents of the company for twenty-five years, and it was provided that they should have the general control and management of the company. Cl. 98 of the articles provided that the said firm, as such agents, should have full power and authority (*inter alia*) to appoint and employ, in or for the purposes of the transaction and management of the affairs and business of the company, such solicitors as they should think proper. An agreement, dated 26th August 1874, was also entered into between the company and the partners in the firm of *M F & Co.*, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for the time being constituting the partnership firm of *M F & Co.*, whereby it was agreed that the said firm should be agents to the company for twenty-five years to buy and sell, etc., and particularly to exercise all the powers contained in cl. 18 of the Articles of Association. *Messrs. C & B* were duly appointed solicitors to the company, and acted as such for a considerable time. *M*, one of the members of the said firm of *M F & Co.*, died in the middle of March 1876. The plaintiffs complained that *G*, one of the shareholders in the company, became desirous of ousting the plaintiffs from the position of agents of the company, and of becoming the managing director of the company; that in July 1881 he procured his own election and that of certain nominees of his as directors of the company; and on the 8th August 1881 procured the passing of a resolution at a Board meeting to the effect that, as *Messrs. C & B*, the company’s solicitors, were also the solicitors of the agents, it was desirable, for the interests of the company, that a change should be made, and that *Messrs. H C &*

PLAINT—continued.**5. AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued.**

L be appointed solicitors of the company. The plaintiffs alleged that the only object of passing the said resolution was to facilitate the design of *G*, of ousting the plaintiffs from their agency, and getting the management of the company for himself; that *Messrs. H C & L* had been for a long time the solicitors of *G*, and had been advising him in his designs upon the company and upon the plaintiffs, and they contended that the resolution was a breach of the contract between the company and the plaintiffs and a violation of the Articles of Association of the company. The plaintiffs sued *G* and two other directors of the company and the company itself, and prayed for an injunction against the defendants to restrain them from committing any breach of the agreement of 26th August 1874 and in particular from carrying into effect the resolution appointing *Messrs. H C & L* as solicitors for the company, and to restrain them from doing anything inconsistent with the Memorandum and Articles of Association. The defendants contended that the contract of the 26th August 1874 had been determined by the death of *M*, and that the powers conferred on the agents by cl. 98 of the Articles were, subject to the general powers of management, vested in the directors by the Articles, and that the case was not one in which an injunction could be granted. Counsel on behalf of the plaintiffs sought to obtain the injunction on the ground that the resolution of the 8th August 1881 appointing *Messrs. H C & L* solicitors of the company, was contrary to the Memorandum of Association, and therefore *ultra vires*; and, in order that this point might be pressed against the defendants, it was proposed that the plaint should be amended by alleging a cause of action in two of the plaintiffs as shareholders as well as a cause of action in all the plaintiffs as parties contracting with the company. *Held* that, under the provisions of ss. 26 and 31 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), the amendment could not be allowed. The plaintiffs, as shareholders and contractors, had not the same cause of action, by which words were meant not only the act complained of, but also the right violated by that act. The rights of the plaintiffs as contractors, alleged to be violated by the resolution, were rights given to them by their agreement; but the rights of the plaintiffs as shareholders were rights secured to them by the Articles of Association. **NUSSERWANJI v. GORDON**

[I. L. R., 6 Bom., 266]

158. — *Amendment of*
plaint on appeal—Adding parties.—In a suit for arrears of rent of the plaintiff’s share of a talukh it appeared that, in the year 1279, a partition was effected of the zamindari in which the defendant’s talukh was situated, and that the talukh ceased to be held exclusively by the plaintiff, but was divided between him and certain other persons, who were not made parties to the suit. *Held* that the plaint could not be amended by making the co-sharers parties at the hearing of the appeal. **OBHOY GOBIND CHOWDHRY v. HURCHURN CHOWDHRY**

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 277]

PLAINT—continued.**5. AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—continued.**

Magistrate's order. The Assistant Judge who tried the suit dismissed it, holding that it did not lie against the defendant. On appeal, the High Court, following the decision in *Nilkanthapa Malkapa v. Magistrate of Solapur*, I. L. R., 6 Bom., 670, reversed the decree of the Assistant Judge, and remanded the case, in order that the plaintiff might amend his suit by striking out the name of the first class Magistrate as defendant, and substituting in that capacity the Secretary of State for India in Council, and directing the lower Court to determine the suit upon its merits after the above amendment and due service of process. **BALARAM CHATRAKAL v. MAGISTRATE OF IGATPUR** I. L. R., 6 Bom., 672

168. ——— *Allowing substitution of parties and new cause of action.*—The plaintiff brought a suit against the Secretary of State, which the Judge dismissed; on the petition of the plaintiff, he allowed the plaint in the suit so disposed of to be amended, and the name of a new defendant to be substituted, and a different cause of action to be stated. *Held* that the Judge acted illegally, and that the plaintiff should have been referred to a new suit. **SETH DHUNRAJ v. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA** 1 N. W., 118; Ed. 1873, 204

169. ——— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 53—Amendment of plaint on appeal—Substitution of legal representative for deceased defendant—Limitation Act, s. 22.*—A suit was brought to recover arrears of rent. The persons whose names were entered on the record as defendants were, in fact, dead when the suit was instituted. The suit was dismissed. The plaintiffs appealed and sought leave to amend the plaint by substituting for the names of the dead men those of their legal representatives, as against whom the suit would then have been barred by limitation. *Held* that the amendment should not be allowed. **MALLIKARJUNA v. PULLAYYA**

[I. L. R., 16 Mad., 319]

170. ——— *Substitution of parties as defendants.*—In an application to amend a plaint by substitution of the name of a firm for the Official Assignee as defendants, it was shown that the firm had been adjudicated insolvents, and one of them had obtained his permanent discharge; that the cause of action arose prior to the insolvency; and that no written statements had been filed. The application was granted, the costs to be paid by the plaintiff. **DELHI AND LONDON BANK v. MILLER**

[7 B. L. R., Ap., 65]

171. ——— *Amendment by striking out name of defendant—Suit for damages for wrongful acts of Government servant—Distinct averments against each party.*—The plaintiff had purchased at a Government auction a license to vend spirituous liquors, paid the first instalment of the purchase-money, and demanded a license, but did not receive it until six days later. Meantime he opened a shop and sold "tari" for three days, when the sale was stopped by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, notwithstanding the plaintiff represented

PLAINT—continued.**5. AMENDMENT OF PLAINT—concluded.**

that he was a license-holder. The present suit was brought against the Government represented by the Deputy Commissioner for damages on account of wrongful acts of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was made second defendant. The Judge, holding that where a servant does a wrongful act maliciously he is personally liable and the master is free, left it to the plaintiff to say against whom he would proceed. The plaintiff elected to proceed against Government and obtained a decree for a part of his claim. In the lower Appellate Court the Judges were divided in opinion, the Recorder holding that the first Court was justified in allowing the plaintiff to abandon his suit against the second defendant, to whom malice had been imputed, and that the suit was still maintainable against the Government; and the Judicial Commissioner, considering it irregular to allow this action, inasmuch as the claims for damages on account of the illegal and malicious acts of the second defendant and for damages for non-issue of license by the first defendant were inconsistent with each other. *Held* by the High Court that the view of the Recorder was correct. Nevertheless, the plaintiff ought not to have been put to the option of abandoning his suit against one or other defendant, but the suit should have been tried out. *Held*, too, that the allegations against the two defendants were distinct, but not inconsistent, and that the Judicial Commissioner had taken too strict a view of the plaint. **VYTHEELINGUM v. GOVERNMENT** . 21 W. R., 199

172. ——— *Suit brought under wrong Act—Suit erroneously brought under Rent Act.*—Where a suit had been erroneously brought under Bengal Act VIII of 1859, s. 30, and the plaintiff applied to have it amended in that respect, whereupon the Munsif dismissed the suit, the case was returned by the High Court with directions to allow the plaintiff to amend the plaint on payment of the costs. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF GOBIND CHUNDER GHOSE. GOBIND CHUNDER GHOSE v. BYKUNT NATH GHOSE** . 19 W. R., 61

6. RETURN OF PLAINT.

173. ——— *Form of order of return—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 29.*—Where a plaint is returned for amendment under s. 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the order of return should specify a time for such amendment. **ISMAIL SAHIB v. ARUMUGA CHETTI** . 1 Mad., 427

174. ——— *Time for return—Presentation of plaint—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 57.*—Although s. 57 of Act X of 1877 contemplates the return of the plaint, should error be patent when it is first presented, yet there is nothing in the wording of that section which forbids the return of the plaint at a later stage in the suit. **ABDUL SAMAD v. RAJENDRA KISHORE SINGH** . I. L. R., 2 All., 357

175. ——— *Ground for return—Irregular plaint—Plaint in language not that of the Court.*—A plaint drawn up in what is, practically, Persian ought not to be admitted on the file, but

PLAINT—continued**6. RETURN OF PLAINT—continued.**

should be rejected or returned for amendment and presentation in Urdu, the ordinary language of intercourse and business in use in the district (Patna)
AMEER KOOLKE KHAN v. RUSSECK LALL SINGH
 [8 W. R., 485]

178 ————— *Schedule to*
plaint—Irregular plaint—Filing fresh plaint—
Costs—A plaint which in the first count did not sufficiently disclose the subject of claim, without reading the schedule annexed as part of the plaint, or when the action accrued, and in the second count did not show any right to sue in the plaintiff, was with liberty
embled—The in respect
 of the former plaint a condition precedent to filing a fresh plaint, where there is no suggestion of *mal fides* **LUCKHY MOONEY DOSSEY v. KHETTER COOMARY DOSSEY**
 2 Ind. Jur., N. S., 117

prayer that the defendant may be criminally prosecuted for forgery should be rejected **BISHEN SUHAYE SINGH v. BHEE KISHORE SINGH**
 [8 W. R., 295]

178 ————— *Civil Procedure*
Code, s 57 *Plaint presented in a wrong Court*—In all cases where no option as to the selection of the Court is allowed by law to the plaintiff, a plaint presented in a wrong Court must be returned for presentation in the proper Court **MUTTIRULANDI v. KOTTAYAN**
 I L R., 10 Mad., 211

179 ————— *Want of jurisdiction*—Where there is a want of jurisdiction in the Court in which a plaint is presented to try the cause of action mentioned in it, the plaint should be returned to the plaintiff **KHANDU MOKESWAR v. SHIVJI BIN GOSKOJI**
 5 Bom. A. C., 212

KHOOSHAL CHUND v. PALMER 1 Agrs., 280
SUBHOMYEE v. DOORGA MOHAR DOSSEY
 [10 W. R., 335]

180 ————— *Civil Procedure*
Code, s 57—Return of plaint when Court has no jurisdiction—An Appellate Court is not bound to return the plaint under all circumstances where defect of jurisdiction appears **YACOUB v. MOHAN SINGH**
 [I L R., 11 Mad., 482]

181 ————— *Amendment of*
plaint by Subordinate Judge and return for presentation in Small Cause Court—Jurisdiction of

for damages," and then, holding that the claim for

PLAINT—continued**6. RETURN OF PLAINT—continued**

damages would lie only in the Small Cause Court,

CITY MUNICIPALITY I L R., 20 Bom., 675

182 ————— *Want of jurisdiction*—If a party bring a suit in a Court which on his own showing has no jurisdiction to try it, he cannot, after failing in that Court have the plaint returned to him in order that he may file it in proper Court. **IN RE TUFANI SINGH**
 [6 B L R., Ap., 141]

183 ————— *Court having no jurisdiction—Procedure—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 30*—Where the Appellate Court decides that the lower Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit, it should return the plaint to the plaintiff in order that it may be presented to the proper Court **BAI MAHOB v. BULAKHI CHAKU**
 [I L R., 1 Bom., 538]

DHEEPAJ MAHTAB (HUND) v. DAMODDER SINGH
 [W R., 1864, 65]

SHURUT SOONDURRE DEBIA v. KHEMUNKEER DEBIA 5 W. R., Act X., 67

184 ————— *Case found to be entertained without jurisdiction—Act I XLII of 1861, s 3*—Where a Subordinate Judge after registering a plaint and allowing the parties to go to issue on the question of jurisdiction found that he had no jurisdiction, it was held that he did wrong, under Act XXIII of 1861, s 3, in dismissing the suit. He ought to have returned the plaint to the plaintiff **KARTICK NATH PANDAT v. ROY NUNDEPUT MAHATAB**
 23 W. R., 263

185 ————— *Return for amendment and presentation to the proper Court—Misjoinder of Government officer as defendant*—Where a plaint is presented to the Judge of a district, in which plaint an officer of Government is added as a nominal defendant no cause of action being alleged against him, the proper course for the District Court to adopt is either to reject the plaint or to call upon the plaintiff to amend it by striking out the name of the officer improperly added as a defendant, and, upon the plaintiff consenting to do so, to return the plaint to the plaintiff for presentation to the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it. Where the

presentation to the proper Court **SHERIDHAR HARI v. CHIMA VALAB LADU**
 10 Bom., 17

186 ————— *Suit or appeal filed in a wrong Court—Return of plaint or memorandum of appeal for presentation in proper Court—Practice of the High Court—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s 373—Cancellation of court fee stamps—The Code of Civil Procedure*

PLAINT—continued.**6 RETURN OF PLAINT—continued.**

(Act XIV of 1882) does not allow of a plaint or memorandum of appeal being returned to the plaintiff, or appellant, after a case has been heard on its merits, and just as the plaintiff or appellant discovers that the Court is about to pronounce an adverse decision. There is no provision in the Code for the return of a plaint to a plaintiff after it has been admitted, and the court-fee stamps thereon cancelled. Even if the Code allowed the High Court to return a plaint after the court-fee stamps have been cancelled, the plaint could not be again legally presented in any Court without new stamps being affixed to it. The executive Government alone have power to remit court-fees, and no Court or Judge has legal authority to admit a plaint which bears only cancelled stamps, or to direct a subordinate Court to admit such a document. **JAGJIVAN JAVHERDAS SETH v. MAGDUM ALI**

[I. L. R., 7 Bom., 487]

187. ———— *Return of plaint for presentation to proper Court—Jurisdiction—Construction—Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859), ss. 30 and 32—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 53 and 57.*—Where, after a trial has begun, or even after it has concluded, it appears that the Court has not jurisdiction to hear the case, the plaint should be returned in order that it may be presented to the proper Court, and no additional court-fees are payable. **Jagjivandas Javherdas Seth v. Magdum Ali, I. L. R., 7 Bom., 487**, overruled. **PRABHAKARBHAT v. VISHWAMBHAR**

[I. L. R., 8 Bom., 313]

188. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 57—Decree passed on plaints.*—The ruling in the case of **Prabhakarbhata v. Vishwambhar, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 313**, which approves of the practice of returning the plaint for presentation to the proper Court when the trying Court has no jurisdiction prevailing in the mofussil Courts and on the Appellate Side of the High Court of Bombay, does not govern, and is distinguishable from cases in which there have been decrees passed on the plaint. *Per BAYLEY, J.*—The practice in the Original Side of the High Court of Bombay has always been to retain a plaint, unless it has been returned on presentation. **IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF BAI AMRIT**

[I. L. R., 8 Bom., 380]

189. ———— *Return of, on second appeal.*—The plaintiff sued three defendants on a bond alleged to have been executed by them to the plaintiff. Two of the defendants did not appear or make any defence to the suit. The second defendant only appeared, and objected to the jurisdiction of the Court; but his objection was overruled, and a decree was made against all three defendants. On appeal the lower Appellate Court reversed the decree, holding that the Court of first instance had no jurisdiction. *Held* that, on finding that the Court of first instance had no jurisdiction, the lower Appellate Court ought to have ordered the plaint to be returned. It not having done so, the High Court on second appeal ordered the plaint to be returned, in order

PLAINT—continued.**6. RETURN OF PLAINT—continued.**

that it might be presented to the proper Court. **BABAJI v. LAKSHMIBAI . I. L. R., 9 Bom., 266**

190. ———— *Return on second appeal—Suit in wrong Court.*—Where a suit cognizable by a Small Cause Court was brought in the ordinary Civil Court and tried there, on second appeal the High Court declared the proceedings in the lower Courts null and void, and directed the plaint to be returned for presentation in the proper Court. **KALIAN DAYAL v. KALIAN NAREE**

[I. L. R., 9 Bom., 259]

191. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 57—Want of jurisdiction.*—The defendants, who resided and carried on business at Bombay, acted as the agents of the plaintiff for the sale, purchase, and despatch of goods to Tellicherry, where the plaintiff resided. To the claim arising out of the agency transactions the plaintiff joined a claim on account of a partnership transaction, which claim was triable by the Court of the District Munsif at Tellicherry. The Subordinate Judge held that he had no jurisdiction to try the claim arising out of the agency transaction, found that nothing was due to the plaintiff on account of the partnership transaction, and dismissed the suit. *Held* that the plaint ought to have been returned to the plaintiff with the proper endorsement as required by s. 57 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882. **KHIMJI JIVRAJU SHETTU v. PURUSHOTAM JUTANI**

[I. L. R., 7 Mad., 171]

192. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 57—Court—Jurisdiction—Procedure when suit filed in wrong Court—Suit under Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879)—Defendants not agriculturists within meaning of s. 11.*—Under s. 11 of the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, a suit in which there are several defendants who are agriculturists may be instituted and tried in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any one of such defendants resides, and not elsewhere. Where a suit was brought in the Court at Haveli, the plaintiffs alleging that some of the defendants who held lands within the jurisdiction of that Court were agriculturists, and the suit was dismissed because those defendants were found not to be agriculturists, —*Held* that the proper procedure to be adopted in such a case was not to dismiss the suit, but to return the plaint for presentation to the proper Court. **LADHAJI NATHAJI v. HARI**

[I. L. R., 23 Bom., 679]

193. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 57—Suit found to have been brought in wrong Court situated outside the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is filed—Practice—Procedure.*—The proviso to s. 16 of the Civil Procedure Code requires not only that the relief sought should be entirely obtainable through the personal obedience of the defendant, but also that the defendant should reside within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is filed. Where a suit for the determination of an interest in immoveable property

PLAINT—continued.

6. RETURN OF PLAINT—continued.

the Judge ought not to dismiss the suit, but return the plaint to be presented to the proper Court under s 57 of the Civil Procedure Code *ISAQ v KHATISA*
[I L R., 23 Bom., 756]

194. ———— *Return of plaint to be presented to the proper Court—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 57—Rejection of plaint—Cause of action—N. W. P. Re t Act (XVIII of 1873), s. 29—The plaintiff in this suit claimed in a Civil*

action had not yet arisen, and as regards claim (3) that it was cognizable in a Court of revenue,—and it directed that under s 57 of Act X of 1877 the

and not returned *NAGAB MAL v MACPHERSON*
[I L R., 3 All., 766]

the relief sought, to try the suit the plaint must be returned to the plaintiff under s 57 of the Civil Procedure Code, although the defendant may

an order under s 57—*See Muzhur Ali v Basoo, 8 W R, 47*
KHOONDRO NARAIN CHOWDHURY v GOURI KANT NATH
[I L R., 11 C. L. R., 300]

198. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 57—Suit filed in wrong Court.—In a suit*

to be true, and directed the plaint to be returned to the plaintiff for presentation in a superior Court. The plaint having been presented in the Subordinate Judge's Court, the Subordinate Judge, on the authority of *Jagmwan Jaterdhas Seth v. Magdum Ali, I L R., 7 Bom., 487*, dismissed the suit *Held* that the procedure adopted by the Munsif was correct *KANDU v KONDA* [I L R., 8 Mad., 62]

PLAINT—continued

6. RETURN OF PLAINT—concluded.

197. ———— *Suit for ejectment—Mortgage exceeding pecuniary limit of jurisdiction.—If, in a suit for ejectment in which the defendant shows he is a mortgagor the defendant consents to a decree for redemption, and the amount secured by the mortgage exceeds the limit of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court, the Court should not proceed further, but return the plaint to be presented in a superior Court* *CHANDU v KOMBI*
[I L R., 9 Mad., 206]

199. ———— *Undervaluation of suit—Civil Procedure Code 1877, s 57—Dismissal of suit—A Munsif, after hearing the evidence on both sides, found that the suit had been under valued, but, instead of returning the plaint under s 57 of Act X of 1877, he dismissed the suit Held that the provisions of s 57 were imperative, and might be put into force at any stage of the hearing, and that such dismissal of the suit was a matter which affected the merits of the case, and formed a proper subject for an appeal* *PHADESHWAR CHOWDHRY v GOUBIKANT NATH*
[I L R., 8 Calc., 634]

it proves to be under valued, and not have jurisdiction to entertain it if properly valued, the suit ought to be dismissed *MUZHUR ALI v BASOO*
[8 W. R., 47]
KOYLASHNAUTH ROY v BODUN MONER DASBA
[2 May, 386]

tion, it should not have been brought, can claim the benefit of ss 30, 31, and 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1859. *MUZHUR ALI v BASOO*
[8 W. R., 47]

But see contra *JADU v HIFAZAT HOSEIN*
[5 B. L. R., Ap., 15]
S. C. EDOO v HEFAZAT HOSEIN
[13 W. R., 358]

7 REJECTION OF PLAINT

KARANAM SINGH v COCKELL [1 C. W N., 670]
201
addition
the Court. ————
it is the duty of the Court in which such suit was preferred to give the sutor the option of supplying such additional stamp as is thought necessary before rejecting the plaint. *TRAKOOR PATUCK v RAMSOONRUN LALL*
[1 N. W., 17: Ed. 1873, 16]

PLAINT—continued.

7. REJECTION OF PLAINT—continued.

202. ———— *Ground for rejection—Undervaluation of suit—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 31.*—In a suit in a Munsif's Court it was found, after issues had been fixed and some evidence recorded, that the claim had been undervalued, and that the proper valuation would carry it beyond the jurisdiction of the Munsif. The plaint was accordingly returned, and additional stamps having been filed, the case was tried by the Principal Sudder Ameen. The Judge on appeal held that the plaint had been illegally returned by the Munsif, and that the act of the Principal Sudder Ameen in proceeding to try the case was illegal. He accordingly dismissed the suit. *Held* that the Munsif was right, under s. 31, Act VIII of 1859, in not dismissing the suit, but rejecting the plaint; and that, when the same plaint was filed with the proper amount of stamp duty in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen, that Court had jurisdiction to try the case. *RAM GUTTY v. GOONOMONEE DAHER*

(11 W. R., 177)

203. ———— *Undervaluation of suit—Allowing additional stamp—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 54—Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), s. 12.*—The decision of the Court of first instance, that a plaint is undervalued, is binding upon the Court of appeal, reference, or revision; but the Court of first instance is not justified in rejecting the plaint without giving to the plaintiff an opportunity of affixing the proper stamp. *BAI ANOPE v. MURCHAND GIRDHAR*

(I. L. R., 9 Bom., 355)

204. ———— *Undervaluation of suit—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 31.*—Where the lower Court rejected a plaint on the ground of an improper joinder of causes of action, and also that the suit was not sufficiently valued, and the High Court was of opinion that there had been no improper joinder of causes of action, the order of the lower Court was reversed, and the Civil Judge directed to deal with the case in accordance with s. 31, Act VIII of 1859. *KRISTNA AYYANGAR v. PERUMAL NADAN*

2 Mad., 436

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PLAINT—continued.

7. REJECTION OF PLAINT—continued.

should have called on the defendant to value the relief he sought, and then, if he had thought such relief was undervalued, he could have applied s. 54 (a) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), and rejected the suit. *BAIVANTRAO v. BHIMASHANKAR*

I. L. R., 13 Bom., 517

206. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 32—Ground for rejecting plaint.*—A plaint will not be rejected, under s. 32 of Act VIII of 1859, if the subject-matter alleged raises a fair question of claim or right for trial and determination between the parties. The mere unlikelihood of the plaintiff's success is not enough to justify the rejection of his plaint. *LAKSHMI AMMAL v. TIKARAM TOVAJI*

1 Mad., 240

207. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 39—Document sued on not produced with plaint.*—*Held* that the Court to which a plaint is presented has no authority to reject it, merely because the document upon which the plaintiff sues is not produced with the plaint, as directed by s. 39 of Act VIII of 1859, and that the High Court has power to set aside such an order of rejection, as well as the decision of the District Court confirming it on appeal, and to direct that the plaint be received. *EX-PARTE RAYCHAND AMICHAND*

[2 Bom., 391: 2nd Ed., 369]

See *GOPAL GUNDAPA NAIK v. VISHNU KRISHNA NAIK*

I. L. R., 22 Bom., 971

208. ———— *Reference to document not in plaint—Claim for damages for malicious prosecution.*—A Judge, in considering, under s. 32 of the Civil Procedure Code, whether he should admit or reject a plaint, is wrong in referring to documents and facts not stated in, or annexed to, the plaint, nor ascertained by him by interrogation of the plaintiff, although such documents and facts may have been on record in other proceedings in the Judge's Court. In a plaint claiming damage for an unsuccessful criminal prosecution of the plaintiff by the first defendant, and sanctioned by the second defendant as a Subordinate Judge, the plaintiff (though stating in the plaint that the second defendant "maliciously and without authority" sanctioned the prosecution, and that the Magistrate before whom it was brought held that there was no cause whatever for the charge) did not allege in the plaint that the first defendant prosecuted him (plaintiff) maliciously and without any reasonable or probable cause, or that the prosecution was sanctioned by the second defendant without reasonable or probable cause. *Held* that the plaint was properly rejected, and that there was no good ground for allowing the plaint to be amended, the plaintiff having delayed the filing of it until the last day but one allowed by the law of limitation. *GIRDHARLAL DAYALDAS v. JAGANATH GIRDHARBHAI*

10 Bom., 182

209. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 32—Omission of specific statement of time cause of action arose.*—Where the plaint, in a

PLAINT—continued**7 REJECTION OF PLAINT—continued**

suit to establish a right to landed property and to recover arrears of rent, alleged no specific acts of ownership since 1845, but contained a statement general enough to let in evidence of such acts, and it did not appear that the plaintiff had been questioned.—*Held* that the plaintiff should not have been rejected under a §2 of Act VIII of 1859, on the ground that it appeared to the Court that the right of action was barred by lapse of time **UDAYA VARMA v NATAR CHAMBITHU** 1 Mad., 322

210 ——— *Plea of misjoinder when sustainable—Suit against several persons claiming under different titles, Effect of—Civil Procedure Code, ss 31 and 53—A, as auction purchaser at a revenue-sale brought a suit against a number of persons for possession of some chur land. The defendants claimed portions of the land under different titles and pleaded misjoinder. The Court, upon the Amn's report gave A the option to amend the plaint by withdrawing the suit against any particular sets of defendants. A elected to go to trial on the suit as brought, and it was dismissed. *Held* that having regard to the provisions of ss 31 and 53 of the Civil Procedure Code the proper order of the Court should have been to reject the plaint and not dismiss the suit on the ground of misjoinder. **SUDHENDU MOHUN ROY v DURGA DAS** I L R, 14 Cal., 435*

211 ——— *Suit brought different from suit sanctioned—Religious Endowments Act (XX of 1863), s 18—A and B being worshippers at a Hindu temple, obtained sanction under s 18 of the Religious Endowments Act to sue for the removal of the managers of the temple on the ground of breach of trust and for damages. A and B sued to remove the managers, but claimed no damages in their plaint. *Held* that as the suit instituted differed from the one for which sanction was given, the plaint was properly rejected. **SRINIVASA v VENKATA** I L R, 11 Mad., 148*

212 ——— *Civil Procedure Code 1852 ss 50 and 53 sub section (d)—Amendment of plaint—Rejection of plaint—After an examination of the plaintiff's pleading by the Court to discover whether there were grounds which did not appear for an amendment a suit was dismissed on the defects of the plaint which charging fraud did not set forth a good cause of action in regard to the above. *Held* that dismissal was not the proper mode of disposal of the suit, but the plaint should have been rejected a course which would have enabled the plaintiff if he found himself at a future time in a position to make averments giving relevancy to an action to present a fresh plaint. **GUNGA NARAIN GUPTA v TILUCKERAM CHOWDERY** I L R, 15 Cal., 533 [L R, 15 I A, 119]*

213 ——— *Time for rejection—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 54—A plaint can only be rejected under s 54 of Act X of 1877 before it is registered. **HUBBUL HOSSAIN v MAHOMED RAZA** I L R, 8 Cal., 192; 10 C L R, 385*

PLAINT—continued**7 REJECTION OF PLAINT—concluded**

214 ——— *Rejection of plaint after registration—Though a plaint has been registered, the Court may reject it under Act VIII of 1859, s 32 as barred by the Act of Limitation. **CHETTI GAUNDAN v SUNDARAM PILLAI** [2 Mad., 51]*

215 ——— *Civil Procedure Code (1852), s 54—Rejection of plaint already registered—Certain traders, having failed in business and being indebted to the defendant under a decree of the District Court of Trichinopoly, entered into a composition with their creditors and a deed was executed to which the defendant became a party in respect of his judgment debt. The defendant subsequently applied for execution of this decree. The trustees, to whom the debtors' assets were made over under the deed together with the debtors now brought a suit in the same Court for an injunction restraining the defendant from executing or proceeding to execute his decree. The plaint was rejected by the District Judge after it had been registered and numbered and a written statement had been filed. *Held* that the Court had jurisdiction to reject the plaint under the Civil Procedure Code s 54 at that stage of the suit. **VENKATESA TAWKER v RAMASAMI CHETTIAR** [I L R, 18 Mad., 338]*

216 ——— *Effect of rejection—Right to sue on same cause of action—Limitation—Where a plaint is rejected under s 32 Act VIII of 1859, the plaintiff can bring a suit on the same subject matter provided he is not barred by lapse of time. **KADUMBINZ DOSSIA v UNNOPOORVA DATTA** [14 W R, 289]*

8 PROCEDURE**217. ——— Assumption of facts as**

on the case in its then condition the Courts are bound to proceed upon the facts as they are stated by the plaint and upon the assumption of the truth of

alleged on the bars raised against the trial of those facts. **SIDHEE ALI KHAN v OGOODHYABAM KHAN** [6 W R, P. C. 83; 10 Moore's I A, 540]

PLAINTIFFS

See COSTS—SPECIAL CASES—PLAINTIFFS.

See CASES UNDER PARTIES—ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—PLAINTIFFS

See CASES UNDER PARTIES—SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES—PLAINTIFFS

See CASES UNDER PLAINT—FORM AND CONTENTS OF PLAINT—PLAINTIFFS

PLAINT—continued.**7. REJECTION OF PLAINT—continued.**

202. ———— *Ground for rejection—Undervaluation of suit—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 31.*—In a suit in a Munsif's Court it was found, after issues had been fixed and some evidence recorded, that the claim had been undervalued, and that the proper valuation would carry it beyond the jurisdiction of the Munsif. The plaint was accordingly returned, and additional stamps having been filed, the case was tried by the Principal Sudder Ameen. The Judge on appeal held that the plaint had been illegally returned by the Munsif, and that the act of the Principal Sudder Ameen in proceeding to try the case was illegal. He accordingly dismissed the suit. *Held* that the Munsif was right, under s. 31, Act VIII of 1859, in not dismissing the suit, but rejecting the plaint; and that, when the same plaint was filed with the proper amount of stamp duty in the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen, that Court had jurisdiction to try the case. *RAM GUTTY v. GOONOMONEE DABER*

[11 W. R., 177]

203. ———— *Undervaluation of suit—Allowing additional stamp—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 54—Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), s. 12.*—The decision of the Court of first instance, that a plaint is undervalued, is binding upon the Court of appeal, reference, or revision; but the Court of first instance is not justified in rejecting the plaint without giving to the plaintiff an opportunity of affixing the proper stamp. *BAI ANOPE v. MULCHAND GIRDHAR*

[I. L. R., 9 Bom., 355]

204. ———— *Undervaluation of suit—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 31.*—Where the lower Court rejected a plaint on the ground of an improper joinder of causes of action, and also that the suit was not sufficiently valued, and the High Court was of opinion that there had been no improper joinder of causes of action, the order of the lower Court was reversed, and the Civil Judge directed to deal with the case in accordance with s. 31, Act VIII of 1859. *KRISTNA AIYANGAR v. PERUMAL NADAN*

2 Mad., 436

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PLAINT—continued.**7. REJECTION OF PLAINT—continued.**

should have called on the defendant to value the relief he sought, and then, if he had thought such relief was undervalued, he could have applied s. 54 (a) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), and rejected the suit. *BALVANTRAO v. BHIMASHANKAR*

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1 Mad., 240

207. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 39—Document sued on not produced with plaint.*—*Held* that the Court to which a plaint is presented has no authority to reject it, merely because the document upon which the plaintiff sues is not produced with the plaint, as directed by s. 39 of Act VIII of 1859, and that the High Court has power to set aside such an order of rejection, as well as the decision of the District Court confirming it on appeal, and to direct that the plaint be received. *EX-PARTE RAOCHAND AMICHAND*

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10 Bom., 182

209. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 32—Omission of specific statement of time cause of action arose.*—Where the plaint, in a

PLAINT—continued**7 REJECTION OF PLAINT—continued.**

suit to establish a right to landed property and to recover arrears of rent alleged to be specific acts of ownership since 1845 but contained a statement general enough to let in evidence of such acts and it did not appear that the plaintiff had been questioned.—*Held* that the plaintiff should not have been rejected under s 52 of Act VIII of 1859, on the ground that it appeared to the Court that the right of action was barred by lapse of time **UDATA VARMA & NAYAK CHAMBATHU** 1 Mad., 322

210 ———— *Plea of misjoinder when sustainable—Suit against several persons claiming under different titles, Effect of—Civil Procedure Code, ss 31 and 53—A, as auction purchase at a revenue sale brought a suit against a number of persons for possession of some church land. The defendants claimed portions of the land under different titles and pleaded misjoinder. The Court upon the Amn's report gave A the option to amend the plaint by withdrawing the suit against any particular sets of defendants. A elected to go to trial on the suit as brought and it was dismissed. *Held* that having regard to the provisions of ss 31 and 53 of the Civil Procedure Code the proper order of the Court should have been to reject the plaint and not dismiss the suit on the ground of misjoinder. **SUDHENDU MONU RAY & DUNGA DAS** I L R, 14 Cal, 435*

211 ———— *Suit brought different from suit sanctioned—Religious Endowments Act (XX of 1863), s 18—A and B, being*

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discover whether there were grounds which did not appear for an amendment a suit was dismissed on the defects of the plaint which charging fraud did not set forth a good cause of action in regard to the above. *Held* that dismissal was not the proper mode of disposal of the suit but the plaint should have been rejected a course which would have enabled the plaintiff if he found himself at a future time in a position to make averments giving relevancy to an action, to present a fresh plaint. **GUNOA NARAIN GUPTA & TILUCKRAM CHOWDHRY** I L R, 15 Cal, 533
[L R, 15 I A, 119]

213 ———— *Time for rejection—Civil Procedure Code 1877 s 54—A plant can only be rejected under s 54 of Act X of 1877 before it is registered. **HUBBUL HOSSEIN & MAHOMED REZA** [I L R, 8 Cal, 192. 10 C L R, 385]*

PLAINT—continued**7 REJECTION OF PLAINT—concluded**

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216 ———— *Effect of rejection—Right to sue on same cause of action—Limitation—Where a plaint is rejected under s 32 Act VIII of 1859 the plaintiff can bring a suit on the same subject matter provided he is not barred by lapse of time. **KADUNNINEZ DOSSIA & UNNOPOORNA DAYA** [14 W R, 289]*

8 PROCEDURE

217 ———— *Assumption of facts as stated in plaint—Decision on issues of law—Where a plaintiff in certain alleged facts seeks relief and is unable to obtain a trial of the facts by reason of certain conclusions of law which the Judge forms on the case in its then condition the Courts are bound to proceed upon the facts as they are stated by the plaintiff and upon the assumption of the truth of those facts. The assumption of the truth of the*

facts. **SIDHEE ALI KHAN & JOODHYARAM KHAN** [5 W R, P. C. 53
10 Moore's I A, 549]

PLAINTIFFS

See COSTS—SPECIAL CASES—PLAINTIFF.

See CASES UNDER PARTIES—ARTICLE 11—PLAINTIFFS TO SUITS—PLAINTIFF.

See CASES UNDER PARTIES—DISTRIBUTION OF PARTIES—PLAINTIFF.

See CASES UNDER PLAINT—FORM AND CONTENTS OF PLAINT—PLAINTIFF.

PLAINTIFFS—concluded.**Appeal between—**

See PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—APPEAL.

[I. L. R., 5 Bom., 264

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Death of—

See ABATEMENT OF SUIT—SUITS.

See PARTIES—SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES
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DECEASED PERSONS.**PLEA.****of guilty on one of two contradictory charges.**See FALSE EVIDENCE—CONTRADICTORY
STATEMENTS . 8 B. L. R., Ap., 25**Record of—**See PRACTICE—CRIMINAL CASES—AFFI-
DAVIT . I. L. R., 19 Mad., 209

1. **Plea of not guilty—Procedure—Plea by counsel.**—An accused should plead by his own mouth and not through his counsel or pleader, though his counsel or pleader may at the proper time address the Court on his behalf. *QUEEN v. ROOPA GOWALLA* . 15 W. R., Cr., 42

2. **Nature of plea—Charge of grievous hurt—Illegal conviction—Misconstruction of statement of accused.**—In a case of causing grievous hurt to B, the prisoner, on having the charge read to him, stated that he had had a quarrel with B, and struck him twice with a stick in anger. Held that the Sessions Judge was wrong in treating this statement as a plea of guilty and in convicting thereon, and the conviction was quashed and the case remanded for trial. *QUEEN v. JAIPAL KOIRRE*

[11 W. R., Cr., 6

3. **Penal Code, s. 211—False charge—Irregular procedure.**—A prisoner, charged under s. 211 of the Penal Code with having brought a false charge with intent to injure, by accusing A of having caused the death of a person by doing a rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide under s. 304A, stated at the trial that the original complaint made by him was false, and that he made it unthinkingly. The Sessions Judge treated this statement as a plea of guilty, and sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment. No record of the prisoner's plea, as required by s. 237 of the Criminal Procedure Code, appeared on the proceedings, nor did it appear that the charge had been explained as well as read to the prisoner, and the Judge considered that the original complaint did not amount to a false charge of an offence under s. 304A. Held that the conviction was bad. *EMPRESS v. GOPAL DHANUK*

[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 90; 8 C. L. R., 471

4. **Qualified plea—Denial of commission of offence.**—When a prisoner pleads guilty, but goes on to say that he did not commit the

PLEA—concluded.offence with which he is charged, the plea is really one of not guilty. *QUEEN v. MITUN CHOWDHRY*

[11 W. R., Cr., 53

QUEEN v. SONAOOLLAH . 25 W. R., Cr., 23

5. **Charge of murder, Statement by the accused in answer to—Penal Code, ss. 302, 300, exc. 1, and expl.—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), ss. 271, 299.**—An accused person, in answer to a charge of murder, stated that he had killed his wife, but that he had done so in consequence of his having discovered her in an act of adultery on the previous day. Held that such a statement did not amount to a plea of guilty on the charge, and that it was the duty of the Court to try whether the provocation therein disclosed was sufficiently grave and sudden to reduce the offence. *NETAI LUSKAR v. QUEEN-EMPRESS*

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 410

6. **Qualified plea of guilty—Capital charge—Procedure—Practice.**—In capital cases where there is any doubt as to whether an accused person fully understands the meaning and effect of a plea of guilty, it is advisable for the Court to take evidence, and not to convict solely on the plea of the accused. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. BHADU* . I. L. R., 19 All., 119

7. **Plea of guilty—Murder—Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), s. 302—Confession—Procedure.**—The accused, who was a habitual ganja-smoker, was charged with the murder of his wife and infant son. In his confession he stated that he had killed his wife, because she quarrelled with him and objected to go to another village where he proposed a change of house on account of their poverty. He adhered to this statement when placed for trial before the Court of Session. The Sessions Judge treated this statement as a plea of guilty on the charge of murder, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to death, subject to confirmation by the High Court. Held (per JARDINE and CANDY, JJ.) that the accused's statement did not amount to a plea of guilty on the charge of murdering his wife. He alleged a sudden provocation: he ought therefore to have been put on his trial, in order that the Court might ascertain whether the provocation was grave and sudden enough to prevent the offence from amounting to murder. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. SAKHARAM* . I. L. R., 14 Bom., 564

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See BARRISTER . I. L. R. , 3 Mad. , 138
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[8 B. L. R. , 180]

1 APPOINTMENT AND APPEARANCE

1. Appointment—Power of others than mukhtars to appoint.—Not merely authorized mukhtars, but other persons generally, are at liberty to appoint pleaders by vakalatnamas. IN THE MATTER OF NUBEE BUKSH . 7 W. R. , 481

2. Vakalatnama. Nature of.—The acceptance of a vakalatnama by a pleader of the High Court should in all cases be unconditional. IN THE MATTER OF GOFENATH MUDDUCK . 14 W. R. , 7

PLEADER—continued**1 APPOINTMENT AND APPEARANCE**

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3. Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss 36 and 37—Ben Reg XXVII of 1814, ss 13 and 21—Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859), ss 16, 17, and 18—Pleadings and Mooktars Act (XX of 1865)—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s 39 Vakalatnama—Vakalatnama authorizing pleader to present an appeal signed by person having only a verbal authority from the appellant to do so—Under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), the appointment of a pleader to make or do any appearance, application, or act in or to a Civil Court must be in writing and that writing must be executed by the party or by a person acting on his behalf and acting under the authority of a general power of attorney or mukhtarnama, unless the person making the appointment is the "recognized agent" of the party within the definition of s 37 of the Code. BADRI PRASAD t BHAGWATI DEAR [I. L. R. , 16 All. , 240]

4. Civil Procedure Code. are proceedings in the suit within the meaning of s 39 of the Civil Procedure Code. A vakalatnama remains in force until all proceedings in the suit are ended. SADAASHIV GANPATRAO t VITHALDAS NANCHAND . I. L. R. , 20 Bom. , 198

5. Civil Procedure

ground that he had not been represented at the Court in its extraordinary jurisdiction. Held, dis-

s. 39 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882).

PLEADER—continued.**1. APPOINTMENT AND APPEARANCE**
—continued.

The High Court sent back the case to the Small Causes Court to deal with the application for a new trial on its merits. *SHIVDAYAL RAMCHARAN v. KHETU GANGU*. I. L. R., 20 Bom., 293

6. ———— *Appointment by pleader of another without client's authority—Bom. Reg. II of 1827, s. 51—Civil Procedure Code (Act XII of 1859), ss. 36, 39, and 652—Charter Act (24 & 25 Vict., c. 104), s. 15—Bombay High Court's Civil Circular Orders, cl. 18 (i)—Proviso as to the appointment of another pleader.*—The proviso to sub-cl. (i) of cl. 18 of the Civil Circular Orders of the High Court, namely, that a pleader may appoint another pleader on his behalf, and that in such case the hearing will proceed, unless the Court see reason to the contrary, is not *ultra vires*. *IN RE SHIDARA*. I. L. R., 23 Bom., 654

7. ———— *Rule of Court of 22nd May 1883—Practice—Vakalatnama—Pleader handing over his brief to another—Civil Procedure Code, ss. 36, 37, 39, 635.*—The Rule of Court, dated the 22nd May 1883, and authorizing legal practitioners in certain cases to appoint other legal practitioners to hold their briefs and appear in their place, was passed to facilitate the work of the Court and for the convenience of the pleaders practising before it, and was fully within the powers conferred upon the High Court by s. 635 of the Civil Procedure Code. *MATADIN v. GANGA BAI*

[I. L. R., 9 All., 613]

8. ———— *Pleaders and their clients, their rights and obligations inter se—Bom. Reg. II of 1827—Confidential communications made in the course of professional employment.*—The rules prevailing in England with regard to the rights and obligations of solicitors in relation to their clients apply, with slight difference, to pleaders practising in India. The principles deducible from the English cases are as follows: 1. A party to a judicial proceeding is entitled to such professional assistance as he thinks will best suit him. 2. A pleader is free to place his services at the disposal of any such party upon such terms as he may think most advantageous to himself consistently with the honour of his profession and the due administration of justice. 3. A pleader who receives any confidential information from his client in the course of his professional employment is not at liberty to carry that information into the service of his antagonist, or any one who in that very litigation or in any subsequent litigation may be opposed to the client furnishing the information. 4. Under Regulation II of 1827, pleaders receive certain fees, in return for which they are not at liberty to act against those retaining them, whether they are retained by one client singly or by two or more clients jointly. A pleader who has acted for several persons will not be restrained from afterwards acting for some of them only as against the others, unless it be shown that he is possessed of knowledge arising from his previous

PLEADER—continued.**1 APPOINTMENT AND APPEARANCE**
—continued.

employment which might be prejudicial to his other clients. As a general rule, the Court will require a very strong case to be made out before it will interfere by way of injunction, restraining a pleader from appearing for a client, and there must be clear affidavits made to show that special knowledge was acquired by the pleader during his employment by the former client. In case of his possessing such knowledge, he will not be allowed to throw up the conduct of the case and transfer his services. He will never be allowed to discharge himself from the conduct of the case if the case raises even a probability of prejudice to his former employers. *K*, a pleader, was at first retained by *P* and *N* jointly to defend a suit on their behalf. At a later stage of the case, *P* and *N* quarrelled. Thereupon *K* applied to the Court for leave to withdraw from the conduct of the case, on the ground that he could not attend to the interests of both *P* and *N*. The Court allowed him to withdraw. A few days afterwards *K* appeared in Court, and filed a vakalatnama, or warrant of attorney, signed by *N*, and claimed to conduct the case on behalf of *N* alone. *P* objected to this, but the Court disallowed this objection. Thereupon *P* made an application to the High Court for an injunction restraining *K* from acting on behalf of *N* alone. Held that, as it was not made out that *K* was in possession of any confidential information either from *P* or from *P* and *N* together, such as would give him an unfair advantage when acting on behalf of *N*, the Court would not interfere or restrain *K* from serving *N* alone. Held, further, that a pleader in such circumstances should take the direction of the Court as to which of two or more clients he is to serve, and as to the disposal of the fees he has received from them jointly. *PALLONJI MERWANJI v. KALLABHAI LALLUBHAI*

[I. L. R., 12 Bom., 85]

REG. v. BEZONJI NOWROJI

[I. L. R., 12 Bom., 91 note.]

9. ———— *Pleader's absence from Court owing to his temporary appointment as a Subordinate Judge—"Necessary cause"—Bom. Reg. II of 1827, s. 54.*—On the day fixed for the hearing of a suit, neither the plaintiff nor his pleader was present; the defendant, not having been served, was also absent. Plaintiff's pleader, however, sent intimation to the Court in writing that he had been appointed to act as a Subordinate Judge, and as he was going that day to join his appointment, he was unable to attend the Court. He therefore requested that the case should be adjourned till his return, or that a notice be issued to his client to enable him to make the necessary arrangements for the conduct of his case. Held that the pleader, having been temporarily appointed to act as a Subordinate Judge, was unable to attend the Court in consequence of a "necessary cause" within the meaning of s. 54 of Regulation II of 1827; and as he had sent the necessary notification in writing to the Court, the suit should not be dismissed, but adjourned for a reasonable time. *IN RE NARAYAN SADASHIV KALE* I. L. R., 23 Bom., 657

PLEADER—continued**1 APPOINTMENT AND APPEARANCE**
—continued

10 ———— **Appearance—Filing vakalatnama—Criminal Procedure Code 1872 s 136**—An authorized pleader appearing in defence of an accused person under s. 186 Criminal Procedure Code, should not be required to file a vakalatnama
ANONYMOUS 7 Mad., Ap, 41

11 ———— **Civil Procedure**

“Court he is competent under that vakalatnama unless it is revoked to appear for the client in the subsequent stages of that case and in the appeal if preferred to the Privy Council s 18 of Act VIII of 1851 applying to Appellate as well as Original Courts. **MUKHUN LAAL v SHREEKISHEN SINGH**
[8 W R, 82]

12 ———— **Vakil—Claim under s 246, Act VIII of 1859—Fresh vakalatnama**—The vakil retained by the plaintiff in a suit in which a decree has been given for the plaintiff is competent to plead for his client in answer to a claim advanced (under the first portion of s 246 of the Civil Procedure Code) to property attached in execution of such decree without the production of a fresh vakalatnama. **GOPAL JAYACHAND v HARGOVIND KRUSHAL 5 Bom., A C, 83**

13 ———— **Fresh vakalat****[12 W R., 465]**

14 ———— **Civil Procedure Code s 39 Pleader retained by a Collector as agent of Court of Wards—Validity of vakalatnama after the Collector's death**—The Collector of a district who was agent for the Court of Wards filed a suit on behalf of a ward of the Court of Wards and executed a vakalatnama to a pleader whom he retained to conduct it. The Collector died before the suit was determined. Held that it was not necessary for a new vakalatnama to be executed to enable the pleader to proceed with the conduct of the suit. **KRISHNA VIJAYA PUCHARA NAICKER v MARU DANAYAGAM PILLAI I L R., 15 Mad, 135**

15 ———— **Application for restoration of an appeal dismissed for default—Vakalatnama**—Where a vakil had been duly empowered by a vakalatnama drawn in the customary form to file and conduct an appeal in the High Court and that appeal had been dismissed for default—Held that such vakil was competent without filing a fresh vakalatnama to present an application for the restoration of the said appeal to the list of pending appeals. **RAGHUNATH SINGH v RAGHUBIR SAHAI**
[I L R., 15 ALL, 55]

PLEADER—continued**1 APPOINTMENT AND APPEARANCE**
—continued

18 ———— **Vakalatnama executed in favour of two vakils accepted by only**

one of the vakils and he presented the appeal. The appeal was placed on the file by the District Judge but on its coming on for disposal before the Subordinate Judge he held that it had not been duly presented and made an order rejecting it. Held that the appeal had been duly presented. **AYYANNA v NAGARHOOSHANAM I L R., 16 Mad, 285**

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to “
5 rupee stamp is entitled to practise before a Munsif when exercising Small Cause Court powers. **IN THE MATTER OF RAKAL CHANDER TSWARY**
[1 C W N, 118]

18 ———— **Remand of case—Vakil changing sides on remand—Mad Reg XIV of 1816 s 22**—When a suit is remitted by order of

for the party opposed to the one for whom he appeared at the first hearing. **ANONYMOUS**
[4 Mad, Ap, 43]

19 ———— **Act XX of 1865**
—There is nothing in the provisions of Act XX of 1865 which restrains any person from coming into the presence of the Judge and supplying information to the vakils. The word ‘appearance’ does not mean actual presence before the Judge in Court. **eg of a mooktar standing behind the pleader. IN THE MATTER OF GUGRAJ SINGH 10 W R, 355**

20 ———— **Act XX of 1865 s 20—Appearance of party by pleader—Held in a case under Act X of 1859 in which the plaintiff had appeared at the preliminary hearing when the issues were framed and where he was not required to appear in person on the day of the trial that the presence of the plaintiff's pleader and revenue agent was an appearance within the meaning of the law having reference to s 20 Act XX of 1865. **SONATUV DOSS v KALEE PERSHAD DOSS 13 W R, 146****

21 ———— **Vakil of High Court—Right to plead in Small Cause Court**—A vakil of the High Court in Calcutta is entitled to practise as a pleader in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes. **IN RE TOOLSEER DOSS SEAL**
[2 Ind. Jur., N S, 133 7 W R, 223]

22 ———— **Act XX of 1865, s 12—Small Cause Court Calcutta—A pleader holding a certificate under s. 12 of Act X of 1865 is not thereby entitled to be admitted to practise**

PLEADER—continued.

1. APPOINTMENT AND APPEARANCE
—continued.

in the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta. IN RE SHASHI BHUSHAN BHADURY

[1 B. L. R., A. C., 45: 10 W. R., 82

23. ————— *Barristers—Attorneys—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 2 and 36—Presidency Small Cause Court Act (XV of 1882), ss. 58 and 76—Right to practise—Rules Power to make rules.*—Per BAYLEY, WEST, and LATHAM, JJ. - None but barristers and attorneys have a legal right to practise in the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Neither ss. 2 and 36 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) nor ss. 58 and 76 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act (XV of 1882) give the pleaders of the Bombay High Court that right. The provisions of s. 47 of Regulation II of 1827, authorizing persons holding sanads from the High Court to practise in the mofussil Courts, are still in force. Per BAYLEY, WEST, PINHEY, and LATHAM, JJ.—S. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, does not give every pleader a title to appear and plead; it only enacts that “pleader” means every person entitled to appear and plead for another in Court, and includes an advocate, a vakil, and an attorney of a High Court. Consequently, if pleaders or vakils, who are the same class of practitioners, are not entitled by law to appear or plead for another in Court, the definition of “pleader” gives them no new right or status. The words in s. 36 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) “by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf,” do not simply mean a person duly appointed by the party in the suit, but a pleader duly appointed according to the law regarding pleaders in force in the particular Court. Per PINHEY, SCOTT, and LATHAM, JJ. (WEST, J., dissentiente).—The High Court has the power of making rules for the admission of pleaders to practise in the Bombay Court of Small Causes; and the Bombay Court of Small Causes, under s. 9 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act (XV of 1882), also has the power of making similar rules with the sanction of the High Court. IN RE PLEADERS OF THE HIGH COURT, BOMBAY I. L. R., 8 Bom., 105

24. ————— *Practice of Privy Council—Admission to practise in the Privy Council—Rules of 31st March 1871—Vakil of High Court.*—The words of ss. 2 and 3 of the Rules of 31st March 1871 are such that classes of persons to be admitted to practise in the Privy Council must be either solicitors or others practising in London, or solicitors admitted by the High Court in India or in the Colonies respectively, and have not left an undefined class admissible at the discretion of the Judicial Committee. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF TWIDALE . . . I. L. R., 16 Calc., 636 [L. R., 16 I. A., 163

25. ————— *Practice—Second Appeal—Vakil, Right of, to be heard without certified grounds of appeal or without any order admitting the appeal—Rules and Orders of Court (Appellate Side), 86 and 162.*—A vakil will not be heard on behalf of an appellant on second appeal,

PLEADER—continued.

1. APPOINTMENT AND APPEARANCE
—continued.

when neither duly certified ground or grounds of appeal have been filed, nor the appeal been admitted by order of Court under Rules 86 and 162 of Court: Kishen Chunder Roy v. Hurrish Chunder Bose, 3 W. R., 216, followed. - OLIULLAH v. BACHU LAL KHOTTA [I. L. R., 15 Calc., 708

26. ————— *Prosecution—Right to appear in Criminal Courts.*—A counsel or pleader is entitled to appear and act on behalf of the prosecution in the Criminal Courts. CHANDI CHARAN CHATTERJEE v. CHANDRA KUMAR GHOSE [5 B. L. R., Ap., 70: 14 W. R., Cr., 23

27. ————— *Admitting vakils to defend in Criminal Courts.*—The practice of admitting private vakils to defend parties in Criminal Courts is not illegal. It was discretionary with the Magistrate to hear such agents or not under s. 186 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1872. ANONYMOUS [7 Mad., Ap., 37

28. ————— *Right of pleader to appear—Inquiry under Criminal Procedure Code, s. 180.*—At an inquiry held by a Magistrate under s. 180 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, a complainant has no right to be represented by a pleader. BINDACHARI v. DRACUP [8 Bom., A. C., 202

29. ————— *Private prosecutor—Criminal reference to High Court—Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV of 1861), s. 434.*—Private prosecutor not allowed to appear by pleader on a reference to the High Court under s. 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861. QUEEN v. RAMJAI MAZUMDAR. . . . 6 B. L. R., Ap., 46
S. C. SUDDURUDDEEN SIRCAR v. RAM JOY MOZUMDAR 14 W. R., Cr., 51

Quære—Whether they could appear at all in such cases. LALOO v. ADAM SIRCAR. GOVERNMENT v. SURJAKANT ACHARJIA . . . 17 W. R., Cr., 37

30. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 340—“Accused,” Meaning of—Right to be heard by pleader.*—Under the provisions of s. 340 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a Sessions Judge is bound to hear the pleader appointed by a person who (though not accused of any offence) is ordered to give security for good behaviour under s. 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The word “accused” means a person over whom the Magistrate or other Court is exercising jurisdiction. Queen-Empress v. Mona Puna, I. L. R., 16 Bom., 661, followed. JHOJA SINGH v. QUEEN-EMPRESS [I. L. R., 23 Calc., 493

QUEEN-EMPRESS v. MUTASADDI LAL [I. L. R., 21 All., 109

QUEEN-EMPRESS v. MONA PUNA [I. L. R., 16 Bom., 661

31. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, s. 123, Reference to Sessions Judge under.*—A Sessions Judge is bound to hear pleader

PLEADER—continued**1 APPOINTMENT AND APPEARANCE***—concluded*

who may appear on behalf of a person in a case referred to him under s 123 cl 2, of Civil Procedure Code *Jhaja Singh v Queen v Express I L R 23 Calcutta, 493*, referred to *ABINASH MAHAKAR v EXPRESS* 4 C. W. N. 1797

32. ————— *Act XX of 1865*
s 5—“Act”—*Acting as private agent*—The word “act” in s 5 of the Pleaders and Mootcases Act (XX of 1865) means the doing something as the agent of the principal party which shall be recognized or taken notice of by the Court as the act of that principal. There is nothing in the words of the Act or in its spirit to prevent a person as private agent from going between the prisoner and the duly authorized vakil upon whom the real responsibility of the defence rests. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF PUZZLE ALI* 19 W. R., Cr, 8

33. ————— *Inability to go on with appeal—Duty of Judge*—When one of the pleaders for an appellant states his inability to go on with an appeal, the Judge is not bound to send for any other pleader for the appellant and ask him if he is ready to proceed with the case but may at once dismiss the appeal. *BROJO SOONDUREE DASSIA v GILMORE* 7 W. R., 338

34. ————— *Non appearance—Neglect of pleader—Absence for reasonable cause—Discretion of Court*—Neglect on the part of a pleader should not be visited on an innocent client when it is within the power of the Court to mitigate the result by

but the Subordinate Judge insisted upon the case being proceeded with *ex parte*. *Held* that there had been a failure on the part of the Court to exercise a proper judicial discretion. *ACHUMBIR JHA v JEWUN* 11 C. L. R., 11

35. ————— *Control of case—Senior pleader—Arguments*—The senior pleader who is

should be taken. *SREENEEDASH ROY v UMBIKA CHURN ROY* 12 W. R., 375

2 AUTHORITY OF, TO BIND CLIENT

36. ————— *Statement by pleader—Admission made in conduct of suit*—When a pleader in the conduct of a suit makes admissions on behalf of a client the client is bound by such admissions. *BERKELEY v CHITTUR KOOAR* 5 N. W., 2

37. ————— *Admission by pleader in conduct of case*—A party is bound by the admission of his duly constituted vakil, when the

PLEADER—continued**2 AUTHORITY OF, TO BIND CLIENT***—continued*

admission is one of a fact which, but for such admission, the opposite party would have had an opportunity of proving. *NABAIN ROY v SREENATH WITTER* 9 W. R., 435

38. ————— *Admission of vakil in criminal case*—Admissions of a vakil can not bind his client in a criminal case. *QUEEN v KAZIM MUNDLE* 17 W. R., Cr, 49

39. ————— *Mofussil Courts*
—*Questions of law and fact, Admissions in respect of*—*Per JACKSON J* A vakil in the Courts of the mofussil is not empowered to make admissions on points of law on behalf of his client, although he may make admissions on points of fact. *JUSODA KOONWAR v GOURN BISHNATH PERSHAD*

[I Ind Jur, N 6, 365]

ARDOOL GUNNEE v GOUR MONER DEBIA
[9 W. R., 375]

40. ————— *Opinion expressed by vakil in argument*—The opinion expressed by a vakil in the course of argument adversely to a claim which he undertook to advocate is not binding on his client. *KRISHNASAMI ATTANGAR v RAJA GOPALA ATTANGAR* I L. R., 18 Mad., 73

41. ————— *Admission by pleader erroneous in law*—An admission by a pleader, if it is erroneous in law, is not binding on his client. *KRISHNASAMI ATTANGAR v RAJA GOPALA ATTANGAR* I L. R., 18 Mad., 73

42. ————— *Erroneous consent of vakil*—Where a vakil upon a mistaken view of the law goes beyond and contravenes his instructions his erroneous consent cannot bind his client. *RAM KANT CHOWDARY v BRINDABAN CHUNDER DASS* 16 W. R., 246

43. ————— *Statements by*

which he was employed. *VANKATA AMANNAR CHAVELA ATCHIRAMMA* 6 Mad., 127

44. ————— *Verbal admissions made by pleader*—In a suit to set aside a sale in execution on the ground of fraud, *Held* in reference to the terms of certain statements made by the plaintiffs' pleader, from which the lower Appellate Court had inferred that the plaintiffs must have become aware of the fraud at a date earlier than that alleged by them that verbal admissions made by the pleader of a party to a suit must be received with caution, must be taken as a whole, and must not be unduly pressed. *NATHA SINGH v JODHA SINGH*

[I L. R., 6 All., 408]

45. ————— *Power to make admissions or statements to bind client—Relinquishment of part of defence*—In a suit to recover possession, where defendants' pleader stated before the Munsif that if the thak map (which was not at the

PLEADER—continued.**2. AUTHORITY OF, TO BIND CLIENT**
—continued.

time in Court) could show that the lands in dispute had been surveyed as part and parcel of the plaintiff's talukh, his client would give up his claim,—*Held* that the statement was not one which was within the scope of the pleader's authority to make, and was not binding upon the client. **CHUNDER COOMAR DEO v. SUDAKUT MAHOMED KHAN.** 18 W.R., 436

46. ————— *Consent of pleader—Effect of admission.*—The admission of a vakil made with due authority will bind his client, though not present at the time of making it. Where, therefore, an order was made for the payment of a certain sum, being the moiety of the profits of an estate founded on the amount for which security had been taken, as the rental of a zamindari when possession was given up, and that amount was admitted and assented to by the vakil in Court, and the order made accordingly,—*Held* by the Judicial Committee, affirming the judgment of the Court below, that such consent was binding on the client, and precluded him from afterwards opening the account. **RAJUNDER NARAIN RAO v. BIJAI GOVIND SINGH**
[2 Moore's I. A., 253]

47. ————— *Consent—Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, s. 3, cl. 3—Consent to proceeding under Act, Withdrawal of.*—If a party or his pleader gives consent under cl. 3 of s. 3 of the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879) to the disposal of a suit according to the provisions of Ch. II of the Act, the consent so given cannot be withdrawn after the hearing has begun, and the suit has proceeded on the footing of such consent. **RUPCHAND KHEMCHAND v. BALVANT NARAYAN** I. L. R., 11 Bom., 591

48. ————— *Admission of liability by vakil.*—A distinct admission of liability made by a vakil, who represented the defendant and whose authority was not questioned, was held to be sufficient to warrant a decree in favour of the plaintiff. **DOSSEE v. PITAMBUR PUNDAR**
[21 W. R., 332]

49. ————— *Admission by vakil—Evidence of receipt of money.*—The admission of a defendant's vakil in Court was held to be legal evidence of the receipt of money, and to do away with the necessity for other proof. **KALBEKANUND BHUTTACHARJEE v. GIREEBALA DEBIA**
[10 W. R., 322]

50. ————— *Power of pleader—Power to compromise case.*—Ordinarily a vakil who is employed to conduct the case on behalf of his client has no implied authority to compromise it. In the absence of any express provision in the vakalatnama, he can make no compromise which will be binding upon his client, except with his consent. **PREM SOOK v. PIRTHEE RAM** 2 Agra, 222

51. ————— *Power to compromise suit.*—Pleaders, unless specially empowered so to do, have no authority to compromise cases conducted by them. **SIRDAR BEGUM v. IZZUT-ODD-NISSA**
[2 N. W., 149]

PLEADER—continued.**2. AUTHORITY OF, TO BIND CLIENT**
—continued.

JAGAPATI MUDALIAR v. EKAMBARA MUDALIAR
[I. L. R., 21 Mad., 274]

52. ————— *Consent to matter beyond scope of suit.*—A consent by the vakil of a party to a decree being made binding on property other than what the parties to the suit may have an interest in, is a consent to what is beyond the scope of the suit, and can neither be binding on the party nor acted upon by the Court. **AVUL KHADAR v. ANDHU SET** 2 Mad., 423

53. ————— *Relinquishment of defence.*—Where a pleader authorized only to conduct the defence in the usual way pledged his client to relinquish his defence if the plaintiff would assert on oath that the defendant was not the owner of the property in dispute, it was held that he had exceeded his power, and that his client was not bound by his act. **HAKEEMOONNISSA v. BULDEO** [3 Agra, 309]

54. ————— *Unauthorized relinquishment by pleader.*—It is not within the ordinary scope of a pleader's duties to relinquish any portion of his client's case without express authority from the client, who is not bound by such relinquishment, unless it was authorized by himself. **GOUR PERSHAD DOSS v. SOORDEB RAM DEB**
[12 W. R., 279]

55. ————— *Relinquishment of part of claim.*—A vakil has no authority under an ordinary vakalatnama to give up a portion of the claim already decreed, and any such abandonment will not be binding on his client. When a case is remanded with the specific declaration that the plaintiff shall obtain "possession of the disputed property," the lower Court has no jurisdiction to debar the plaintiff from any portion thereof by reason of a relinquishment made by the vakil. **ABDUL SABHAN CHOWDHRY v. SHIBKISTO DAW** 3 B. L. R., Ap., 15

56. ————— *Authority of Counsel, vakils, or other agents—Abandonment of issue—Scope of authority in conduct of litigation—Compromise—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 462.*—A vakil appointed to conduct a case on behalf of a client has power to ask for an issue to be framed, or to abandon one that has been framed, and, in the absence of fraud or misconduct or of express instructions prohibiting the adoption of such a course, his action will be binding on his client. There is no distinction in this respect between the acts of Counsel, vakils, and other agents. The abandonment of an issue does not amount to a compromise, and if the suit is being conducted by a guardian on behalf of the minor, leave of the Court is not necessary under s. 462 of the Code of Civil Procedure for such abandonment. **VENKATA NARASIMHA NAIDU v. BHASHYAKARLU NAIDU**
[I. L. R., 22 Mad., 538]

57. ————— *Withdrawal from suit—Vakalatnama.*—A vakalatnama given by a plaintiff, and couched in general terms, suffices

PLEADER—continued.**2 AUTHORITY OF, TO BIND CLIENT**
—concluded

the client is bound by the act of his vakil **RAM COOMAR ROY v. COLLECTOR OF BEERBHOO**
[5 W. R., 80]

58. ——— *Power of vakil to transfer decree*—A vakil by his ordinary employment as vakil enjoys no authority authorizing him to transfer a decree **NOHUR v. JAFFER HOSSEIN**
[2 N. W., 165]

3 REMUNERATION

59. ——— *Amount of remuneration—Vakil*—Although a vakil is entitled to whatever charge his client agrees to yet if he acts under an engagement constituting him his client's mooktear and legal adviser, he is bound by the same rules as an attorney, and is therefore entitled only to such reasonable remuneration as the law allows **USMUT KOOWAR v. TATLER**
[2 W. R., 307]

60. ——— *Suit for fees—Costs between party and party*—In a suit by a pleader for the balance of vakils' fees where it was found that there was no contract, —Held that in considering the proper fee to be allowed, the lower Appellate Court had nothing else to guide it but what, according to the practice of the Court was allowed as costs between party and party **JUDCONATH DUTT v. RUSHDAD ALI**
[19 W. R., 105]

61. ——— *fees—1814,* against the Pleaders and Mooktears Act (XX of 1865) came into operation, —Held that, where the services in respect of which the fees were claimed consisted of the conduct of a suit which was dismissed for a deficient plaint, under s. 29 of Act VIII of 1859, the vakil is not entitled to the full amount of costs under Act I of 1846, s. 7, or the scale fixed by Regulation XXVII of 1814, s. 25, but in the absence of an express agreement, he is only entitled to a reasonable sum as remuneration for his work and labour as a pleader. So much of Regulation XXII of 1814 as was before January 1866 unreppealed, and the whole of Act I of 1864, are repealed by Act XX of 1865, which came into operation on January 1st, 1866 **AMBERUNNISA v. CHAPMAN**
[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 334; 6 W. R., 108]

62. ——— *Costs as between pleader and client—Bom. Reg. II of 1827, s. 52—Act I of 1846, ss. 6 and 7—The provisions of Regulation II of 1827, s. 52, cls. 1 and 2, and of Act I of 1846, s. 7, regarding the award of pleaders' costs by way of a percentage, relate only to costs as*

PLEADER—continued.**3 REMUNERATION—continued**

s. 52 of
f. 1846,
except
is not
pleader
and client, so that in the absence of an agreement between them, the pleader is left to his remedy on a quantum meruit **GANGJI VITHAL v. SITABAHY SHRIDHAR**
[9 Bom., 33]

for the remuneration of the plaintiff was made. The suit was numbered, and after the evidence on either side had been gone into the trying Court made an order dispaupering R. On an application by R who offered to pay the Court fees, the High Court under its extraordinary jurisdiction made an order directing the lower Court to receive the fees and to proceed with the suit. R paid the fees but

be determined with reference to all the circumstances of the case, there being no express agreement in the case **KESHAY GOVIND JOSHI v. JAMSETJI CURSETJI**
[1 L. R., 12 Bom., 557]

64. ——— *Right of suit for fees—Cause of action—Uncompleted case*—Where a vakil has undertaken the conduct of a suit, he is bound to proceed with it, and cannot sue for his fee, in the absence of a special agreement until the suit is completed, unless where the client has dispensed with his services **BUOKAPATNAM THATHACHARLU v. KAJA MIYA**
[8 Mad., 265]

applications in the execution department without further fee, no second fee is allowable to a vakil for applications presented in the execution department, unless it can be shown that the services of the vakil originally employed were not available **TAKKE AIX KHAN v. GOOL MAHAMED KHAN**
[1 N. W., 86; Ed. 1873, 123]

66. ——— *Agreement for further remuneration in successful case—Inam patras—Act I of 1816, s. 7—Inam patras or agreements*

are not *adum pactum*, and, having regard to s. 7 of

PLEADER—continued.**3. REMUNERATION—continued.**

Act I of 1846, cannot be considered as illegal. *PARASHRAM v. HIRAMAN*. I. L. R., 8 Bom., 413

67. ———— *Suit by pleader for fees.*—An application was made for leave to sue defendant *in forma pauperis*, and he agreed with certain vakils to give them full fees, according to the valuation of the claim, in case they should succeed in having the application rejected. *Held* that this was a valid agreement, and that the vakils, having performed their part, were entitled to recover upon it. *RAM KANT NANDI v. SHIB NANDA RAI*
[2 C. L. R., 166]

68. ———— *Right to recover fee—Legal Practitioners Act, ss. 27, 28, 30—Suit by pleader to recover fee from client—Contract Act, s. 70—Civil Procedure Code, s. 622.*—The Legal Practitioners Act does not debar a pleader from recovering a fee from his client when no contract in writing is made. *RAMA v. KUNJI*. I. L. R., 9 Mad., 375

69. ———— *Promissory note made by a party in favour of his pleader in respect of the fee agreed upon—Legal Practitioners Act (XVIII of 1879), ss. 28, 29—Agreement not filed in Court.*—A party to a suit made and delivered to his pleader in respect of the fee agreed upon a promissory note which was not filed in Court in that suit. In a suit by the pleader upon his promissory note, *Held* that the promissory note was invalid, and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover only the amount to which he was found to be entitled for his labour. *KRISHNASAMI v. KESAVA*
[I. L. R., 14 Mad., 63]

70. ———— *Suit by pleader to recover fee from client—Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879), ss. 27, 28, 29, 30—Agreement for fee—Agreement not in writing and filed in Court.*—Ss. 27, 28, and 29 of the Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879) do not relate to any arrangements or agreement made between a litigant and his own pleader as to the receipt of his fees which are actually allowed upon taxation. They do not provide as to matters which relate to the opposite party, or the fees that he has to pay to the legal practitioner of the opposite party, but provide what, as between the pleader and his client, shall be the method in which certain special arrangements are to be entered into. They make provision for arrangements between pleaders and their clients, which relate to the payment of remuneration in excess of and apart from the amount allowed in the taxation, and were framed upon the principle which regards with jealous scrutiny contracts brought about by persons holding positions of active confidence towards others, such as a pleader necessarily occupies in reference to his client. They were intended to protect necessitous, improvident, or careless litigants; from being taken advantage of by unscrupulous legal advisers. *Rama v. Kunji*, I. L. R., 9 Mad., 375, approved and followed. *RAZI-UD-DIN v. KARIM BAKSH*
I. L. R., 12 All., 169

PLEADER—continued.**3. REMUNERATION—continued.**

71. ———— *Agreement between pleader and person retaining him—Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879), s. 28—Promissory note, Suit on—Quantum meruit.*—The defendants' brother engaged a vakil (since deceased) to defend certain suits on their behalf and made and delivered to him a promissory note for an agreed sum in respect of his fee. The note was not filed in Court, and it exceeded in amount the vakil's regulation fee. The defendants subsequently made a promissory note in substitution for the above, and the vakil's representatives now brought a suit upon the last-mentioned note. *Held* (1) that the agreement with the defendants' brother was invalid by reason of the Legal Practitioners' Act, s. 28, and the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover the amount of the note; (2) that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover in this action the amount due to the vakil independently of that agreement. *ANANTAYYA v. PADMAYYA*
[I. L. R., 16 Mad., 278]

72. ———— *Suit on promissory note given for past professional services rendered under oral agreements—Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879), ss. 28 and 29—Guardian and ward—Services necessary or beneficial to minor.*—A guardian executed a promissory note in favour of a vakil (the plaintiff) as remuneration for his past professional service rendered under oral agreements with him. *Held* that a suit upon the note was barred by ss. 28 and 29 of Act XVIII of 1879, and that, as there was no such necessity for the proceeding in question as to render the contract binding on the minors, no suit would lie against them. *SUNDARABAJA AYYANGAR v. PATTANATHUSAMI TEVAR*
I. L. R., 17 Mad., 306

73. ———— *Oral agreement for pleader's remuneration—Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879), s. 28—Criminal proceedings—Quantum meruit.*—A pleader was retained by an accused person to conduct his defence. The accused did not pay the agreed fee, and the plaintiff thereupon declined to conduct his defence. The defendant, who was one of the accused, then undertook orally to pay the fee, but failed to do so after the plaintiff had conducted the defence of both accused persons. The plaintiff now sued the defendant to recover the agreed amount. *Held* that under Legal Practitioners' Act, s. 28, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover on the contract, but that he was entitled to recover reasonable remuneration for the services rendered by him. *NARASIMMA CHARIAR v. SINNAVAN*. I. L. R., 20 Mad., 365

74. ———— *Suit by a pleader to recover fee from his client—Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879), s. 28—Contract Act, s. 70.*—The Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879), s. 28, debars a pleader from recovering a fee from his client when no contract in writing is made. *Rama v. Kunji*, I. L. R., 9 Mad., 375, and *Krishnasami v. Kesava*, I. L. R., 14 Mad., 63, dissented from. *SARAT CHANDRA ROY CHOUDHRY v. CHUNDRA KANTA ROY*
I. L. R., 25 Calc., 805

PLEADER—continued.

3 REMUNERATION—continued

75. ——— Division of fees where more

shall be entitled to a moiety of the fees payable, applies only to cases where they are appointed by the same vakalatnama. *KISARA KUKKAMMA RAU v CRIPATA VIYYANNA DIKSHATULU*. 1 Mad, 369

76. ——— Fee allowed for registration petition—*Act I of 1846, s 7* The fee to be allowed to a pleader upon a petition to the Court to establish the right to have a document registered under Act XL of 1866, s 84, was one-fourth of the fee allowable in a regular suit, as was provided by Act I of 1846, s. 7. *COLLECTOR OF THANA v GANA RAMJI PATIL*. 7 Bom., A C, 132

77. ——— Fees in suit under Registration Act, 1864, s. 15—*Regular suit*—A suit under s 15, Act XVI of 1864, was not a summary, but a regular suit, and full fees were awarded for pleaders. *MOWLA BUKSH v ALI KHAN* [9 W. R., 101

78. ——— Fees in suit for judicial

1869), the only basis for the estimation of pleader's fees is ten times the amount of alimony for one year. *SCOTT v SCOTT*. 7 Mad, 394

79. ——— Fees in partition suit—

and the Court in each such case ought to fix the amount of the fee. *KIRTEE CHUNDER MITTER v ANATH NATH DEB*. 13 C. L. R., 253

80. ——— Fees in suit for pre emp

that the actual price of the property was less than the price stated in the deed of sale and the Court gave the plaintiff a decree with costs, that the amount payable by the defendant in respect of the fees of the plaintiff's pleader ought to be calculated, not on a valuation of the property which was found to be false, nor on the amount on which the Court fee on the plaint was paid, but on the real value of the property as found by the Court. *DEBI SINGH v BHEE SINGH*. 1 L. R., 1 All, 708

81. ——— Suit by mortgagee instituted before payment into Court—*Transfer of Property Act, s 67, 83*—*Right of mortgagee to a decree and to full costs*—In a suit to recover money

PLEADER—continued.

3 REMUNERATION—concluded.

suit. *Held* that the plaintiff was not debarred by s. 67 of the Transfer of Property Act from obtaining a decree and that, under the rules of Court, the pleader's fee was properly assessed as in a contested suit and not as in a case where there is a confession of judgment. *SITARAMAYIA v VENKATRAMANNA*

[1 L. R., 11 Mad, 371]

82. ——— Fee of pleader how calculated—*Claim for maintenance by defendants in suit for partition*—*Fee of pleader of such defendants*—*Bom Reg 11 of 1827, s 52, App. L—Act I of 1846, s 7—Costs*—The plaintiff sued for partition and made two widows, who were entitled to maintenance out of the estate, co defendants in the suit. The plaintiff and the male defendants compromised the suit, and a decree was passed in terms of the compromise. By the compromise the costs of the widow were to be paid by the estate, and in estimating the costs, the lower Court allowed each widow a separate set of costs and calculated the amount to be paid to each as pleader's fees on the value placed on his claim by the plaintiff. On appeal to the High Court, *Held* that the pleaders of the widows were not employed in prosecuting or defending an original suit of the value of the plaintiff's claim so as to be entitled under s. 52, Bombay Regulation 11 of 1827, to a percentage on the amount that the plaintiff sued for according to the rates specified in Appendix I. The widows were in reality prosecuting a suit for their maintenance and their pleaders were entitled to a percentage only on the amount claimed by them for maintenance. Case remanded for the amount of the pleader's fees to be correctly calculated. When a case is decided on the merits, the full percentage is to be paid; in other cases one-fourth only should be paid under s. 7 of Act I of 1846. *HANUMANDRA PARESHA RAM v BHAGUBAT*. 1 L. R., 21 Bom., 42

83. ——— Costs allowable as pleader's fees in a proceeding for revocation of probate—*Application for revocation of probate*—*Probate and Administration Act (V of 1891), ss 55, 83—Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1852), ss 220, 562—General Rules and Circular Orders of High Court, p 94, para. 8—Power of High Court to make order for costs of lower Courts*—S 83 of the Probate and Administration Act does not apply to an application for revocation of probate, the section applicable is s 55. A proceeding instituted for revocation of probate cannot be regarded as a regular civil suit, but is a miscellaneous proceeding, and pleader's fees in such a proceeding should be fixed upon that footing. The High Court has full power to make an order for the awarding of costs in lower Courts. Where the lower Court had treated the proceeding as a suit or had given Rs. 254 for pleader's fees, *Held* the costs in a proceeding like this cannot be assessed at more than Rs. 80, the maximum pleader's fee allowed by the rules of the Court. *PHOTAP CHANDRA SHAHA v KALI BHANJAN SHAHA*

[4 C. W. N., 800]

GARABINI DASSI v PRATAP CHANDRA SHAHA

[4 C. W. N., 802]

PLEADER—continued.**4. PRIVILEGES OF PLEADERS.**

84. ——— Pleader's taidis—Mooktear—Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879)—Ministerial duties of pleaders, Delegation of, to their *bond fide* clerks.—A Judge has a right to control his Court premises in such way as is most convenient to the public and to persons working there, but does not act rightly in passing any general order by which he excludes as a general body from his Court any portion of the community acting in an orderly manner. The pleaders of this country are a body of men who, from the earliest times, have combined in their own persons the duties performed in England by barristers and attorneys, and in acting in this second and ministerial capacity are, on their own responsibility, entitled to work through any number of clerks or taidis properly selected and paid by them; and no Court other than a High Court as established by Charter has the right to make rules defining the ministerial duties to be performed by them as distinct from the duties of their *bond fide* taidis or clerks, nor does the Legal Practitioners' Act of 1879 control in any way the privileges which have always existed in them or restrict their powers, the Act being one passed to bring mooktears under the control of the Court. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KHODA BUX KHAN . . . I. L. R., 15 Cal., 638**

5. REMOVAL, SUSPENSION, AND DISMISSAL.

85. ——— Removal—Power to remove vakil—District Judge.—A District Judge has no power to remove a vakil against his will from a Court to which he has once been allotted, except for a criminal offence, misbehaviour, or neglect of duty. **IN THE MATTER OF VAMANAJI KONERA . . . 1 Bom., 136**

86. ——— Removal of pleader from one Court to another.—A Zillah Judge has no authority to oblige a pleader to leave a Court in which he has been practising and to proceed to another. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF MAHOMED MANAFF . . . 10 W. R., 332**

87. ——— Suspension—Act XX of 1865—Power to suspend pleader.—A Zillah Judge has no power, under Act XX of 1865, to suspend a pleader of the High Court from practising in the Courts of his district on the ground of incompetency. His proper course is to make a representation to the High Court. **IN THE MATTER OF KISHOREE LALL SIRCAR . . . 14 W. R., 217**

88. ——— Act XX of 1865—Improper conduct.—The omission of a pleader to examine the record of the case before making an application to stay execution proceedings upon the ground of a compromise was held not to amount to grossly improper conduct; and his not verifying the statement of the parties who came to him and made their statements (one of them being a mooktear) was considered at the most to amount to carelessness, but not grossly improper conduct; whilst his omission to obtain the authority or concurrence of the senior pleader in the case could not be said to be improper conduct within the meaning of Act XX of 1865—

PLEADER—continued.**5. REMOVAL, SUSPENSION, AND DISMISSAL—continued.**

certainly not such grossly improper conduct as to call for the punishment of suspension for six months. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF SREENATH ROY [17 W. R., 405]**

89. ——— Unprofessional conduct—Commission to mooktears—Act XX of 1865—Criminal offence.—A, a pleader, was engaged by B, who was acting on behalf of C, to defend certain persons charged with the offences of rioting and of having caused grievous hurt. Two of the accused persons were relatives of C. A agreed with B that, if all the accused were acquitted, his fee was to be Rs500; if the two who were the relatives of C were acquitted, then he was to receive Rs250; but in the event of none of the accused being acquitted, he was to receive only Rs40. Before the trial B paid A Rs475; this having come to the knowledge of C, he telegraphed, saying that the fee was exorbitant, and A, upon being remonstrated with, handed over Rs250 to a banker to be placed to his (A's) credit. A alleged that, out of Rs225 which remained with him, he paid Rs140 to B as commission, and that Rs25 were paid to his mookhir. **Held** that A was guilty of fraudulent and grossly improper conduct. He was suspended from practising for the period of one year. **Per PONTIFEX, J.**—If a mooktear, paid for his services by his employer, were to receive in addition, without the knowledge of his employer, a percentage or commission from the pleader, he would be answerable, not only in the Civil Court, but also in the Criminal Court, to a charge of obtaining money improperly from his employer. **IN THE MATTER OF PEARY MOHUN GOOHO [11 B. L. R., 312]**

90. ——— Power of interim suspension—Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879), s. 14, cl. 5, and s. 40.—The power of interim suspension given under s. 14 (cl. 5) of Act XVIII of 1879, when read with s. 40 of the same Act, can only be exercised after the pleader has been heard in his defence and pending the investigation and orders of the High Court. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KRISTO LALL NAG [I. L. R., 10 Cal., 256]**

91. ——— Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879), s. 13—Grounds for suspension.—A pleader's professional misconduct having amounted to "reasonable cause," within the meaning of s. 13 of the Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879), for suspending him from practice, their Lordships declined to interfere with the decision of the High Court as to the punishment, it not being clearly shown that the *quantum* awarded was unreasonable and excessive. **IN THE MATTER OF QUAREY . . . I. L. R., 13 All., 93 [I. R., 17 I. A., 199]**

92. ——— Letters Patent, High Court, N.-W. P., cl. 8—"Reasonable cause"—Offer to give a gratification, contrary to s. 36 of the Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879)—Abetment—Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), ss. 41 and 116.—A vakil of the High Court signed and sent

PLEADER—continued**5 REMOVAL, SUSPENSION, AND DISMISSAL**
—continued

a letter to another vakil of that Court, who practised in District Courts subordinate thereto. The purport of this, which was one of several printed forms prepared for circulation to vakils practising in districts, was to the effect that the vakil, to whom it was addressed, "could easily send his clients' cases both civil and criminal," to the writer, who would conduct them in that Court. And, "as a remuneration," the fees paid by the clients would be shared between the writer and the vakil who had sent the cases. The Judicial Committee concurred substantially in the conclusions of the High Court that this was an incitement within s 116 (abetment) of the Penal Code to commit an offence made penal by s 36 (which was a special law within s 41 of that Code) of Act XVIII of 1879, the Legal Practitioners' Act. This misconduct had been aggravated by the appellant having denied to the Vakils' Association, North-Western Provinces and caused evidence to be called to negative, his having signed the printed letter, which he had signed. Thus, there was "reasonable cause" within s 8 of the Letters Patent of March 17th, 1866, establishing the High Courts, for his suspension, to which, for four years from the date of that Court's order, his punishment was reduced.

IN THE MATTER OF PARBATI CHAMAN CHATTERJI
[I L R., 17 All, 493
L R., 22 I. A., 193]

93. ————— Misconduct of pleader—

of s 10 of Act XVIII of 1879 is punishable under s 32 of that Act only by the Court before which he has so practised. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF GANGA DAYAL I L R., 4 All, 375

dealt with by the Court for neglect of duty, or sued by the client for neglect of his interests. **BULOBO MISSE v. AHMED HOSSEIN** 15 W. R., 143

95. ————— Omission to examine record before certifying appeal—A pleader is not guilty of grossly improper conduct, but substantially and sufficiently complies with the 2nd of the Rules of 23rd May 1871, if he examines copies of the record, and not the original record, before he draws the grounds of appeal and certifies them. IN THE MATTER OF NOOR AHMED 17 W. R., 338

96. ————— Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879), ss 15 and 40—Interim suspension—Police papers—Depositions of witnesses, or confessions taken at a police investigation, are not, as far as their subject matter is concerned, any more the property of the police than the property of the prisoners, and a pleader is not guilty of misconduct of any kind in making use of such documents for the benefit of his client, when delivered to him by the

PLEADER—continued**5 REMOVAL, SUSPENSION, AND DISMISSAL**
—continued

client, however improperly the client may have become possessed of such documents, provided the pleader is neither party nor privy to obtaining them. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KRISTO LALL NAG I L R., 10 Cal., 256

97. ————— Legal Practi

on grounds which are untenable in point of law, does not constitute on his part, improper conduct within the meaning of s 14 of Act XVIII of 1879 as amended by cl (b), s 2 of Act XI of 1896. IN THE MATTER OF SABAT CHANDEA GUHA

[4 C. W. N., 663]

98. ————— Unauthorized statement—It having appeared that, without any instructions to that effect the pleader conducting a suit in the lower Appellate Court had suggested, of his own motion, that the mother was a frail woman, and hence in improper intimacy with the defendant, had executed the kobalas for him,—Held that the pleader had acted with gross impropriety, and should be called up and censured by the District Judge. **GUNGA RAM SADHOKHAN v. PANCH COWREN P. RAMANICK** 25 W. R., 368

99. ————— Striking pleader off the rolls—Act XX of 1865, s 16—Case in which the High Court declined on the facts to strike a pleader off the rolls for using improper expressions during the argument of a case before a Zillah Judge, who recommended, after observing the requirements of s 16, Act XX of 1865, that such punishment should be awarded. The Zillah Judge should have called the pleader to order, and required him to apologize. IN THE MATTER OF CRUISE [14 W. R., Cr., 53]

100. ————— Power to suspend pleader—Act XX of 1865—A Zillah Judge had no power after the 1st January 1866 to make an order under

PETITION OF AHMEENOODDEEN AHMED

[9 W. R., Mis., 5]

101. ————— Procedure—Pleader or mook
tear, Charge of misconduct against.—Any charge—

PLEADER—continued.**REMOVAL, SUSPENSION, AND DISMISSAL—continued.**

misconduct against a pleader or mooktear holding certificate under Act XX of 1865, other than a recorded conviction of a criminal offence, must be proved and substantiated, and a report submitted to the High Court, as provided by s. 16. **IN THE MATTER OF SUDDERODDEEN MAHOMED** . . . **7 W. R., 316**

02. ————— *Act XX of 1865, s. 14—Misconduct of pleader.*—When a charge is brought against any pleader of a subordinate court, which, if proved, would amount to an offence, the conduct should be inquired into not simply as to proper conduct, but as an offence to be made good, if established, of his dismissal under s. 14, Act XX of 1865. **IN THE MATTER OF GUNESH CHANDER GANGOOLY** . . . **13 W. R., 456**

03. ————— *Act XX of 1865, s. 16—Power of Zillah Judge.*—A Zillah Judge has no authority to initiate proceedings against a pleader of the lower grade under s. 16, Act XX of 1865, which requires that the inquiry should be made in the Court in which the pleader committed the act of misconduct. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KOMBAKANT DEGHAI** . . . **11 W. R., 127**

04. ————— *Act XX of 1865—Report to Judge on acquittal of pleader by subordinate Court.*—In a case tried under the provisions of s. 16, Act XX of 1865, where the subordinate court is of opinion that the pleader should be acquitted, it is not necessary that there should be any report to the Judge. **IN THE MATTER OF RAM NIKUR SEIN** . . . **13 W. R., 67**

05. ————— *Legal Practitioners' Act (XVIII of 1879), s. 12—Conviction of pleader of criminal offence—Case reported to the High Court—Argument allowed to show that conviction was illegal.*—A District Judge reported to the High Court for orders the case of a pleader who had been convicted of cheating under s. 417 of the Penal Code, and who, in the opinion of the District Judge, was unfit to be allowed to practise. Upon the hearing of the case, counsel was permitted to appear behind the conviction in order to show that the conviction of the pleader did not amount at law to the disqualification of cheating. **IN THE MATTER OF DURGA CHARAN** . . . **I. L. R., 7 All., 290**

06. ————— *Letters Patent, High Court, North-Western Provinces, cl. 8—Conviction of vakil for criminal offence—Vakil called on to show cause why he should not be struck off the roll—Argument not allowed to show that conviction was wrong.*—A vakil practising in the High Court was convicted by a Court of Session of the offence punishable under s. 471 of the Penal Code, and the conviction was affirmed by the High Court on appeal. The vakil was subsequently called upon to show cause why he should not, in consequence of the conviction, be struck off the roll of vakils of the court. On appearance in answer to this rule, it was held that the vakil was not entitled to question the propriety in law or in fact of the conviction, but that

PLEADER—continued.**5. REMOVAL, SUSPENSION, AND DISMISSAL—concluded.**

it was open to him to show, if he could, that his conduct in the matter in respect of which he had been convicted was not such as to render him an unfit person to be retained on the roll of vakils of the Court. **IN THE MATTER OF RAJENDRA NATH MUKERJI** . . . **I. L. R., 18 All., 174**

Held (on appeal to the Privy Council) that in the present case the conviction, followed by the sentence, was sufficient, without further inquiry, to justify the High Court in making that order. The appellant could not be allowed to have an indirect appeal against the judgment of the Sessions Judge confirmed by the High Court. The judgment of Lord Mansfield in *Ex-parte Brounsall*, 2 Cowp. Rep., 829, referred to as well explaining the disqualification of a member of the legal profession that attends such a conviction and sentence. *In re Weare*, L. R., 2 Q. B., 439, where the Court of Appeal looked to see what was the nature of the offence, and would not, as a matter of course, strike a solicitor off the roll because he had been convicted, distinguished from the present case. *In re Durga Charan*, I. L. R., 7 All., 290, dealt with under s. 12 of Act XVIII of 1879, referred to as a case where the nature of the offence admitted of further inquiry and also distinguished. In regard to the finality of the judgment of the High Court in deciding the appeal from the conviction and sentence, *In re the petition of Macrea*, L. R., 20 I. A., 90; I. L. R., 13 All., 310, was referred to. **IN THE MATTER OF RAJENDRA NATH MUKERJI** . . . **I. L. R., 22 All., 49**
[L. R., 26 I. A., 242
3 C. W. N., 736]

6. PURCHASE BY PLEADER AT SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE.

107. ————— *Purchase by pleader of decree in suit which he has conducted—Right to execute decree.*—It is not expedient that pleaders should by purchase become the persons entitled to execute decrees in suits in which they have been engaged. **GOSHAIN JUG ROOP GEER v. CHINGUN LALL** . . . **2 N. W., 46**

108. ————— *Sale in execution of decree—Collusion of vakil of judgment-debtor with decree-holder.*—The conduct of a vakil who, having acted in that capacity on behalf of a judgment-debtor in certain proceedings in execution of a decree, subsequently became partner with the decree-holder in the purchase of the property, remarked upon. *Quare*—Whether, under such circumstances, the purchase by the vakil, or the purchase by the decree-holder in conjunction with him, could not be set aside. **ROY NANDIPAT MAHATA v. URQUHART**

[4 B. L. R., A. C., 181; 13 W. R., 209]

WAJED HOSSEIN v. AHMED REZA 17 W. R., 480

109. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 292—Pleaders not officers of the Court within the meaning of that section.*—

PLEADER—concluded**6 PURCHASE BY PLEADER AT SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE—concluded**

Pleaders of parties to a suit are not debarred by s 292 of the Code of Civil Procedure from purchasing property sold in execution of the decree *ALAGIRISAMI v RAMANATHAN*

[I L R, 10 Mad, 111]

110

Civil Procedure Code, ss 292 311—Suit to set aside sale in

at the Court sale and became the purchaser. It appeared that the vakil had not informed his client that he intended to bid nor obtained the sanction of the Court, but he had been instructed by his client and had obtained the permission of the Court to bid on her account, and he was found to have acted in an underhand manner towards her. In a suit to set aside

him of proving that the transaction was free from suspicion) that the sale should be set aside *SUBBARAYUDU v KOTAYYA*

[I L R, 15 Mad, 389]

PLEADERS AND MOOKTEARS ACT (XX OF 1865)

See CASES UNDER MOOKTEAR

See CASES UNDER PLEADER

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION

See APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL—CASES IN WHICH APPEAL LIES OR NOT—APPEALABLE ORDERS I L R, 6 All, 163

See BOARD OF EXAMINERS

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PLEADINGS

See CASES UNDER ADMISSION—ADMISSIONS IN STATEMENTS AND PLEADINGS

See CASES UNDER ESTOPPEL—STATEMENTS AND PLEADINGS

See EVIDENCE—CIVIL CASES—MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS—PLEADINGS

See JURISDICTION—ADMIRALTY AND VICE-ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION

[I L R, 17 Cal, 337]

See LIEN I L R, 4 Cal, 323

See CASES UNDER PLAINT

See RAILWAYS ACT, 18 0 s 77

[I L R, 24 Cal, 306]

See CASES UNDER VARIANCE BETWEEN PLEADING AND PROOF

PLEADINGS—concluded

See VENDOR AND PURCHASER—CONSIDERATION 6 B L R, 530

[14 Moore's L A, 1]

See CASES UNDER WRITTEN STATEMENT

Admission in—

See LIMITATION ACT s 19—ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEBTS

[I L R, 18 All, 384]

I L R, 23 Cal, 374

Defamatory statement in—

See LIEN I L R, 14 Bom, 97

[I L R, 23 Cal, 867]

Reference to—

See DECREE—CONSTRUCTION OF DECREE—GENERAL CASES

[I L R, 18 All, 344]

1. ——— *Rules of pleading in India—*
The Courts in India are not governed by the technical rules of pleading which obtain in Courts administering English law *PITMBUR PINE v FOOLSEY DOSSEE* 7 W R, 39

2. ——— *Object of pleadings—Issue not in terms fixed, but afterwards raised—Appointment of the religious superior of a Mahomedan institution—Custom as to such appointment—*
The object of any system of pleading is that each side may be made fully aware of the questions that

manager, had appointed the plaintiff to succeed him on his decease. The finding of the first Court that he had this power by the custom was affirmed on this appeal. As to the fact of the appointment, it was not apparent at what stage of the suit the question had first been raised whether the deceased had been of sound and disposing mind at the time of making it. The first Court found that he had been of sound mind at the time, but the Chief Court on appeal reversed this finding and added that he had been, in their opinion, unduly influenced. As these questions, though not formally stated in the issues, had been sufficiently open upon the proceedings to give to each Court a right to form a judgment upon them, the Judicial Committee decided which was correct, and affirmed the finding of the first Court as to the soundness of mind of the deceased *SAYAD MUHAMMAD v FATEH MUHAMMAD*

[I L R, 23 Cal, 324]

L R, 23 L A, 4

PLEDGE

See STAMP ACT, 1879 SCH. I, ART 44

[I L R, 21 Cal, 241]

of goods

See DILIGENT

5 B L R, Ap, 31

PLEDGE—concluded.

See CONTRACT ACT, s. 178.

[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 497
I. L. R., 24 Bom., 458]

_____ of moveable property, Suit on.

See LIMITATION ACT, ART. 57.

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 21
I. L. R., 17 All., 284]

_____ Suit to redeem—

See DEKKAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF
ACT, s. 3 . I. L. R., 15 Bom., 30**PLEDGOR AND PLEDGEE.**

_____ Pledgee taking over the property pledged, crediting the value as if it had been sold to him.—*Wrongful conversion—Absence of proof of damages to pledgor—Account—Interest.*—Where a pledgee, having power to sell for default, takes over, as if upon a sale to himself, the property pledged without the authority of the pledgor, but crediting its value in account with him, this act, though an unauthorized conversion, does not put an end to the contract of pledge, so as to entitle the pledgor to have the property back without payment. Government paper having been deposited by a borrower from a Bank as security, part was legally sold upon his failing to comply with the terms between them. As to the rest, the borrower, afterwards on redeeming a part, was led to believe that the paper returned was the whole of that which remained unsold in the bank's possession. The bank, however, had taken over part, as if sold to itself, crediting the price. Held that the bank could not after this treat the securities as still subject to the pledge; although this transaction had not put an end to the contract of pledge, so as to entitle the pledgor to have back the paper without payment of the loan and interest. The bank was no longer a pledgee of this paper, but, having converted it to the bank's own use, might have been liable in damages for the value, including the interest thereon. However, had this liability been enforced, the pledgor could not have had credit in the loan account for the proceeds of the paper. The cessation of interest on the loan was more to his advantage than to receive the interest on the paper, the market value of which was also falling, so that the longer the account had been kept open, the greater the balance would have been against the pledgor. It followed that there was no evidence of damage to him resulting from the conversion. The first Court decreed an account, wrongly deciding that interest could not run upon the loan, which the amount of the paper transferred by the bank to itself purported to wipe off, from the date of the transfer. On this point, as well as because there was no proof of damage to the pledgor, the High Court, reversing that decree, had rightly dismissed the pledgor's suit. *NECKRAM DOBAY R. BANK OF BENGAL.* . I. L. R., 19 Calc., 322
[I. R., 19 I. A., 80]

POISONOUS DRUGS ACT (BOMBAY).See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—SPECIAL ACTS—BOMBAY ACT VIII of 1866.
[I. L. R., 4 Bom., 187]**POLICE ACT (XIII OF 1856).**

_____ s. 27.

See SENTENCE—WHIPPING.
[Bourke, O. C., 269]

_____ s. 35.

See STOLEN PROPERTY, OFFENCES RELATING TO . I. L. R., 20 Bom., 348.

_____ s. 57.

See GAMBLING . . . 8 Bom., Cr., 1

_____ ss. 57 and 58.

See WARRANT OF ARREST.
[8 Bom., Cr., 1]

_____ s. 111.

See CERTIORARI, WRIT OF.
[10 Bom., 102, 109 note]**POLICE ACT (XXIV OF 1859).**

See MADRAS POLICE ACT.

POLICE ACT (XLVIII OF 1860).

_____ s. 2.

See POLICE MAGISTRATE.
[Bourke, O. C., 186]

_____ s. 8.

See ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.
[8 Bom., Cr., 15]

_____ s. 10.

See MAHOMEDAN LAW—DIVORCE.
[8 Bom., Cr., 95]

_____ s. 11, cl. (2)—*License—Tea and Sodawater shops.*—The words "hotel, tavern, shop, or place" in the second clause of s. 11 of the Police Act (XLVIII of 1860) are wide enough to include every place mentioned in the first clause of that section. Tea and sodawater shops are required to be licensed under the Act. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. SHERIFF ARDESEER ERAIN.* . I. L. R., 15 Bom., 530

POLICE ACT (V OF 1861).See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—SPECIAL ACTS—POLICE ACT, 1861.
[14 W. R., Cr., 41]

_____ s. 13—*Cost of constable.*—A Magistrate has no power, under the Police Act, 1861, to realize the cost of a police constable from an individual. *QUEEN v. ROHINKANT GHOSH*
[1 W. R., Cr., 15]

POLICE ACT (V OF 1861)—continued

MATTER OF THE PETITION OF GRISH CHUNDER
NUNDEE 28 W R, Cr, 8

§ 25—*Unclaimed property*—Timber—Timber claimed by a landowner as having been washed on his estate by a river is not unclaimed property within the meaning of s 25 and following sections of Act V of 1861 CHUTTER LALL SINGH v GOVERNMENT 9 W R, 97

§ 29

See CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE

[1 Agra, Cr, 24

See MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION OF—GENERAL JURISDICTION

I L R, 22 All, 340

See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—SPECIAL ACTS—POLICE ACT 1861

(4 W R, Cr, 2

1 W R, Cr, 5

1—*European British subjects*

—*Magistrate*—In a prosecution under the Police Act V of 1861, the Magistrate is bound to take into consideration and determine the prisoner's plea that he is a European British subject. S 49 of Act V of 1861 does not give to the Magistrate jurisdiction over European British subjects. QUEEN v HEARN 3 N W, 128

2—*Persons not police officers*

—S 29 of Act V of 1861 is not applicable to persons who are not police officers. IN THE MATTER OF RAMKUMAR 10 C L R, 521

3—*Rashness or negligence of*

property does not constitute an offence amounting to a violation of duty under s 23, Act V of 1861. The violation there intended must be wilful intentional violation of some clear duty or other. QUEEN v BOZAKI LALL 19 W R, Cr, 7

4—*Overstaying leave without*

permission—The failure of a police constable to resume his duty on the expiration of his leave does not constitute an offence under s 29 Act V of 1861. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF JANAKINATH GUPTA. EMPRESS v JANAKINATH GUPTA [I L R, 6 Calc, 625. 8 C L R, 56

5—*Police officer withdrawing*

from the duties of his office without permission—*Police officer overstaying leave*—A police officer obtained leave of absence for one month, a substitute being appointed and overstayed his leave twenty nine days. Held that such absence without leave did not amount to 'withdrawal from the duties of his office without permission' within the meaning of s 29 of Act V of 1861. QUEEN EMPRESS v SALIG RAM I L R, 6 All, 495

POLICE ACT (V OF 1861)—continued.

6—*Submitting incorrect report*

—*Penal Code s 218*—A police officer negligently or improperly submitting an incorrect report of a local investigation may be punished under s 29 of Act V of 1861, in cases where the proof is insufficient to bring the case under s 218 of the Penal Code. QUEEN v BORODA KANT MOOKHOPADHYA [15 W R, Cr, 17

7—*Offence committed by police*

officer while under suspension—A police officer was suspended by the District Superintendent and ordered to remain in the police lines which he did not do. He was

V of 18

officer,

mission

suspens

s. 8 of

convicted under s 29. QUEEN v DINANATH GAN-

GOOLY 8 B L R, Ap, 58 17 W R, Cr, 12

8—*Neglect to act on informa-*

tion w

under

duties

of the

wards actually occurred set up in defence that he was,

the conviction was illegal. For a conviction under s 29 more than mere neglect of duty must be shown, a deliberate and intentional violation of his duty is necessary. QUEEN v RADHU SINGH [8 B L R, Ap, 80 17 W R, Cr, 34

proceed to a place where a crime is reported to have been committed cannot be supposed to have contravened the law by not proceeding to the spot himself and therefore the conviction of the prisoner on the charge of wilful violation of duty was illegal. GOVERNMENT v KARAMUT KHAN 1 Agra, Cr, 1

10—*Police constable—Neg-*

lect of duty'—*Lawful order*—*Extra drill*—A District Superintendent of Police directed his constables to cut down the jungle in the vicinity of their lines and on their refusal to comply ordered them extra drill every day. One of such constables not turning out to such extra drill was thereupon prosecuted and convicted of neglect of duty under s 29 Act V of 1861. Held that s 29 provided for no such offence and that any neglect of duty short of a violation of duty does not amount to an offence under that section. Held further, that the omission to attend such extra drill did not amount to an offence under that section as the words 'lawful order' used in the section mean an order which the authority mentioned therein is competent to make, and it did not appear that a District Superintendent of Police was competent to order his constables to cut down the jungle in the vicinity of their lines and on

ACT (V OF 1861)—continued.

nal to do so, to order them extra drill. Is
TER OF THE PETITION OF BHOLA NATH DAS
[I. L. R., 12 Calc., 437

Criminal Procedure Code,
r. 148—Summons cases.—Acts or omissions
able under Act V of 1861, s. 29, come within
category of "offences punishable under any law
than the Penal Code" (Code of Criminal
dure, s. 8), and those offences likewise fall
n the terms of s. 148 of the same Code. QUEEN
OLAM ARABEE 25 W. R., Cr., 20

2. ——— Power to make rules under
Act of 1861—District Superintendent of Police,
er of—A rule or regulation and a lawful order
tinguished.—There is no express power given by
t V of 1861 to any officer save the Inspector-
General of Police to make rules; therefore the
olation of a general rule alleged to have been made
y a District Superintendent of Police to the effect
hat constables are to be within the lines at a
particular time or at roll-call is not punishable
under s. 29 of the Act. *Semble*—The violation of a
special order made by a District Superintendent of
Police requiring the presence of an officer or of cer-
tain officers within the police lines and issued ex-
pressly to him or each of them would come within s. 29
of the Act as being not "a rule or regulation," but a
"lawful order" made by a competent authority and
relating to the duties of the officer or officers. In
THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ABDUL HOSSEIN
QUEEN-EMPRESS v. ABDUL HOSSEIN
[I. L. R., 15 Calc., 194

13. ——— and s. 8—Police officer
—Suspension—Breach of order.—A police officer
stable was suspended and ordered to remain in the
lines during suspension. Despite the order, he ab-
sented himself therefrom without leave. He was
convicted under s. 29 of Act V of 1861. Held s. 29
of Act V of 1861 contemplates that the person to be
charged with an offence under it must have been, at
the time of his doing the act in respect of which
the charge is preferred, a police constable within the
meaning of that Act. When a police officer is sus-
pended, he ceases to be a police officer; the conviction
was therefore wrong. QUEEN-EMPRESS v.
DURGA 8 B. L. R., Ap., 53, followed. I. L. R., 10 All., 459

1. s 34—Police Act Amendment Act
(VIII of 1895), s. 13—Slaughter of cow—Open
verandah—Annoyance to residents of locality—
"Open place," Meaning of—General police.—The
slaughtering of a cow in an open verandah, so as to
cause annoyance to the residents of the locality, and in
spite of their remonstrances, is a breach of the law,
being an act in an "open place" within the terms of
s. 34 of Act V of 1861 as amended by Act VIII of 1895.
The words "open place," coupled with "road, street,
or thoroughfare," should not be interpreted *ejusdem
generis*. It seems rather that the addition of these
words was intended to have a wider significance, and
this is shown by another amendment in the same
section made at the same time in which the annoy-
ance, etc., caused must be not to the residents and pas-

POLICE ACT (V OF 1861)—concluded.

sengers, but to the residents or passengers. The in-
tention of the Legislature was to extend the Act
not only to passengers who would not be on such a
road, street, or thoroughfare, but to residents, who are
not passengers. KUAN BAPETI DEWAN v. BISPATI
PESHIT I. L. R., 27 Calc., 855

2. ——— Placing tanbans in public
road.—Placing tanbans in a public thoroughfare is
an offence under s. 31, Act V of 1-61. QUEEN
v. AMEER 2 N. W., 5

—s. 42.
See APPELLATE COURT—OBJECTIONS TAKEN
FOR FIRST TIME ON APPEAL—SPECIAL
CASES—NOTICE OF SUIT. [2 W. R., 425

1. ——— Objection to want of notice
of action.—A suit against a police officer under Act V
of 1-61 should not be dismissed merely because notice
under s. 42 has not been given, unless the objection be
taken in the first Court. NARAIN DEEN TEWABEE v.
RAM DASS 8 W. R., 425

2. ——— and s. 29.—S. 42 of Act
V of 1-61 has no bearing on, or connection with,
s. 29 of the Act. QUEEN v. HAZAR MIR KHAN
[7 N. W., 237

—s. 44.
See PENAL CODE, s. 177. [21 W. R., Cr., 30

POLICE ACT AMENDMENT ACT (VIII OF 1895).

See POLICE ACT (V OF 1861), s. 31.
[I. L. R., 27 Calc., 855

POLICE CONSTABLE.

See MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.
[I. L. R., 18 Mad., 136
Threat to obtain dismissal of—
See CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.
[I. L. R., 20 Bom., 794

POLICE DIARIES.

See ACCUSED PERSON, RIGHT OF.
[I. L. R., 19 Mad., 14
I. L. R., 19 All., 380
I. L. R., 20 Mad., 189
See CASES UNDER EVIDENCE—CRIMINAL
CASES—POLICE EVIDENCE, DIARIES, ETC.
See CASES UNDER EVIDENCE—CRIMINAL
CASES—STATEMENTS TO POLICE OFFI-
CERS.

POLICE INQUIRY.

See COMPLAINT—POWER TO REFER
SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.
[I. L. R., 9 Mad., 2
I. L. R., 12 Bom.,
I. L. R., 20 Mad.,
See DETENTION OF ACCUSED BY POLICE
[I. L. R., 11 Mad.,

POLICE INQUIRY—continued

1. ——— **Power of Magistrate—Criminal Procedure Code (Act XLV of 1861), ss. 133, 30.**—*Held per GLOVER, J*—Under s. 133, Act XLV of 1861, a Magistrate may order a police inquiry into any offence punishable under the Penal Code. *Held per LOCH, J.*—The Magistrate had no authority to order a police inquiry in a case under Ch. XIV of the Criminal Procedure Code, s. 180 not having been extended to cases under that chapter. **QUEEN v. OKTU SHAH**

[3 B. L. R., S. N., 6; 10 W. R., Cr., 49]

2. ——— **Order for further detention**

Signature contemplated in s. 152 of the Criminal Procedure Code

to conduct the police to a place where the stolen property will be found and such order cannot be carried into execution within the limited period of twenty-four hours, the power which the above mentioned section confers on a Magistrate may be rightly exercised. But to return accused persons to the police station that they may be forced to give a clue to the stolen property is to abuse the provisions of s. 152, with a view to the breach of the injunctions of s. 146 of the Criminal Procedure Code. **QUEEN v. RUOOOATH PESHAD**

3 N. W., 275

3. ——— **Irregular inquiry—Cases under Ch. XIV, Criminal Procedure Code, 1861**—An inquiry by the police into complaints falling under Ch. XIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure was not warranted by law. **QUEEN v. HARRACHAND NOW LAKA**

8 W. R., Cr., 12

S. 155 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) enacts that, when a police officer in charge of a police station receives information of the commission of a non-cognizable offence within the limits of his station, he shall enter the substance of such information in a book and refer the informant

to try such case and commit it for trial, or of a Presidency Magistrate

4. ——— **Investigation by police officer—Criminal Procedure Code 1842, s. 160**—*Summons to answer complaint.*—S. 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which authorizes a police officer of the Code to of any person be acquainted as not empower such officer to require the attendance of an accused person to answer the complaint made against him. **QUEEN EMPRESS v. SAMINADA**

[I. L. R., 7 Mad., 274]

5. ——— **Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 155, 202, and 203—Magistrate's power to direct a local investigation by the police**—S. 155 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V

POLICE INQUIRY—concluded

of 1882) deals only with the powers of police officers. It confers no power or authority on Magistrates to direct a local investigation by the police or call for a police report. **IN RE JANKIDAS GURU SITARAM**

I. L. R., 12 Bom., 161

6. ——— **Criminal Procedure Code (1898), ss. 157, 159—Basis of police inquiry**—An inquiry can be made under s. 159, Criminal Procedure Code, only on a report submitted within the terms of s. 157. **MOULI DURZI v. NAURANGI LALL**

4 C. W. N., 351

POLICE MAGISTRATE.

See TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASES—GENERAL CASES

15 B. L. R., Ap., 14

[12 Bom., 217]

1. ——— **"Police office"—Clerk of Magistrate of Police—Act XLVIII of 1860, s. 2**—A clerk in the Police Magistrate's office having been convicted under s. 2 of Act XLVIII of 1860 as a person employed in a police office, a rule for quashing the conviction was made absolute. *Held* that the words "Police Office" in s. 2, Act XLVIII of 1860, did not apply to a Police Magistrate. **IN RE JUDOO NATH MOOKERJEE**

Bourke, O. C., 168

2. ——— **Power of Magistrate—Bengal Act IV of 1866 s. 26—Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), s. 116**—A Police Magistrate had power to convict summarily, under Bengal Act IV of 1866, s. 26, for an offence punishable under s. 116 of the Penal Code. **QUEEN v. MANBUB KHAN**

[1 B. L. R., O Cr., 39]

POLICE OFFICER

See ARREST—CRIMINAL ARREST

[I. L. R., 27 Cal., 457]

See MADRAS ABKARI ACT s. 20

[I. L. R., 9 Mad., 97]

See PENAL CODE, s. 221

[I. L. R., 3 All., 60]

Confession and statements to—

See CASES UNDER CONFESSION—CONFESSIONS TO POLICE OFFICERS

See CASES UNDER EVIDENCE—CRIMINAL CASES—STATEMENTS TO POLICE OFFICERS

Duty of—

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Liability of—

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[I. L. R., 24 Cal., 691]

See WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 72]

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See BENGAL EXCISE ACT, 1878, s. 4

[I. L. R., 24 Cal., 324]

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See PENAL CODE, s. 186.

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 320

See PENAL CODE, s. 332.

[I. L. R., 18 All., 246

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.

[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 105

See WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

[I. L. R., 12 Bom., 377

1. ——— Powers of arrest—*Detention of prisoners—Torture.*—Exposition of a police officer's power of arrest and detention of accused persons and witnesses, with a view to the suppression of the practice of torture. QUEEN v. BEHARY SINGH

[7 W. R., Cr., 3

2. ——— Powers in discharge of his duties—*Rioting.*—Where a man is grievously wounded in a riot, the police are bound to act without taking into consideration who was the aggressing party. In the discharge of their duties and in the absence of any proof that they exceeded their duty, the police were held entitled to the protection of the Court. QUEEN v. DAMOO SINGH

[8 W. R., Cr., 36

3. ——— Liability of police officer—*Penal Code, s. 79—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 100, cl. 5—Illegal arrest by police officer.*—The general exception provided by s. 79 of the Penal Code, and the power conferred by cl. 5, s. 100 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, was held not to protect a police officer who did not act in good faith, that is, with due care and intention. Cl. 5, s. 100, Code of Criminal Procedure, refers to property which is proved to have been stolen, and not to anything which a police officer may choose to imagine has been stolen. SHEO SURUN SAHAI v. MAHOMED FAZIL KHAN

10 W. R., Cr., 20

POLICE REPORT.

See COMPLAINT—INSTITUTION OF COMPLAINT, AND NECESSARY PRELIMINARIES.

[5 B. L. R., 274

8 Bom., Cr., 113

I. L. R., 14 Calc., 707

4 C. W. N., 242

See CASES UNDER EVIDENCE—CRIMINAL CASES—POLICE EVIDENCE, DIARIES, PAPERS, AND REPORTS.

See EVIDENCE ACT, s. 74.

[I. L. R., 20 Mad., 189

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[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 46

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I. L. R., 20 Calc., 513, 520

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See RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE—CREDIBLE INFORMATION.

[10 W. R., Cr., 41

4 B. L. R., F. B., 46

12 W. R., Cr., 60

21 W. R., Cr., 28

POLICY OF INSURANCE.

See INSOLVENCY—PROPERTY ACQUIRED AFTER VESTING ORDER.

[I. L. R., 18 Mad., 24

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See STAMP ACT, 1869, ss. 34, 41.

[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 347

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[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 499

I. L. R., 19 Bom., 130.

POLITICAL AGENT.

——— Certificate of—

See CERTIFICATE OF ADMINISTRATION—EFFECT OF CERTIFICATE.

[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 145

See CERTIFICATE OF ADMINISTRATION—RIGHT TO SUE OR EXROUTE DECREE WITHOUT CERTIFICATE.

[I. L. R., 17 Mad., 14

See JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURT—GENERAL JURISDICTION.

[I. L. R., 13 Mad., 423

See JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURT—OFFENCES COMMITTED ONLY PARTLY IN ONE DISTRICT—KIDNAPPING.

[I. L. R., 19 All., 109

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[I. L. R., 17 Bom., 162

——— Order made by, in his executive capacity.

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[7 B. L. R., 452 note

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[I. L. R., 10 Bom., 258, 263

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See COMPANY—MEETINGS AND VOTING.

[I. L. R., 15 Bom., 164

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Limits of port—Act XLII of 1855—
Suit for damages for breach of contract—P & Co, agents for the ship F A, contracted by a shipping order with G for freight, with option to G to cancel the contract if the F A should not arrive at the port of C day she till the 11 contract, that there was no arrival at the port of Calcutta **POTTER v GENTLE**
 [Bourke, O C, 41]

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See SHIPPING LAW—COLLISION
 [Bourke, Ad., 1, 15]

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PORTS ACT (XII OF 1875), s. 23.

See MASTER AND SERVANT
 [I L R, 8 Calc, 849]

PORTS ACT (X OF 1889)

1 ——— s 8, cl (k)—Rules made by Local Government—Boats plying and not plying for hire—Ultra vires—It is only with regard to boats plying for hire that s 6 of Act X of 1889 gives the Local Government authority to make rules Rules purporting to make it obligatory on boat owners to ply for hire are ultra vires **QUEEN-EMPERESS v THOMMAYYA CHETTI**
 [I L R., 17 Mad., 397]

2 ——— and s 8—Order purporting to be under the Act by Conservator of Port—Public body authorized by Legislature to make rules, Powers of—Delegation of power—Rules made by Local Government—The Conservator of the Port of Negapatam, purporting to act under the Indian Ports Act s 8, made and published an order that when a certain flag was flying at the signal station, all boats returning from the sea should cast anchor and not come inside the river The Local Govern-

are not inconsistent with the regulation issued by Government" A charge was brought against two persons, being the owner and tondals of licensed cargo

PORTS ACT (X OF 1889)—concluded

boats, for neglecting to obey the aforesaid order, and they were convicted under the Indian Ports Act, s 8 (2), by the Conservator in his capacity as special first class Magistrate **Held** that the order was *ultra vires*, and the conviction was accordingly illegal **Per curiam**—A public body whether the Executive Government or a corporation being entrusted by the Legislature with the duty of making rules, cannot relieve itself of the responsibility and depute other agencies to discharge the duty **QUEEN-EMPERESS v MARIAN CHETTI**

[I L R, 17 Mad, 118]

PORTS, AND PORT DUES.

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[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 586

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See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART. 144—
ADVERSE POSSESSION

[I. L. R., 18 Calc., 520

1 C. W. N., 569

I. L. R., 16 Bom., 722

I. L. R., 18 Bom., 37

I. L. R., 21 All., 269

I. L. R., 19 Bom., 620

I. L. R., 24 Calc., 715

I. L. R., 19 All., 499

See SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, s. 9.

[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 649

I. L. R., 18 Calc., 80

I. L. R., 19 Calc., 544

Delivery of—

See CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—GIFT—
REQUISITES FOR GIFT.

See CASES UNDER MAHOMEDAN LAW—
GIFT—VALIDITY.

See CASES UNDER VENDOR AND PURCHASER
—COMPLETION OF TRANSFER.

Discontinuance of—

See CASES UNDER LIMITATION ACT, 1877,
ART. 142.

See CASES UNDER VENDOR AND PURCHASER
—POSSESSION.

Obstruction of—

See PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—SALE BY
RECEIVER . I. L. R., 21 Calc., 479

See CASES UNDER RESISTANCE OR OB-
STRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE.

of goods.

See BAILMENT . 5 B. L. R., Ap., 31

See CONTRACT ACT, s. 108.

[12 B. L. R., 42

I. L. R., 11 Bom., 704

POSSESSION—continued.

See CONTRACT ACT, s. 178.

[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 497

I. L. R., 3 Calc., 264

I. L. R., 24 Bom., 458

See CASES UNDER INSOLVENCY—ORDER
AND DISPOSITION.

Suit for—

See CASES UNDER BENGAL RENT ACT,
1869, s. 27.

See CASES UNDER CO-SHARERS—SUITS BY
CO-SHARERS WITH RESPECT TO THE
JOINT PROPERTY—POSSESSION.

See CASES UNDER LIMITATION ACT, 1877, :
ART. 144—ADVERSE POSSESSION.

See CASES UNDER RIGHT OF SUIT—POS-
SESSION, SUITS FOR.

See CASES UNDER SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT,
s. 9.

See CASES UNDER VARIANCE BETWEEN
PLEADING AND PROOF—SPECIAL CASES
—POSSESSION, SUIT FOR.

1. EVIDENCE OF POSSESSION.

1. ——— Statement as to fact of pos-
session—*Evidence*.—A statement by a witness that
a party was in possession is, in point of law, admis-
sible evidence of the fact that such party was in pos-
session. MANIRAM DEB v. DEBI CHARAN DEB
[4 B. L. R., F. B., 97; 13 W. R., F. B., 42

2. ——— *Acts of owner-
ship*.—A witness's statement that a party "is in
possession" is no evidence of the fact. The question
of possession is a mixed one of law and fact, and the
evidence produced must give the various acts of
ownership which go to constitute possession, so that
the Court may arrive at its own conclusion. ISHAN
CHUNDER BEHARA v. RAM LOCHUN BEHARA
[9 W. R., 79

3. ——— Visiting and making use of
house—*Possession as of right*.—Occasionally visit-
ing and making use of a house is ample evidence of
possession, unless shown to have been done by the
claimant in the capacity of a visitor, and not in his
own right. UNUNTO RAM SEAL v. BROJO BULLUB
SEAL 11 W. R., 136

4. ——— *Acts of ownership—Omission
to show acts of ownership*.—In special appeal, the
High Court held that evidence which did not allude
to any specific acts of ownership was not sufficient
evidence to prove possession. The finding of the
fact of possession by the lower Appellate Court
upon such evidence reversed on special appeal.
JAGABANDHU DAS GAJENDRA MAHAPATRA v. DINA-
BANDHU DAS GAJENDRA MAHAPATRA
[2 B. L. R., Ap., 30

5. ——— *Suit for recovery
of forest land from Government*.—Where a tract
of land with a defined boundary has been throughout
claimed by a person as owner, and acts of ownership

POSSESSION—continued

1 EVIDENCE OF POSSESSION—continued

have been done on various portions of it such acts may be accepted as evidence of the possession of the whole tract *Bhaskarappa v Collector of North Kanara*, 1 L R 3 Bom, 452, distinguished *SIVA SUBRAMANYA v SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA*

[1 L R, 9 Mbd, 285]

8 —

Thakbust award—Boundary

Question of—A thakbust award of boundary would in any case be material evidence of possession *PRALHAD SEN v RAJENDRA KISHORE SINGH*

[2 B L R, P C, 111 (137) 12 W R, P C, 6
11 Moore's I A, 293]

7 —

Survey proceedings—Survey

by revenue authorities Records in Government maps—Plaintiff sued in 1876 to recover certain alluvial lands which had been in existence over twelve years together with recent accretions thereto which he alleged, appertained to his talukh. The alluvial lands had been surveyed by the revenue authorities in 1863, as estate, and a

tiff's predecessor claim to the lands and the Collector abandoning the claim of Government recorded him in the Gov

mon of that land at the time of the survey no presumption from the survey proceedings could arise in favour of the plaintiff in 1863 *KUSSESSOR ROY v JOGGODISHURY*

7 C L R, 289

8 —

Measurement of

land by Government officers—The evidence of Government having sent its officers to measure the land and to surround it with pillars is the very best evidence of possession of a lately formed chur *COLLECTOR OF FURREEDPORE v KALEE DOSS HAZRAH*

[17 W R, 195]

9 —

Decree for rent—Subsequent

suit for possession—A decree against the registered tenant in a suit for rent against him and another is not conclusive evidence of the possession of such tenant as between him and the other in a subsequent civil action *HURRO NATH BRUITACHARJEE v HARVEY*

25 W R, 23

10 —

Receipt of rent—Failure to

show collection of rent for portion of property—Receipt of rent is good evidence of possession but it does not necessarily follow that a party in possession has been disturbed because he cannot prove that he has collected rent of a particular portion of the property *PUDAR BINDOO MAHANTHE v MORESH CHUNDRE SEN*

20 W R, 183

Receipt of rent is only evidence of possession *ABDOOL ALI v ABDOOR RUHMAN*

21 W R, 429

11 —

Receipt for revenue—Posses

sion of receipts for Government revenue though evidence of possession does not prove it *LALLER SINGH v AMBIT KOOR*

17 W R, 490

POSSESSION—continued

1 EVIDENCE OF POSSESSION—continued

12 — Registration of tenure—

Suit for possession—Registration under Beng Act VII of 1876—Quære—Whether in a suit founded upon possession alone or in which the relief sought depends solely upon possession registration under Bengal Act VII of 1876 ought not to be treated as *prima facie* evidence of actual possession at the date when the registration was effected *RAM BUSHAN MAHTO v JEBBI MAHTO*

1 L R, 8 Calc, 853

13 —

Decision of Col

lector—*Beng Act VII of 1876 s 55—Per GARTH, C J—Sembis*—That s 55 of Bengal Act VII of 1876 constitutes the Collector a competent Court under particular circumstances for determining as between two disputants the question of possession and his recorded decision upon that question in the register might be evidence of the fact of possession as between those two parties *Ram Bushan Mahto v Jebbi Mahto*, 1 L R, 8 Calc 853, explained

SARASWATI DAS v DHANPAT SINGH

[1 L R, 9 Calc, 431. 12 C L R, 12]

14. — Finding as to possession—

possession is not conclusive A Magistrate's finding is conclusive under s 530 of Act X of 1872 *LITLU v ANNABI PARASHRAM*

1 L R, 5 Bom, 367

15 —

Dispute as to

possession between purchaser from heir and grantees from widows—Effect of decision of Magistrate as to possession—In a former suit appellant sought as purchaser from the heir to a former proprietor to establish her mukurari right to cer

for arrears of rent due by B S the former patnidar, and which had been purchased by K B and H B,

that the proceeding in 1841 was conclusive of the present case, as showing that the actual possession

POSSESSION—continued.**1. EVIDENCE OF POSSESSION—concluded.**

turned out of possession by their relatives as purchaser of the same *B S's* right; that the possession of the grantees was obtained and continued under the widow's title, and was referable solely to the title which was now vested in the appellant; and that the right of the appellant should in nowise be affected by the acquisition of the *patni* title in 1849. *SHEROO COOMAREE DEBIA v. KESHUB CHUNDER BOSOO*

[18 W. R., P. C., 1

2. EVIDENCE OF TITLE.

16. ——— Evidence of possession and enjoyment.—Evidence of possession and enjoyment for a series of years is of itself, if unanswered, cogent evidence of title. *BAGRAM v. COLLECTOR OF BHULLOOA. COLLECTOR OF RUNGPORE v. RAM JADUB SEIN*

[W. R., 1864, 243

COLLECTOR OF BAREILLY v. GHUSEE RAM

[1 Agra, 260

KIRPA SHUNKUR v. PAL PANDEY

[1 Agra, Rev., 47

RUNG LALL MISSEER v. RUGOORUR SINGH

[9 W. R., 169

DINOBUNDHOO SUHAYE v. COURT OF WARDS

[11 W. R., 347

RAMRUDEEGOWDA v. DESSAI SAHIB

[17 W. R., P. C., 8

17. ——— Onus of proof.—*Person out of possession.*—Possession is evidence of title, and is primarily exclusive. It is for him who impugns this exclusive title to show that the possession arose in some way which has preserved his own right. In every case the person who has been out of possession for more than twelve years must make out some *prima facie* title, and some agreement or acknowledgment of that title, such that possession is deprived of its ordinary effect through being held on a joint right or a subordinate right. *RAMCHANDRA NARAYAN v. NARAYAN MAHADEV*

[I. L. R., 11 Bom., 216

See TATYA v. ANAJI

[I. L. R., 11 Bom., 220 note

and VITHOBA v. NARAYAN

[I. L. R., 11 Bom., 221 note

18. ——— Length of possession.—Possession need not be long in order to be some evidence of title. *PURAN CHUNDER MOOKERJEE v. PROTAP NARAIN PAUL*

9 W. R., 120

19. ——— Proof of possession and forcible dispossession.—*Onus of proof.*—Possession is evidence of title, and if a plaintiff proves that he had possession and that the possession has been forcibly disturbed by defendant, he makes out a *prima facie* title which it is for defendant to rebut. *AXESHA BEEBEE v. KANHYE MOLLAH*

[12 W. R., 146

20. ——— Effect of possession as evidence of title.—*Onus of proof.*—Possession, except

POSSESSION—continued.**2. EVIDENCE OF TITLE—continued.**

where it is of such a length and character as of itself to constitute title, is merely evidence of title and is so only because undisturbed possession without anything more is presumed to be referable to rightful title and to absolute ownership: it is open to the other side to show that such *prima facie* presumption is ill-founded. *KALEE CHUNDER SEIN v. ADOO SHAIKH*

[9 W. R., 602

21. ——— Presumption.

A person in possession of property ought to be presumed to be in lawful possession until the contrary be shown. Beyond this, possession is only evidence to be taken conjointly with other evidence to establish or impugn a title. *SELAM SHEIKH v. BAIDONATH GHATAK*

[3 B. L. R., A. C., 312 : 12 W. R., 217

22. ——— Ejectment.

Possession is evidence of title, and gives a good title against a wrong-doer; but a person who has not had possession cannot, without proof of title, turn another out of possession, even though that other may have no title; for possession is a good title against any one who cannot prove a better. *CLARKE v. BINDABUN CHUNDER SIRCAR*

[Marsh., 75 : W. R., F. B., 20

1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 97 : 1 Hay, 137

23. ——— Title by possession.—*Right to retain possession.*—In India the title of possession must prevail until a good title is shown to the contrary. *PEDDA VENKATAPA NAIDOO v. AROVALA ROODRAPA NAIDOO*

[6 W. R., P. C., 13 : 2 Moore's I. A., 504

WISE v. BROJENDRO COOMAR ROY

[18 W. R., P. C., 91

24. ——— Right to retain possession.—A person in possession with a bad title is entitled to remain in possession until another person can disclose a better title. *GOPEE NATH DOSS v. DYANIDHEE SUNDURA MOHAPATTUR*

[7 W. R., 485

SOODUKHINA CHOWDHRAIN v. RAJ MOHUN BOSE

[11 W. R., 350

25. ——— Right of person in possession against wrong-doer.—When a plaintiff's evidence fails to show title in him, but does not show title in another, the plaintiff may recover upon his possession against a defendant wrong-doer. *DOE v. KULLAMMAL v. KUPPU PILLAI*

1 Mad., 85

26. ——— Mere possession on the one side and unjustifiable dispossession on the other.—*Right of the possessor dispossessed by a wrong-doer, as against the latter.*—Lawful possession of land is sufficient evidence of right as owner, as against a person who has no title whatever, and who is a mere trespasser. The former can obtain a declaratory decree, and an injunction restraining the wrong-doer. *ISMAIL ARIFF v. MAHOMED GHOURS*

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 834
L. R., 20 I. A., 99

POSSESSION—continued.

J EVIDENCE OF TITLE—continued

27. ———— *Suit for damages for value of fruit taken from garden—Right of suit*—A suit for damages for the value of fruit crops taken away by the defendant from a garden alleged to be in the plaintiff's possession can be sustained on the finding that the plaintiff was in possession up to the date of the institution of the suit it is not necessary for him to prove his title to the land, unless the defendant shows a better title. In this case, there being no sufficient findings of the plaintiff's possession to the date of suit nor that the defendant had failed to show the better title, the suit was remanded for such findings. *LER SINGH KHASIA v NIMAR KHASIA*

(I. L. R., 21 Calc., 244)

28. ———— *Suit by person*

— defendant failed to prove any title to the land, but the plaintiff proved that she had been for ten years in possession and had built a shed on it. Held that no declaration of the plaintiff's title could be made, but held, on the authority of *Ismail Ariff v. Mahomed Ghous*, I. L. R., 20 Calc., 884 L. R., 20 I. A., 99, that the plaintiff was lawfully entitled to the land and to the shed thereon. *GANGARAM CHIMNA PATIL v. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA*

(I. L. R., 20 Bom., 788)

29. ———— *Possession commencing in wrong*.—A possession on the part of one party, which is not shown to have commenced in wrong, can only be disturbed by distinct proof of a superior title in another party. *ARUMUGAM CHETTY v. PERIYANNAN SENTAI*

(25 W. R., P. C., 51)

30. ———— *Right to sue for ejectment—Failure to prove title*.—Possession is a good title against all persons except the rightful owner, and entitles the possessor to maintain eject-

— and also relied upon possession, but failed to prove his title while his possession was held proved. *PENRAJ BHAVANIRAM v. NABAYAN SHIVARAM KHISTI*

(I. L. R., 8 Bom., 215)

KRISHNARAY LASHYANT v. VASUDEVA APAJI

(I. L. R., 8 Bom., 371)

31. ———— *Undisputed and continuous possession*.—Evidence of possession and enjoyment is good evidence of title as against the real owner only where it has been undisputed and continuous. *GOOROO PERSHAD ROY v. BYKUNTO CHUNDER ROY*

(8 W. R., 82)

RUTTUN BEBEE v. MAKARUM ALI

(2 Agra, 309)

32. ———— *Long possession*.—A long possession would not confer any title on

POSSESSION—continued

2 EVIDENCE OF TITLE—continued.

the occupant if it be proved that the possession was a permissive one. *GUNGA DEEN CHOWDHRY v. HUR SAMAI SINGH*

(3 Agra, 281)

TOOSERAM v. NABUR SINGH

(3 Agra, 271)

ALI BUX v. ROOF KOBER

(2 N. W., 106)

33. ———— *Limitation—*

Unoccupied and the right to which and uncultivated, person can be proved to have been exercised over it, it is often necessary, for the purpose of deciding the question of limitation, to rely upon slight evidence of possession, and sometimes possession of the adjoining land, coupled with evidence of title, such as grants of leases, and the Courts are justified in presuming, under such circumstances, that the party who has the title has also the possession. But where the land has been occupied, it is generally proper, for purposes of limitation, to deal with the question of possession as distinct from the question of title, for while the title may be in one person, a twelve years' possession may have barred that title. *MOHIMA CHUNDER DEX SINGAR v. HUBBO LALL SINGAR*

(I. L. R., 3 Calc., 768; 2 O. L. R., 364)

34. ———— *Limitation Act (X^I of 1877), arts 143, 144—Conflicting evidence of possession—Presumption of title*.—Where two adverse parties are each trying to make out a possession of twelve years, and the evidence is conflicting and not conclusive on either side,—Held that the presumption that possession goes with the title must prevail. *DHARM SINGH v. HUR PERSHAD SINGH*

(I. L. R., 12 Calc., 38)

35. ———— *Conflicting evidence of possession—Presumption of possession from title—Title and possession—Onus probandi*.—It is only when the evidence of possession is strong on both sides and apparently equally balanced that the presumption that possession goes with title should prevail. The principle does not apply where the evidence of possession is equally unworthy of reliance on both sides. *Dharm Singh v. Hur Pershad Singh*, I. L. R., 12 Calc., 38, explained. *THAKUR SINGH v. BHOGERAJ SINGH*

(I. L. R., 27 Calc., 25)

36. ———— *Long possession*.—Uninterrupted possession for a long time is *prima facie* sufficient proof of title, and the security which being in possession affords should not be weakened. *RUGHOO NATH RAI v. CHUNDU LALL*

(3 Agra, Pt. II, 195)

37. ———— *Mokurari title*.—Evidence.—Mere proof of possession for more than twelve years does not amount to proof of a mokurari title. *SHRU DAXAL PURI v. MAHABIR PRAEAD*

(2 B. L. R., Ap, 8)

38. ———— *Long possession—Omission to give notice*.—Long possession itself does not give a title to a settlement if the parties asking for the settlement have not complied with the

POSSESSION—continued.**2. EVIDENCE OF TITLE—continued.**

requirements of the law. **GOLUCK CHUNDER CHOWDHRY v. ALI MOLLAH** . . . **11 W. R., 378**

39. ————— Onus of proof.—

In a suit for possession of property the plaintiff relied on his previous twelve years' possession, and gave no further evidence of his title. *Held* that a previous possession for twelve years of the property sought to be recovered did not dispense with the necessity which lay on the plaintiff to prove his title to that property. He is not on that fact alone entitled to be replaced in possession of the property without regard to any right which may be alleged by the defendant. **LAKHI KUMAR v. RAM DUTT CHOWDHRY**

[**3 B. L. R., Ap., 44; 11 W. R., 447**

40. ————— Long possession.

—*A* brought a suit under Act X of 1859 to recover arrears of rent in respect of certain lands. *B* was made a party under s. 77, but *A* obtained a decree and ousted *B*. *B* therefore sued *A* in the Civil Court for possession and declaration of his right to the lands, alleging that they were his lakhiraj and devatru lands. The High Court held that proof by *B* of possession for twelve years was sufficient, and gave him a decree. **BISWANATH v. BRAJAMOHAN CRUCKERBUTTY** . . . **1 B. L. R., S. N., 1; 10 W. R., 61**

41. ————— Onus of proof—

Suit for possession.—Where a plaintiff seeks to recover possession upon a title recently acquired, he is not invariably required to prove the origin of his vendor's title. Long and undisturbed possession on the part of the vendor, when positive evidence of title cannot be had, may in many cases constitute proof of title. In a suit to recover immoveable property in the possession of the defendant, a plaintiff cannot ordinarily succeed merely by showing that the title has accrued to him. **JOYKISHEN MOOKERJEE v. RAJ KISHEN MOOKERJEE** . . . **12 W. R., 315**

42. ————— Limitation Act,

1859, s. 15—*Wrong-doer.*—In considering the subject of possession as creating title, irrespective of s. 15 of Act XIV of 1859,—*Held* that possession for a period of sixty years and upwards is sufficient to create a title in the possessor which no one in the world can question or repudiate; that adverse possession for any period sufficient under the Limitation Act is itself a title, even against the rightful owner himself; that prior possession, however short, is itself a title against a mere wrong-doer. **ENATOOLAH CHOWDHRY v. KISHEN SOONDUR SURMA** . . . **8 W. R., 386**

43. ————— Previous posses-

sion, short of the statutory period of limitation—Dispossession—Suit brought more than six months after dispossession, Effect of—Failure to prove title.—Mere previous possession for any period short of the statutory period of twelve years will not entitle a plaintiff to a decree for recovery of possession in a suit brought more than six months after dispossession, even if the defendant could not establish any title to the disputed land. *Wise v. Ameerunnissa Khatoon*, **L. R., 7 I. A., 73**, referred to. *Ismail Ariff v. Mahomed Ghous*, **I. L. R., 20 Calc., 834**;

POSSESSION—continued.**2. EVIDENCE OF TITLE—continued.**

L. R., 20 I. A., 99, distinguished. *Enatoollah Chowdhry v. Kishen Soondur Surma*, **8 W. R., 386**, and *Mohabeer Pershad Singh v. Mohabeer Singh*, **I. L. R., 7 Calc., 591**, dissented from. **NISA CHAND GAITA v. KANCHIRAM BAGANI**

[**I. L. R., 26 Calc., 579**
3 C. W. N., 579

44. ————— When a person who has been in possession is dispossessed, and brings his suit beyond six months from the date of dispossession, he is bound to prove his title, and cannot merely rely upon his previous possession for recovering in the action, although defendant may not prove his title. *Purmeshur Chowdhry v. Brijo Lall Chowdhry*, **I. L. R., 17 Calc., 256**, and *Ertaza Hossein v. Bany Mistri*, **I. L. R., 9 Calc., 130**, referred to. **SHAMA CHURN ROY v. ABDUL JABBER**

[**3 C. W. N., 158**

45. ————— Lost records—

Proof of long possession.—The plaintiff claimed a right of pre-emption as safee-sharikh, or partner in the thing sold. The Court of first instance gave him a decree on the ground of long possession as proprietor. The lower Appellate Court reversed the decision on the ground that the plaintiff's title depended on a deed of purchase, which it was admitted had been set aside in a former suit in 1855, and that the plaintiff had failed to show that the decision in that suit had been reversed. The plaintiff proved that he had preferred an appeal from that decision, and alleged that it had been overruled; but there was no proof of the result of the appeal, as the records of that suit had been burnt in the Mutiny. *Held* on appeal to the High Court that, under the circumstances, proof of long possession as proprietor was sufficient. **TUFANI SINGH v. DURGABAN** . . . **4 B. L. R., Ap., 21**

46. ————— Undisturbed

possession.—*Held*, on the evidence in the case, that defendants' long possession was confirmatory of their title based on mortgage-bond of old date, and that plaintiff's suit for possession was rightly dismissed. **DEVAJI GAYAJI v. GODABHAI GODBHAI**

[**2 B. L. R., P. C., 85; 11 W. R., P. C., 35**

47. ————— Limitation—

Act XIV of 1859, s. 15—Dispossession.—In a suit for recovery of possession of certain brahmatter land, of which the defendant had dispossessed the plaintiffs by virtue of an award passed under s. 15, Act XIV of 1859, declaring his right by purchase, the defence set up was that the deed of purchase was a forgery, and that the suit was barred by lapse of time. *Held* that, although the plaintiffs failed to prove their title-deeds, yet their title was sufficiently established by oral evidence of long possession prior to their dispossession two or three years previous to suit. **RAM CHANDRA CHOWDHRY v. BRAJANATH SARMA**

[**3 B. L. R., Ap., 109**

48. ————— Long possession

—*Limitation Act (IX of 1871), s. 29—Limitation Act (XIV of 1859)—Bom. Reg. P of 1827, s. 1—Prescription—Adverse possession.*—Some lauds in

POSSESSION—continued

2 EVIDENCE OF TITLE—continued.

1854 to 1863, when by a mistake in carrying out the orders of the British Government, the lands passed into the possession of Scindia, and remained with His Highness till 1872, in which year the British Government, by exchange of lands, came into possession. In a suit brought on 29th July 1872,—*Held* that the plaintiff's

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iphon, was

not repealed by Act XIV of 1859. Under the former Limitation Act, twelve years' adverse possession barred the suit without extinguishing the title so that, if a proprietor who had been out of possession for more

months under s. 15 of the Act. The effect of Act IX of 1871, s. 20, however, is not merely to bar the remedy, but to extinguish the title of the original proprietor after twelve years of a possession adverse to him. *RAMBHAT AGNIHOTRI v. COLLECTOR OF PUNA*
(I. L. R., 1 Bom., 592)

49 ————— *Mirasidars—*

Long possession—Local inam and custom—Sanad
—Where a plaintiff claimed to hold certain lands in

at a Court sale, of the right, title, and interest of the inamdar of the said lands and the lower Court

a right of perpetual cultivation, and that nothing short of a regular sanad would confer on the plaintiff his alleged right in the lands. The High Court on special appeal reversed the decrees of the Courts below, and remanded the case for a new trial on the point whether the plaintiff as a mirasidar or by local usage in virtue of his long possession and uniformity of payment of rent or assessment or otherwise, previously to the Court sale to defendant, had acquired the right to hold the lands in perpetuity on payment of a fixed or other rent ascertainable by local usage. *BARAJI v. NARAYAN*

(I. L. R., 3 Bom., 340)

50 ————— *Long possession*

as evidence of title—Pottah found to be forged—Permanent tenure—Service tenure—Presumption of title—The plaintiff purchased a miras talukh at a sale in execution of a decree obtained against the talukhdar for arrears of rent of the talukh, and then sued to recover possession of certain lands held by the defendants within the talukh. The defence was that the lands in question were held by the defendants

POSSESSION—continued.

2 EVIDENCE OF TITLE—continued

under a pottah which had been granted to their ancestor in 1733 by the then talukhdars in respect of certain services to be performed by the grantees and their descendants. The Court of first instance found that the pottah was genuine, and dismissed the plaintiff's suit. On appeal, the Subordinate Judge found that the pottah was a forgery, and that, although the lands had been granted to the defendants' ancestor in respect of services, yet the plaintiff was entitled to khas possession, as he did not require the services to be performed. He therefore decreed the plaintiff's claim. *Held* that the decree was right for having found that the pottah on which the defendants chiefly relied was a forgery, the Subordinate Judge was not bound, as a matter of law, to presume that the tenure was a permanent one merely from the fact of long possession of the lands. *NOBIN CHUNDER DUTT v. MODUN MODUN PAL*

(I. L. R., 7 Calc., 677 9 C. L. R., 233)

51 ————— *Mal and lakhiraj cases—Suit for possession*—In mal cases of title the question of possession is dependent on the question of title, whereas in lakhiraj cases the title may fail, and yet if possession as lakhirajdars—that is to say, possession without paying rent—is proved it may be sufficient to give a lakhiraj title. *RADHAGORIND DASS v. PROKASH CHUNDER DASS*

[14 W. R., 103]

52 ————— *Finding by Mamlatdar as to possession—Subsequent contrary finding by Civil Court—Onus of proof*—The plaintiff brought this suit to recover possession of certain land which had belonged to her nephew, and of which, after his death in 1873, she had assumed

possessory
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1855, the

Mamlatdar holding that she had not been in possession. In a civil suit, however, which (pending the

had been in possession since 1880, and awarded her damages against the first defendant (who was held to be her farm servant) for crops which had been taken away by him. In 1887 the second defendant as mortgagee from defendant No. 1 obtained a decree against plaintiff in the Mamlatdar's Court awarding

the finding of the lower Court of appeal in the present case, must prevail against the defendant, who claimed through plaintiff's farm servant only, and whose possession commenced with the disturbance

POSSESSION—continued.**2. EVIDENCE OF TITLE—concluded.**

which compelled the plaintiff to bring the suit. Possession is *prima facie* evidence of title, and is primarily exclusive, and it is for him who impugns this exclusive title to show that the possession originated in a way not to affect his own right. **KRISHNA-CHARYA v. LINGAWA . I. L. R., 20 Bom., 270**

53. — Buildings on land occupied under zamindars without evidence of grant—Evidence of reservation of interest.—Where there was no evidence of any grant, and the owner of buildings had been for upwards of twelve years in possession of the plots of land on which the buildings were situated without in any way paying rent to or acknowledging the title of the zamindars, he was *prima facie* entitled to the sites, and the mere fact that the sites were situated within the area of a permanently-settled mehal did not justify the presumption that the zamindars reserved to themselves reversionary right in the sites. **GUR PARSHAD v. UMRAO SINGH . 7 N. W., 218**

3. NATURE OF POSSESSION.

54. — Possession under deed afterwards set aside as fraudulent—Effect of decree setting it aside.—Where a person was in actual possession of property from the time when a deed conveyed it to him, a decision which declared that deed to be fraudulent did not have the effect of putting another claimant in possession; nor could possession be considered as having ceased in consequence of the decree, unless the holder were actually dispossessed under it; for the fact of the decree did not prevent the statute of limitation from running, and, in the particular case under consideration, the decree in question was still under appeal. **MUKBOOL ALI v. WAJED HOSSEIN . 25 W. R., 249.**

55. — Possession in execution of decree—Possession otherwise than by Court—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 230, 264.—Act VIII of 1859, s. 230, did not limit the applicant to any particular manner of obtaining possession; and s. 264 contained nothing to prevent the purchaser at an execution sale from obtaining possession if he could without the assistance of the Court. **OBHOYA CHURN DEY v. RAJENDRO COOMAR GHOSE [22 W. R., 406]**

56. — Possession without executing decree for possession.—So long as a plaintiff obtains possession after a decree establishing his right to it, it is immaterial for the purpose of limitation whether he obtained it by executing his decree, or whether possession was yielded to him. If afterwards dispossessed, his cause of action does not date from the decree, but from his dispossession. **SALIG RAM v. MEHERN LALL . 2 Agra, 235**

57. — Possession irregularly taken.—Possession actually taken by a person having a right to it is not the less effective, as perfecting his title, by reason of an irregularity in

POSSESSION—continued.**3. NATURE OF POSSESSION—continued.**

taking it. Subsequent ouster will give rise to a new cause of action. **LILLU v. ANNAJI PARASHRAM [I. L. R., 5 Bom., 387]**

58. — Decree for possession, Non-execution of—Title—Possession taken by rightful owner without Court's intervention—Trespass—Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), s. 9.—B purchased land from M and subsequently brought a suit against M to obtain possession. He got a decree, but did not execute it within three years. M died, and after his death and while his daughter (the plaintiff) was a minor, B took forcible possession of the land. Eight years afterwards the plaintiff attained her majority, and she then filed this suit to recover the land. The lower Court held that B, having failed to execute his decree for possession, was wrong in taking possession during the minority of the plaintiff without the intervention of a Court; that in so doing he was a trespasser; and that the plaintiff as M's heir was entitled to have possession given to her, until ousted in due course of law. *Held* (reversing the decree) that, subject to the provision of s. 9 of the Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), there is no reason for holding that in India the rightful owner dispossessing another is a trespasser, and may not rely for the support of his possession on the title vested in him, as he clearly may do by English law. **BANDU v. NABA [I. L. R., 15 Bom., 238.]**

59. — Possession in execution of decree—Proclamation of sale—Suit for possession—Limitation.—In a suit for possession of certain lauds purchased by plaintiff at a sale in execution of a decree of the Sudder Ameen's Court, the lower Court held that "possession by proclamation of sale, through the Sudder Ameen's Court, was possession through the Court," and that the suit, being brought within twelve years of that proclamation, was in time. *Held* on appeal that such imaginary possession was no possession at all, and that the suit was barred by limitation. **JOWHER ALY v. RAM CHAND [2 B. L. R., Ap., 29; 24 W. R., 419.]**

60. — Proclamation of sale—Possession of auction-purchaser.—The possession of an auction-purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree runs from the date of delivery, as provided by s. 246, Act VIII of 1859, i.e., by publication of sale certificate and proclamation by beat of drum, and not from the date of his possession. **ASUDOLAH v. AKBUR ALI . 7 W. R., 60.**

61. — Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 264—Certificate of sale.—It was not incumbent on the Court, under the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 264, to put a purchaser into possession until he had his certificate of sale. *Quære*—Whether a purchaser who, without a certificate of sale, has been put into possession, could be lawfully ejected because he has not such a certificate. **TUKARAM v. SATVAJI KHANUJI [I. L. R., 5 Bom., 208.]**

POSSESSION—continued.

3. NATURE OF POSSESSION—continued.

See also BASAPPA v. MARYA

[I. L. R. 3 Bom., 433]

62. — *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 224*—In order to a legal possession being given under s. 224, Act VIII of 1859, it was essential that all the requirements of that section be carried out. *COURT OF WARDS v. BURRA LALL OPENDRONATH DEO*. 15 W. R., 89

63. — *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 224*—Where compliance with the formalities prescribed by s. 224, Act VIII of 1859, and a legal receipt for possession were found as facts, they were held to give such a right under a Civil Court's decree as would prevail over one founded on mere actual receipt of rent. *KHETTUNATH ROY v. DURGESH MOONSHEE*. 9 W. R., 356

64. — *Possession, Suit for—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 224*—A suit for possession of immovable property is not barred by the law of limitation if the suit be brought within twelve years of possession having been delivered to the plaintiff under s. 224, Act VIII of 1859, or if possession by the plaintiff has been admitted within twelve years by the party through whom the defendant claims. *HINDUBASHINT DASI v. RENVY (RAINY)*. 7 B. L. R., Ap., 20: 15 W. R., 307

65. — *Decree for possession, Effect of Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 223*—Where plaintiff sued defendant as a trespasser, the prayer in the plaint being for khas possession, and the defendant set up an adverse title, the decree given against the latter for possession was held to give the judgment creditor the possession sued for, i. e., legal possession as provided by s. 223, Act VIII of 1859. *RAJ MUNGUL ROY v. ANUND-MOYEE*. 11 W. R., 63

66. — *Ameen, Possession given by—Partition proceedings—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 530*—The possession given by an Ameen in a batwara proceeding is simply one of ownership and not of occupancy. Such possession cannot therefore, in proceedings under s. 530 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be held to oust tenants occupying lands previous to such delivery of possession. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF MACKENZIE v. SHERE BAHDOR SAHI*. [I. L. R., 4 Cal., 376]

67. — *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 223, 224*—A person who has obtained symbolical possession under s. 224 of Act VIII of 1859 may subsequently ask for actual possession under s. 223, if the terms of his decree warrant such possession being given. *ROBSON v. MASKEY*. [3 W. R., 118, 2

68. — *Formal possession—Fresh period of limitation—Act VIII of 1859, s. 224*—Delivery of possession by going through the process prescribed by s. 224 of Act VIII of 1859 is the only way in which the decree of the Court awarding possession to the plaintiff can be

POSSESSION—continued

3. NATURE OF POSSESSION—continued.

enforced, and as, in contemplation of law, both parties must be considered as being present at the time when the delivery is made, such delivery must,

[I. L. R., 5 Cal., 564 5 C. L. R., 546]

MOZUFFEE WAHID v. ABDUS SAMAD
[6 C. L. R., 539]

DHAPI v. BARNHAM DEO PERSHAD
[4 C. W. N., 297]

69. — *Formal possession—Transfer of possession—Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859), ss. 223, 224*—In a suit for possession, it appeared that in 1863 the plaintiff had sued some of the present defendants for khas possession of the same land. In that suit the defendant plaintiff they failed to decree into form Act VIII that, as decree by executor possession operates, in point of law and fact as between the parties, as a complete transfer of possession from the one party to the other. *LOKESHTH KOER v. PURGUN ROY*. I. L. R., 7 Cal., 415

See *DHONDIA KRISHNAJI PATIL v. RAM-CHANDRA BHAGAT*. I. L. R., 5 Bom., 554

70. — *Symbolical possession—Obstruction or resistance to possession—*

have been granted, is not such a *bona fide* possession as will save limitation. *SHOOTENATH MOOKESJEE v. ODHROY NUND ROY*. I. L. R., 5 Cal., 331

71. — *Symbolical possession—Limitation—Fresh cause of action*—Symbolical possession given under a decree does not, as against third parties, entitle the person to whom such possession has been given to count a fresh period of limitation from the date of the possession. A person who prefers a claim to property attached under a decree, but whose claim is disallowed, is not a party to the decree, and the decree holder, on obtaining symbolical possession, will not be entitled to count a fresh period of limitation as against him. *DOYANDH PANDA v. KELAI PANDA*. 11 C. L. R., 395

POSSESSION—continued.**3. NATURE OF POSSESSION—continued.**

72. ————— *Symbolical possession, Effect of.*—Where in execution proceedings symbolical possession is given to a person, such possession amounts to an actual transfer of possession as between the parties to the suit; but such possession has no such operation against third persons who are not parties to the suit. *Juggobundhu Mukerjee v. Ram Chunder Bysack, I. L. R., 5 Calc., 584*, explained. *RUNJIT SINGH v. BUNWARI LALL SAHU* [I. L. R., 10 Calc., 993]

73. ————— *Formal possession—Limitation.*—Where a plaintiff, who has obtained a decree for possession of immoveable property, undergoes the mere ceremony of receiving formal possession on the spot by beat of drum and posting of bamboos, and then allows twelve years to elapse without taking any steps to acquire and assert actual possession, he loses the title conferred by the decree. *PEAREE MOHUN PODDAR v. JUGOBUNDHOO SEN* [24 W. R., 418]

74. ————— *Formal possession—Cause of action—Possession under decree barred by limitation.*—Where a decree declared that plaintiff was to get possession of a certain quantity of land on a batwara being made, and the decree-holder, after allowing his right to be barred by lapse of time, applied to the Collector, had a batwara effected, and obtained merely formal possession,—*Held* that such possession gave him no fresh cause of action. *KISHORE SINGH v. GOBIND SINGH*. 24 W. R., 33

75. ————— *Formal possession—Limitation—Cause of action—Actual possession.*—Formal possession given to a decree-holder by an officer of the Court in execution of his decree is sufficient to give him a fresh cause of action, and notwithstanding that he may never have obtained actual possession, he or his assigns may sue to recover possession at any time within twelve years from the time when such formal possession was given. *UMBICKA CHURN GOOPTA v. MADHUB GHOSAL* [I. L. R., 4 Calc., 870; 4 C. L. R., 55]

76. ————— *Suit for possession after delivery of formal possession to defendant.*—*Semle*—That the delivery of formal possession in execution of a decree for possession gives a cause of action, against a defendant who remains in occupation of the premises, which may be enforced in a regular suit. *SHAMA CHARAN CHATTERJI v. MADHUB CHUNDRA MOOKERJEE*. I. L. R., 11 Calc., 93

77. ————— *Subsequent continuance in possession of judgment-debtor—Right to fresh execution of decree.*—When a formal possession of immoveable property has been delivered according to law to a person holding a decree for the delivery of the same, the subsequent continuance in actual possession of the judgment-debtor does not give the decree-holder a right to a fresh order for delivery of possession in execution of the decree, but gives him a right to institute a fresh suit for possession of such property. *GOPAL DAS v. THAN SINGH* [I. L. R., 4 All., 184]

POSSESSION—continued.**3. NATURE OF POSSESSION—concluded.**

RAM NEWAZ SINGH v. KISHUN RAI [6 N. W., 137]

78. ————— *Formal and actual possession—Limitation—Sale in execution of decree.*—*A* purchased the right, title, and interest of *B*, a judgment-debtor, in certain lands, at an auction-sale in execution of a decree in October 1863, was put in formal possession in January 1865, and died without ever having obtained actual possession. After his decease, a suit was filed in September 1875 on behalf of his minor son *C* against the defendants, who obstructed his taking actual possession. *Held* that, if *B* was in possession at the time of the sale—that is to say, within twelve years before the institution of the suit—*C* was not barred by limitation. *KOONJO MOHUN DASS v. NOBO COOMAR SHAHA* [I. L. R., 4 Calc., 216]

4. ADVERSE POSSESSION.

79. ————— *Effect of adverse possession—Limitation—Title.*—Adverse possession for more than twelve years not only bars remedy, but extinguishes right, and confers title on the party holding such adverse possession. *BARODAKANT ROY v. FRANKKRISHNA PAROI*

[3 B. L. R., A. C., 343; 12 W. R., 192]

RAM SAHOY SINGH v. KOOLDEEP SINGH [15 W. R., 80]

80. ————— *Title by length of possession—Limitation—Unexecuted decree.*—In 1859 *A* obtained a decree for possession of land against *B*, but no proceedings in execution were taken, and *B* continued in possession. In 1869 *C*, having purchased the right and interest of *A* in the decree, forcibly dispossessed *B*, who had been twelve years in possession. *B* now brought this suit against *C* to recover possession. *Held* the execution of the decree of 1859 being barred, and *B* having been twelve years in possession, he was entitled to recover. Adverse possession which bars the remedy also transfers the right. *AMIRUNNISSA BEGUM v. UMAR KHAN*. 8 B. L. R., 540

AMIRUNNISSA BEGUM v. AMIR KHAN [17 W. R., 119]

81. ————— *Presumption as to possession—Proof as to nature of possession.*—Possession must be presumed to be of right and adverse, until that presumption is rebutted by evidence. *BIRESSEE BANERJEE v. ONODA CHURN BANERJEE*

[3 W. R., 12]

82. ————— *Onus of proof.*—When parties are in possession of an estate, it is generally to be presumed that they are in possession as owners; and it lies on the party alleging that possession is of a different nature, such as that of an under-tenant, to prove the allegation. *SHAHAB-ODDEEN CHOWDHRY v. RAM GUTTY CHUCKERBUTTY* [9 W. R., 556]

83. ————— *Possession originally permissive.*—Where occupation was originally

POSSESSION—continued

4 ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued

permissive its conversion into an occupation of a wholly adverse nature is not to be presumed in the absence of evidence to establish this change
WAHEOODDEEN v. JUNGOREE 2 N W, 18

AMMUR SINGH v. MURDUN SINGH 2 N W, 31

OOPENDRONATH ROY v. KALEE CHURN ROY
[8 W R, 394]

84 ——— Limitation—*Suit for possession*—To make out a complete legal bar the occupation should be proved to be adverse during the whole of the twelve years before suit and it should be ascertained with what persons the actual possession has been during that time WAHEOODDEEN v. JUNGOREE 2 N W, 18

85 ——— Possession obtained by fraud—*Suit for ejectment*—The defendant in an action of ejectment cannot claim the benefit of the statute of limitations upon a possession unless the case is disclosed
HSEBA

LOLL SHARA v. JADUB CHUNDER CHENCHKEY
[Cor, 119]

86 ——— Dishonesty in getting possession—Dishonesty in obtaining possession will not prevent the possessor from availing himself of the law of limitation which however cannot relieve him from the charge of dishonesty
PORESH NARAIN ROY v. WATSON 5 W R, 283

87 ——— Title by long possession—*Purchaser under fraudulent sale*—Where a person has been long in possession under a deed of conveyance which was subject to an undertaking to recovery

lent sale TOMMINISSA v. NUJERMA BANOO
[8 W R, 340]

88 ——— Conversion of permissive into adverse possession—*Cause of action*—Where a party in permissive possession of land sets up his own absolute title by suing the tenant for rent he converts his permissive possession into an adverse one which is wrongful possession is a cause of action KHURUCKDHAREN SINGH v. KEWAT LALL SINGH 12 W R, 167

89 ——— Temporary possession—*Possession under decree afterwards set aside*—*Limitation*—A brief possession for a few weeks under a decree subsequently set aside or modified so as not to have effect against the persons who were previously in possession and to whom possession was restored is not such possession as entitles the plaintiff to calculate limitation from that time DEOUM BERY DOSSEE v. ANUNDNATH ROY
[W R, 1864, 43]

90 ——— Possession under erroneous order—*Limitation*—Possession under an erroneous order of a Magistrate does not constitute

POSSESSION continued

4 ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued

such *bond fide* possession as will prevent the law of limitation from running MOOKTAKASHY v. LUCKEE
[2 Ind Jur, O S, 4]

91 ——— Possession under Magistrate's order—Possession under the order of a Magistrate which is set aside by a decree of a Civil Court is of no effect against a plea of limitation
FIRINGEE SAHOO v. SHAM MANJURE
[8 W R, 373]

92 ——— Attachment of property—*Limitation*—The attachment of a property is adverse possession causing limitation to run as against the party in possession of the property BROJO RAJKISHOREN v. BISRONATH DUTT
[W R, 1864, 305]

93 ——— Possession of purchaser—*Mortgagor and mortgagee*—The possession of a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree without notice of a mortgage of the property is adverse to the mortgagee ANAND MAYI DAST v. DHARENDEA CHANDRA MOOKERJEE
[8 B L R, 122 14 Moore's I A, 101
16 W R, P C, 19]

Affirming same case in High Court DHURUNDO CHUNDER MOOKERJEE v. ANNUND MOYER DOSSEE
[1 W R, 103]

94 ——— Foreclosure—*Purchaser from mortgagor—Adverse possession*—Where a party *bond fide* purchased from another as his own property land in fact mortgaged and obtained possession and mutation of names his title was held to be adverse to that of the mortgagee BRAJANATH KUNDU CHOWDERY v. KHILAT CHANDRA GHOSH
[8 B L R, 104 14 Moore's I A, 144
16 W R, P C, 33]

95 ——— Entry of names in Collector's records—*Absentee holders*—Mere continued entry in the Collector's records of the names of absentees cannot of itself avail to alter the character of an otherwise adverse holding by persons really in possession DOORJUN v. CHAINA 2 N W, 43

96 ——— Decree affirming proprietary title—*Limitation—Declaration of title—Relief*—In 1868 B made it was alleged a gift of a zamindari estate to A In 1869 B died and

the estate M the illegitimate son of B objected, claiming to have his name recorded H's object on having been disallowed and S's name having been recorded M in 1871 sued S for a declaration of his proprietary right to the estate and on the 29th July 1873 obtained such declaration In January 1880 M sold a moiety of the estate and in December 1880 S sold the entire estate In February 1881 M's transferees sued S and her transferees for possession of the moiety of the estate transferred to them by M.

POSSESSION—continued.**4. ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued.**

Held (STUART, C.J., dissenting) that the possession of S and her transferee could be considered adverse only from the date of the decree of the 29th June 1878, declaring M's proprietary title to the estate. *Radha Gobind Roy v. Inglis*, 7 C. L. R., 364, referred to. *SARSUTTI v. KUNJ BEHARI LAL* I. L. R., 5 All., 345

97. ———— **Possession of beneficial owner—Benami purchase at sale for arrears of revenue.**—Where property purchased benami at a sale for arrears of revenue remains for more than twelve years from the date of the sale in the adverse and undisturbed possession of the beneficial purchaser, such possession is not only sufficient to extinguish the title of the nominal purchaser, but it creates a title in the former capable of devolving upon his legal heirs and representatives. *BOOA RUSOOLEE v. NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL* 11 W. R., 382

98. ———— **Possession settled with persons paying arrears of revenue—Limitation—Suit for possession.**—*Held* that the mere fact of property in dispute being settled with defendants, by reason of their paying up the arrears of revenue, does not constitute adverse possession from which limitation can be reckoned. *BHEEMA v. PAHLAD* [2 *Agra*, 38

99. ———— **Settlement of land with mortgagee—Mortgagor and mortgagee.**—*Held* that, as the settlement of rent-free land belonging to plaintiff's ancestor was made with the defendant in the character of mortgagee, his (defendant's) possession of the land was not adverse to the plaintiffs, the mortgagors. *RAM DIAL v. SHAH BAZ KHAN* [1 *Agra*, 15

100. ———— **Chur land—Limitation.**—Limitation or adverse possession as to chur land may commence directly the land is in existence, and not from the time at which it becomes culturable. Any proof of ownership would be sufficient to show possession. *LUOKHEE DEBIA CHOWDHRAIN v. COLLECTOR OF NYMENBING* 7 W. R., 231

101. ———— **Encroachment—Rent-free landholder.**—Where a rent-free holder has encroached on the adjoining land and has enjoyed it rent-free and adversely to zamindari right for more than twelve years, — *Held* that he cannot be dispossessed of it, nor assessed with rent in respect of it. *BHAGOUTEE CHARUN v. SHIVA PERSHAD* . 1 *Agra*, Rev., 38

102. ———— **Occupation of vacant land—Temporary occupation—User.**—A small piece of land being of no present use to its owner and being convenient in many ways to his neighbour, the latter made use of it, in various ways, without objection for more than twelve years. A privy and sheds for cows, goats, fowls, etc., and a hut for a ghariwallah—all, however, structures of a flimsy and purely temporary character—were said to have been constructed and maintained for many years on the said piece of land. Such user, it was contended, amounted to adverse possession. *Held* that such user as this was insufficient to give a title

POSSESSION—continued.**4. ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued.**

to the land by adverse possession. User of this sort, under similar circumstances, is common in this country and excites no particular attention. It is neither intended to denote, or understood as denoting—on the one side or the other—a claim to the ownership of the land, and where this, and no more, is the case, it would be wrong to hold that a claim by adverse possession has been made out. *FRAMJI CURSETJI v. GOULDAS MADHOWJI* . I. L. R., 16 Bom., 338

103. ———— **Accreted lands—Possession under temporary settlement by Collector.**—Where one co-sharer managed the property, and, in the absence or during the minority of the other co-sharer, obtained from the Collector a temporary settlement in his own name of chur lands accreting to the parent estate,—*Held* that the latter was entitled to participate in the temporary settlement, and that the possession of the former under that settlement was not adverse to the latter. *BISSESSUREE DOSSEE v. KALEE COOMAR ROY* 18 W. R., 198

CALLY CHUNDER CHOWDHRY v. MONIKURNIKA CHOWDHRAIN W. R., 1864, 149

104. ———— **Co-sharer—Evidence of title—Possession by one co-sharer.**—Possession of ancestral property is good evidence of title against a co-sharer if shown to be exclusive, and to be inconsistent with the co-sharers having any right in the portion claimed. *HURRO NARAIN SINGH v. BYKUNT NARAIN SINGH* 14 W. R., 51

105. ———— **Occupation of, and acts of, ownership on vacant land—Limitation.**—The defendant had used as a backyard a small piece of land situated between his house and that of the plaintiff, who was his brother, for a period of more than twelve years. In 1894 the defendant began to build on it, whereupon the plaintiff protested and now sued for possession. *Held* that the suit was not barred by limitation. *CHOKKALINGA NAICKEN—v. MUTHUSAMI NAICKEN* . I. L. R., 21 Mad., 53

106. ———— **Possession by one co-sharer.**—Possession of a plot of land does not constitute adverse possession in relation to a co-sharer unless the latter claims or asserts some right in the land which is denied by the sharer in possession. *SHURFUNNISA BIBEE CHOWDHRAIN v. KYLASH CHUNDER GUNGOPADHYA* 25 W. R., 53

107. ———— **Co-sharer obtaining by arrangement exclusive possession of a portion of property still remaining joint.**—Where two parties have from time to time, according to their respective means, broken up or otherwise obtained possession of lands invariably recorded as joint property, and have exclusively enjoyed the profits of them, such exclusive possession and enjoyment on either side cannot, under the circumstances, be deemed to be of an adverse nature, and destructive of the rights of the other party. *YUSAF ALI KHAN v. CHUNDEE SINGH* [5 N. W., 122

108. ———— **Manager of a Hindu temple—Shevaks or servants of an idol—Rights of manager and servants inter se.**—The

POSSESSION—continued**4 ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued**

plaintiff was the hereditary manager of the temple of Shri Ranchord Raji at Dakor. The defendants were the shevaks or ministers of the deity. The plaintiff sued to oust the defendants from a certain piece of land attached to the temple alleging that the defendants had erected shops on the land and appropriated the rents to their own use although it had been already decided in a suit between the parties that the land was always to be kept open and unoccupied for the use of the temple. The shevaks contended that they had been in exclusive and uninterrupted possession of the land in dispute for more than twelve years and that by reason of such user they had acquired a quasi proprietary title at least as against the manager of the temple. They therefore pleaded that the suit was barred by limitation. *Held* that the defendants had not by occupation and user acquired any title as against the plaintiff who was the manager of the temple estate. They had come into occupation on

the plaintiff held the land for the same deity and

tive of the deity for the particular purpose of this suit and that question had already been decided in a former suit in favour of the plaintiff. **MULJI BHOLA BHAI v. MANOHAR GANESH**

[I L R., 12 Bom., 322]

109 — Manager of joint family—

Possession of manager—The possession of the managing member of a joint Hindu family is not adverse possession against the other members. **CHOWDHRY AJJAWAL SINGH v. CHOWDHRY BHUGWAN SINGH**

[2 May, 311]

110 — Members of joint family—

Female living with male relatives—Presumption as to management and possession—Where a female lives with her male relatives the ordinary presumption is that they manage her property for her and do not hold it adversely. **ASAD ALI MIRZA v. TOYFAN BIBI**

13 C L R., 328

111 — Excluded member

The general rule that the possession of one member of a joint Hindu family is the possession of all other members does not apply where the party claiming has been clearly excluded from the family. In such a case the possession is adverse and under the general law of limitation time will run from such adverse possession. **JOWALA BIKSH v. DHANU SINGH**

10 Moore's I A., 511

112 — Absence of one member

Where two brothers members of the same family succeeded to equal shares in the paternal estates, the mere fact of one brother being absent and the home staying brother being in possession does not deprive the former of his rights of inheritance unless it is clearly shown that the possessor on his part was adverse to the absent brother. **WOZZERUN v. NOORUL JAN**

9 W R., 98

POSSESSION—continued**4 ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued****113 — Separation in**

the defendant and that the suit was barred by limitation. *Held* that the suit was not barred as the separation even if proved was only a separation in living and not a separation by actual partition and therefore the defendant's possession was not adverse to the plaintiff. **NARAYAN BABAJI DABHOLKAR v. PANDURANG RAMCHANDRA DABHOLKAR**

[12 Bom., 148]

SOOKH LALL BHODJWALLA v. GOOLZAR BOOJ WALLA

14 W R., 228

See KRISTAYYA v. NARASIMHAM

[I L R., 23 Mad., 608]

114 — Title set up by

member of tarwad—When a member of a tarwad in possession of lands acquired by former members of his tarwad (branch) openly sets up an independent title to those lands his possession becomes hostile to the tarwad and limitation begins to run against the tarwad from that time. **KANARA PANIKER v. RTRAPPA PANIKER**

I L R., 3 Mad., 212

115 — Possession by

defendant were brothers and members of an undivided family. The plaintiff was in Government service, and had been for a long time absent from his native place on duty the family property remaining under the management of the defendant. In 1863 the defendant wrote to the plaintiff requesting him to return and manage his share of the property or to employ some one to manage it for him. Nothing however was done by the plaintiff in the matter and the defendant continued in possession. In 1882 the plaintiff sued the defendant for partition. The defendant pleaded that the suit was barred contending that he had been in adverse possession from the date of the letter. The Court of first instance awarded the plaintiff's claim. The defendant appealed and the lower Appellate Court reversed the lower Court's decree holding that the suit was barred. On appeal by the plaintiff to the High Court—*Held* that the suit was not barred. The above mentioned letter of the defendant showed that up to the date at which it was written, the defendant had not been in possession of the property as his own property to the exclusion of the plaintiff and the mere circumstance that subsequently to the date of the letter the plaintiff had not participated in the profits would not in the absence of other evidence justify the inference that the plaintiff was then excluded. **DIKKAR SADASHIV v. BHIKARI SADASHIV**

I L R., 11 Bom., 365

116 — Decree and exe

POSSESSION—continued.**4. ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued.**

dispute. He sold it to *G*, who sold it to the plaintiff. *A*, however, continued in occupation of the property. In 1879 the plaintiff sued *A* and *G* for possession and obtained a decree. On the 6th April 1880, in execution of the decree, he was put in formal possession by the Court under s. 263 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) in the presence of *A*, who made no objection. At the time of these proceedings *A*'s sons (the present defendants) were living with him in the house, and they continued to do so subsequently. *A* died in 1885, and his sons continued in possession of the property and cultivated it. On the 4th April 1892 the plaintiff brought this suit to eject them. They pleaded that the suit was barred by limitation, contending that the execution-proceedings in 1880 did not bind them, as they were not parties to that suit. *Held* that, as the present suit would not have been barred against *A* had he survived, it was not barred against the defendants, whose rights were derived from him. The defendants living with their father had no independent juridical possession of the premises. The father *A* was the only person in possession. The possession which the plaintiff obtained through the Court from *A* in 1880 operated as well against the defendants (*A*'s sons) as against *A* himself. *PANDHARINATH v. MAHABUBKAN* [I. L. R., 21 Bom., 98]

117. ——— *Limitation—Possession under gift making valid title.*—Of two brothers of a Mitakshara family, the younger who had been born deaf and dumb was disqualified from inheriting, but the action of the elder to the younger was such as to recognise for some years that the younger had a joint interest in the family property, although it was found that there was no intention shown by the acts of the elder brother to waive the rights accruing to him in consequence of his brother's disqualification. The brothers died and also a daughter of the elder brother, who was their only descendant. This daughter had an only son, who died before her, after taking, however, the whole family estate under a gift made to him with his mother's assent by his maternal grandfather in 1867. In 1882 the plaintiff, a collateral relation, sued the widow of the donee to obtain the estate of the younger of the brothers. The widow made title under the gift to her deceased husband, followed by his possession, and hers afterwards, since the date of the gift. Upon the facts found, the suit was held to be barred by limitation. *LALA MUDDUN GOPAL LAL v. KHIRHINDA KOER*

[I. L. R., 18 Calc., 341
L. R., 18 I. A., 9]

118. ——— *Transfer of interest by widow—Life-tenancy—Reversioner.*—A widow (a life tenant of an ancestral estate), having executed an ikrar transferring a share to *N*, her granddaughter, afterwards sued to set it aside on the ground that *N* had not conformed to its terms. While the suit was in the appeal stage, the widow died, and her reversioner applied to be made and was admitted as her kaem mukam to carry on the appeal on her behalf. He afterwards sued to recover

POSSESSION—continued.**4. ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued.**

possession of the share as reversioner, alleging that the succession opened out to him on the death of the widow. *Held* that the life-tenancy having been made over to *N* with the widow's consent to enure during the grantor's lifetime, *N*'s possession was not adverse to the reversioner. *DEORANEE KOOWAR v. INDURJEET KOOWAR* . . . 12 W. R., 234

119. ——— *Landlord and tenant—Possession of tenant—Evidence of nature of holding.*—Possession by a tenant does not in itself lead to any inference as to the character of the tenancy: the fact of his having occupied the land and paid rent twelve or even twenty years being equally consistent with his being a tenant-at-will, a farmer, or a mokuraidar. *SHEO DYAL POOREE v. MOHABEER PERSHAD* . . . 10 W. R., 477

120. ——— *Possession of tenant.*—The possession of a tenant is in the eye of the law the possession of his landlord. *GRISH CHUNDER ROY v. BHUGWAN CHUNDER ROY* [13 W. R., 191]

121. ——— *Settlement.*—The possession of a sub-lessee of the tenant cannot be adverse to the superior landlord. *BUNGSHAJ BHOKTA v. MEGH LALL POOREE GOSSAIN* [20 W. R., 398]

122. ——— *Person holding adversely to tenant.*—Possession adverse to a lessee is also adverse to the lessor. *PROSUNOMOY DAS v. KAM DAS ROY* . . . 9 C. L. R., 347

See *BRINDABUN CHUNDER SIRCAR v. BHOOPAL CHUNDER BISWAS* . . . 17 W. R., 377
and *LEKRAJ ROY v. COURT OF WARDS*

[14 W. R., 395]

123. ——— *Adverse possession—Possession of tenant paying rent to stranger.*—In December 1853 certain lands were let by the plaintiff to *B* under a kabuliati, by the terms of which the lease expired in December 1863. In March 1875, less than twelve years from the expiration of such lease, the plaintiffs brought a suit for possession against *B* and the talukhdars of the estate of which the lands in dispute formed part. The latter alleged that the lakhiraj title of the plaintiff was invalid; that although no proceedings, as required by the Rent law, had been taken to invalidate the plaintiff's title, they, the talukhdars, had resumed possession of the land by receiving the rents from *B* from 1859; and that the suit was barred by reason of their possession since that date. *Held* that the suit was not barred, inasmuch as nothing had occurred to determine the tenancy which existed between the plaintiff and *B*, and that the possession of the latter was in law the plaintiff's possession. *PARBUTTI DAS v. RAM CHAND BHUTTACHANJEE* . . . 3 C. L. R., 576

124. ——— *Assertion of adverse title—Adverse possession—Landlord and tenant.*—The assertion of an adverse title by a person claiming to be an owner under a permanent lease

POSSESSION—continued

4 ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued

does not make his possession adverse so as to save limitation unless made to the knowledge of the landlord *GANGABHAI v KALAPA DARI MUKHYA*

[I L R, 9 Bom, 419]

125 ——— Possession of

lessee, and proprietor under miras leases—In a suit for possession against a mirasdar, who pleaded limitation, the Judge was held to have been in error in adding to the time for which the defendant had been holding under the miras lease the period of possession

KASOM 23 W R, 331

126 ——— Occupation of

afterwards and without any demand having been made by *B*, *K* died, and his heirs continued to occupy the house apparently on the same terms as *K* had done. In a suit brought by *R* against the heirs of *K* to recover possession of the house,—*Held* that *K* occupied the house as tenant at will of *R* that such tenancy was on the death of *K*, as of course, converted into an adverse occupation by the heirs of *K*, in the absence of proof of the intention of the parties to that effect and in the absence of anything to show that *R* did not assent to the heirs of *K* continuing to hold on the same terms as *K* had done *RADHABHAI v SHAMA* 4 Bom, A. C, 155

127 ——— Continued

possession by heirs of tenant—Non payment of rent, Effect of, after expiration of lease—Permissive possession Limitation—In 1840 the land in dispute was leased to *R* for life. *R* died in or about 1871, and after *R*'s death his heirs (the defendants) continued in possession without obtaining a fresh lease or paying any rent to the landlord. In 1888 the landlord sued to eject the defendants. The defence was that the suit was barred by limitation. *Held* that the suit was not barred. After *R*'s death, the defendants, though not in possession as tenants, were not trespassers. Their possession was permissive, and not adverse until they expressly set up a title of ownership in the property. *KRISHNAJI, RAMCHANDRA v ANTAJI PANDUSANG* I. L R., 18 Bom., 259

126 ——— Madras Rent Recovery Act (Mad Act VIII of 1865), Effect

sue to enforce acceptance of pottahs, and had not collected rent from the tenants for more than twelve years. *Held* that the tenants had not by reason of these facts acquired rights against the zamindar by

POSSESSION—continued

4 ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued

adverse possession *SRINIVASARAGAVA AYYANGAR v MUTTUSAMI PADAYACHI* I L R, 20 Mad, 6

129 ——— Adverse possession of a partial interest (e.g. a tenant's) in land—Title by adverse possession asserted by a plaintiff against the true owner as well as alleged as a defence—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), s 29 and art 144—Adverse possession for more than twelve years by one claiming to hold land as its full owner not only extinguishes the title of the true owner to the land so held and debars him from suing for its recovery but creates a title by negation in the occupant which he can actively assert, if he loses possession even against the true owner. A partial interest in land may be lost by adverse possession as well as the whole interest, and the right to such partial interest may be asserted by suit. So, where a landlord seeks to recover from his tenant possession of land in his tenant's occupancy, and the latter alleging a perpetual tenancy successfully resists on that ground the landlord's attempt to dispossess him, the tenant may after the statutory period has expired, plead limitation in bar of a subsequent suit in ejectment by the landlord. A landlord allowing the tenant to assert the validity of an invalid lease for the statutory period of more than twelve years may be debarred from subsequently questioning the right of the tenant to hold under its terms. *BUNDESAI HANUMANTA*

[I L R., 21 Bom, 509]

130 ——— *Bhagdari estate—Alienation by a bhagdar of his share—Bom Act V of 1862, s 3—Collector setting aside sale of shares—Subsequent suit to recover share—Limitation*—In the year 1871 the plaintiff, a co sharer in a bhag, alienated his share to a stranger. In the year 1882 the Collector declared the alienation to be illegal, and in the year 1893 ordered that the plaintiff should be reinstated in the possession of his share. At plaintiff's request, his share was given into the possession of the defendant, who was the plaintiff's brother and khatedar of the entire bhag. In the year 1893 the plaintiff brought this suit against the defendant to recover possession of his share. The defendant contended that the suit was time-barred, the plaintiff not having been in possession since the year 1871. *Held* that the suit was not barred, the possession of plaintiff's share being the possession of the plaintiff himself, and the defendant not being entitled to tack to the period of his own possession that of the plaintiff's share. *MARAMAD DASU v AMANJI DASU* I. L R., 23 Bom, 710

131 ——— Adverse possession by Government of permanently settled estate

POSSESSION—continued.**4. ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued.**

the estates that came within the scope of the permanent settlement, it withdrew its sovereign right to vary the assessments; beyond that they did not go; they do not constitute a contractual relationship between the Government and the owners of permanently-settled estates, or any relationship as would debar Government from claiming and exercising against those owners the rights of an ordinary proprietor. Although therefore Government continues to receive the full revenue from the proprietor of a permanently-settled estate for the entire estate, the former is not precluded from claiming title by adverse possession in respect of any portion thereof. When a person is let into possession of a particular property by another claiming it to be his own, the former cannot contend, after the expiration of his tenancy, that the latter (*i.e.*, the person alleging himself to be the owner) cannot acquire an adverse title against him as well as others by efflux of time. *Kally Churn Sahoo v. The Secretary of State*, I. L. R., 6 Cal., 725, referred to. *KWISTO MOHUN GUPTO v. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA*. 3 C. W. N., 99

132. ———— *Abandonment by tenants.* A landlord having obtained a decree declaring that certain homestead land was liable to assessment, the occupants, owing to certain criminal proceedings against them, abandoned the land, and the landlord leased it out to others, who held possession paying rent for upwards of twelve years, after which they were ousted by the original occupants, who claimed the land rent-free. *Held* in a suit by the lessees that they were entitled to recover possession. *MONEEROODDEEN MOJOMDAR v. PARBUTTY CHURN GHOSE*. 15 W. R., 121

133. ———— *Possession in two capacities—Possession as farmer and purchaser—Decree declaring sale valid.*—*R* obtained, on 7th January 1862, a decree declaring a deed of sale of an estate in his favour, dated 7th January 1854, to be a genuine, authentic, and valid instrument. In the meantime he had acquired possession of the estate under a farm from Government. *Held* that from the date of the decree *R*'s possession became adverse possession as far as the vendors and their representatives were concerned, although he continued to hold possession of the estate as a farmer. *DHUNDI v. RAM LALL*. 7 N. W., 149

134. ———— *Possession as patil—Separate branches of family—Acquiescence.*—*J* held the office of patil more than fifty years ago as representative of two branches descended from a common ancestor and then united in interest, there being two other branches descended from the same ancestor, but severed in interest from those represented by *J*. *J*, having died in 1824, was succeeded by his son *T* without any opposition from the two other branches. *T* was temporarily displaced from the office by *G*, who represented the two other branches, but recovered it in 1850. *Held* that the presumption arising against *T* having been a nominee of all the branches of the family, not having been rebutted by any evidence of an assertion and admission of the rights of the other

POSSESSION—continued.**4. ADVERSE POSSESSION—continued.**

branches, *T*'s occupation of the patilship was adverse to the plaintiff's right, and being adverse at its beginning, it was equally adverse when, after a temporary displacement by *G* (whom the plaintiff now represents), *T* recovered it in 1850. An interval of more than twelve years therefore having passed between 1850 and the institution of the present suit in 1873, the claim was barred, and the possession of the office obtained by *T*'s representatives could not be disturbed. *GIRIAPA v. JAKANA*. 12 Bom., 172

135. ———— *Effect of service tenure—Non performance of service.*—Where lands are held as remuneration for services, the fact that no services have been performed does not of itself make the holding adverse. To make the holding adverse, there must be a refusal to perform service or a claim to hold the lands free of service. *KOMARGOWDA v. BHIMAJI KESHAV*. I. L. R., 23 Bom., 602

136. ———— *Possession after redemption by one of several mortgagors—Mortgage—Suit for redemption or recovery of property on payment of a charge—Limitation.*—The plaintiff sought to recover his father's share in two portions of family property, one of which had been mortgaged by the plaintiff's father and the father of the defendant No. 1 jointly; the other had been mortgaged by the plaintiff's father jointly with the father of defendant No. 1 and the husband of defendant No. 2. The first was redeemed by the father of defendant No. 1 alone in 1868; the second was redeemed by the defendant No. 1 more than twelve years before the suit. The parties were Mahomedans, and the plaintiff had a brother and three sisters only, one of whom (defendant No. 2) was a party to the suit. Defendant No. 1 contended that the suit was defective for want of parties, and that it was time barred. *Held* that the plaintiff's brothers and sisters ought to have been joined as co-plaintiffs, the defendant No. 1's possession after redemption not being adverse to them. If it was adverse at all, it was adverse to the whole of the plaintiff's branch of the family, so as to bar the right of the group altogether. But that was no reason why the co-owners should not be admitted as co-plaintiffs, and the suit go on upon its merits. *BHAUDIN v. ISMAIL*.

[I. L. R., 11 Bom., 425]

137. ———— *Purchase by mortgagee of share in mortgaged property—Limitation—Mortgagee.*—A mortgagee of an entire undivided estate does not, by a subsequent purchase of a certain share therein from one not in actual possession at the time of conveyance, thereby change his character from a mortgagee to that of an owner, but his possession continues as a mortgagee. *B* held an entire undivided estate under a mortgage (usufructuary) from *C* since 1273 (1866), and as such mortgagee in 1282 (1875) *B* purchased a share therein from *D*, who had not been in actual possession since the date of the mortgage. On the 20th January 1885 *B* brought a suit to recover possession of his purchased share. *Held* that the subsequent purchase did not change the character of *B* from that of

POSSESSION—*continued*4 ADVERSE POSSESSION—*continued*

a mortgage to that of an owner, and that his suit was barred by twelve years' limitation. **MUNDO LAL ADDY : JODU NATH HALDAR**

[I L R., 14 Cal., 674]

138 ——— Denial by mortgagee in possession of mortgagor's right to redeem. — Denial by a mortgagee in possession of the mortgagor's right to redeem is not sufficient to convert such possession into adverse possession. **MUSSAR : COLLECTOR OF MALABAR** I L R., 10 Mad., 189

139 ——— Possession of one co-sharer when adverse—*Limitation—Co sharer—Mortgage—Mortgage by three co sharers—Redemption by one of several mortgagors—Right of the other mortgagors to sue for redemption—Period of limitation for such suit*—In 1847 the property in dispute was mortgaged by three co-sharers D A, and R. In 1859 R alone redeemed the property, and mortgaged it again to a third person. In 1882 the heirs of D and A brought a suit to redeem the whole of the property, or their portions of it. The defence to the suit was that it was barred by limitation, being brought more than twelve years after R had redeemed the property, and R's possession subsequently to such redemption having been adverse to the plaintiffs.

in it, as a lienor, and as such his possession was not adverse to them. It did not contradict but rather implied and preserved their ultimate proprietary right. In the case of a co-sharer holding after redemption limitation is computed only from the date when the possession becomes adverse by the assertion of an exclusive title and submission to the right thus set up in analogy to the provision which bars an excluded sharer generally after the lapse of twelve years from the time when he becomes aware of his exclusion. As long as possession can be referred to a right consistent with the subsistence of an ownership in being at its commencement so long must the possession be referred to that right, rather than to a right which contradicts the ownership. **RAMCHANDRA YASHVANT SIRSOTDAR v SADASHIV ABaji SIRSOTDAR** I L R., 11 Bom., 422

140. ——— Equity of redemption—*Mortgage—Limitation*—In 1845 the plaintiff's grandfather A mortgaged the house in dispute to D with possession. A died in 1849, leaving him surviving his daughter K (the plaintiff's mother) and a daughter in law N the widow of his predeceased adopted son. In 1856 the mortgagee D brought a suit on his mortgage against N and obtained a decree against her directing (*inter alia*) a sale of the house in the event of the non payment of the mortgage debt. N in consequence sold the house in the same year (1856) to R, and paid off the mortgage, who thereupon at her instance gave up the house to R. He held possession from 1856 to 1884. In 1881 the defendant P obtained a decree against R for Rs 2000 in execution of this decree, the house was sold, and P bought it himself and obtained

POSSESSION—*continued*.4 ADVERSE POSSESSION—*concluded*

possession on 17th January 1884. While that suit

by A's son, who, however in a suit (No 205 of '882) was found to have no right to the house. The present suit was brought in 1884 by the plaintiff to recover the house from the defendant. *Held* that the suit was barred. The defendant in 1884 purchased the house from R, who had bought it in 1856 from N. R's possession since that time had been adverse to the plaintiff. There can be adverse possession of the equity of redemption and N's possession had been adverse up to the sale in 1856. **PUTTAPPA v. TIMMAJI** I L R., 14 Bom., 176

141. ——— One of several co mortgagors obtaining possession of the whole property—*Usufructuary mortgage satisfied out of usufruct—Limitation*—In the case of a usufructuary mortgage by several co mortgagors when such mortgage is satisfied out of the usufruct each co mortgagor is not entitled to recover possession of more than his share of the mortgaged property. Consequently where in such a case one of several co mortgagors gets possession of the whole of the mortgaged property, he does not occupy the position of a mortgagee to his co-mortgagors but his possession is adverse to them. **Fair Bukhsh v. Sadat Ali** I L R 7 All., 376, followed. **GOSABDHAN : SUJAN**

[I L R., 16 All., 254]

142 ——— Possession of usufructuary mortgages—*Burden of proof*—The possession of a usufructuary mortgagee being the possession of all the persons who have the right of redemption, that is, of all the persons entitled to the estate it is only when after redemption possession is taken by some of the persons so entitled that their possession can become adverse as against the others. In a suit for possession of immovable property it is for the plaintiff to show by some *prima facie* evidence that he has a subsisting title not extinguished by the operation of limitation before the defendant can be called upon to substantiate a plea of adverse possession. **Paramand Mir v. Sahib Ali**, I L R., 11 All. 339 and **Jafar Husam v. Mashug Ali**, I L R 11 All., 193, referred to. **INAYAT HUSEN v. ALI HUSEN** I L R., 20 All., 182

5 SUITS BASED ON ALLEGATION OF POSSESSION

143 ——— Suit by party out of possession—*Dismissal of suit—Evidence*—A suit based upon an allegation of possession must be at once dismissed if the plaintiff be shown to be out of possession. **SUKRAM v. KALA KAHAR**

[3 B L R., A. C., 105]

144 ——— Confirmation of possession—*Possession of part of land sued for*—

POSSESSION—continued.**5. SUITS BASED ON ALLEGATION OF POSSESSION—continued.**

A suit for confirmation of possession must be dismissed if the allegation of possession is found to be wholly unfounded, but not if the plaintiff is found to be in possession of a part of the land in dispute. *ROOPA KOONWAR v. JUGGOOLALL OOPADHYA*

[11 W. R., 257

BUSHEERUDEEN v. DAL CHUND 3 Agra, 236

RAM CHURN PATTUOK v. KHOOR PANDEY

[10 W. R., 176

145. ——— Suit for confirmation of possession—*Evidence.*—A plaintiff suing for confirmation of possession must prove that he was actually in possession. *LUTEFOONISSA BIBEE v. RAJAOOR RUHMAN*

8 W. R., 84

GOBINDNATH SEIN v. GOBIND CHUNDER SEIN

[10 W. R., 393

RASH BEHAREE ROY v. EZUD BAKSH

[11 W. R., 276

SHEO SURUN LALL v. CHUMUN LALL

[24 W. R., 220

RASH DHAREE SINGH v. NUTHOONEE SINGH

[24 W. R., 301

SANSAR ROY v. INDRASUN ROY . 25 W. R., 6

146. ——— Failure to prove possession.—*Held* (MOOKERJEE, J., *dissentiente*) that the rule that in suits for confirmation of possession by adjudication of title the plaintiff is bound to prove that he was in possession at the time he preferred the suit, is not inflexible a rule that it cannot be departed from; as, for example, where plaintiff sues for confirmation of possession and proves that he was in possession for many years, and until within a few months of the institution of the suit, he should not be required to bring a fresh suit, merely changing the prayer for confirmation of possession into one for recovery of possession. *ABDOOLLAH v. SHAHA MUJEE-SOODEEN*

15 W. R., 286

On this point confirmed on appeal 16 W. R., 27

KASHEE NATH MOOKERJI v. MOHESH CHUNDER GOOPTO

25 W. R., 168

147. ——— Proof of legal possession under decree.—The legal principle which holds that no suit for confirmation of possession will lie if possession at the time of the institution of the suit is not shown, refers to cases where no possession of any kind is shown within a reasonable time before suit, and not (as in this case) where legal possession under a decree has been found. *BEEGOO ROY v. BAL MOKUND MISSEER*

17 W. R., 421

148. ——— Failure to show possession.—In a suit in which the plaintiff claimed confirmation of possession, it appeared on the face of the plaint that, although the suit was in form a suit for confirmation of possession, it was in substance a suit for recovery of possession. It was found that the plaintiff, while he had proved his title, was not

POSSESSION—continued.**5. SUITS BASED ON ALLEGATION OF POSSESSION—concluded.**

in possession. *Held* that, under the circumstances, the suit ought not to have been dismissed. *AMIR HOSSEIN v. IMAMBANDI BEGUM* 11 C. L. R., 443

149. ——— Plaintiff found to be out of possession.—In a suit, in form, for confirmation of possession, it was alleged that the Collector had refused to register the plaintiff's name in respect of the property claimed, but had registered the defendant's name. The plaintiff having been found to be out of possession, the lower Court dismissed the suit. The plaint bore a stamp sufficient to cover a suit for recovery of possession. *Held* that, inasmuch as the effect of the refusal of the Collector to register the plaintiff's name under s. 78 of the Land Registration Act (Bengal Act VII of 1876) was to prevent the plaintiff recovering the rent of the estate, and that such refusal was alleged in the plaint, the suit might be taken to be in substance a suit for recovery of possession, and ought not to have been dismissed. *Amir Hossein v. Imambandi Begum*, 11 C. L. R., 443, followed. *CHAMPU DAT v. UMA DAT*

[11 C. L. R., 451

6. SUITS FOR POSSESSION.**(a) PROOF OF PARTICULAR TITLE.**

150. ——— Failure to prove particular title—*Evidence.*—Unless a plaintiff can prove the particular title set up by him, he is not entitled to a decree for possession. *RAMDHAN CHUCKER-BUTTY v. KOMALTARA*

[3 B. L. R., A. C., 99, note: 11 W. R., 301

ABDOOLLAH v. SHAHA MUJEE-SOODEEN

[16 W. R., 27

JANOOREE CHOWDHRAIN v. GENDOO TURRUFDER

[12 W. R., 203

RUNG LALL MISSEER v. ROGHOOBUR SINGH

[9 W. R., 169

HURO SOONDUREE DEBIA v. UNNOPOORNA DEBIA

[11 W. R., 550

151. ——— Plaintiffs brought a suit for recovery of possession on the allegation that they had a mokurari title, but no title of any kind was established. *Held* that the plaintiffs were not entitled to a decree merely on the ground that the defendants were trespassers and the plaintiff had long prior possession. That on the failure of the plaintiffs to prove the title set up, it was not necessary to put the defendants to any proof of the title which they set up. *KEDAR NATH SANAYAL v. RAJ NATH NEOGI*

3 C. W. N., 497

152. ——— Suit for possession under mirasi lease.—Where a plaintiff sued to recover possession of certain lands under a mirasi potah which had been lost, and proved ten years' possession,—*Held* that such possession alone would not entitle him to recover possession of the land, but that

POSSESSION—continued

6 SUITS FOR POSSESSION—continued

he must prove the specific title set up by him
BHOLAI MANDAL v JARIF GAZI

[3 B L R, Ap, 93

RAM COOMAR SHOME v GUNGA PERSHAD DEIN

[14 W. R., 109 note

153. — *Suit for declaration of title—Adverse possession*—Where a person claims possession of property under a specific title, coupled with an allegation that he has been in possession of that property for more than twelve years under that title, he is entitled to a decree on the strength of his twelve years' possession, even though he fails to make out his specific title. *Aliter*—Where a declaratory decree by virtue of some particular title is sought for GOLUCK CHUNDER MASANTA v NUNDODCOMAR ROY

[1 L R, 4 Calc, 899; 3 C L R, 450

her title and not entitled to claim the benefit of a decision to which she was not a party, nor of an admission by her husband as binding on the defendants. SOBRATY v POOYA 7 W R, 273

155. — *Suit on sanad—Evidence*—In a suit for recovery of possession of certain land which the plaintiff claimed under and by

sanad was not satisfactorily proved, but that it was not a forgery, and that there was the corroborative evidence (such as the dakhilas produced before it) to prove the case of the plaintiff. *Held* that, when a claim is based upon a sanad, and the plaintiff fails to prove the execution of the sanad itself, he may prove his claim by other means. In a suit for mere possession it is unnecessary to state or prove a particular title. RASH BHARI LAL SINGH v NABATI PODDAR

[3 B L R, A. C, 99; 11 W. R., 465

156. — *Suit for confirmation of possession and to recover possession*—When a suit is brought for confirmation of possession upon a certain title the plaintiff is bound by the title which he sets up in his plaint, except when he sues to recover immovable property from which he has been ousted. UMBICA CHURN BACHJEE v DIGUM BURER DABER 12 W R, 429

title. Where a plaintiff seeks to recover possession of property of which he has been dispossessed, and bases his claim on the ground of purchase, and also upon the ground of a twelve years' possessory title, he is entitled to succeed if he proves his possession, even if he fails to prove his purchase. GOSSAIN DARS CHUNDER v ISSUR CHUNDER NATH

[1 L R, 3 Calc, 224

POSSESSION—continued.

6 SUITS FOR POSSESSION—continued.

158. — *Lakkhroo title*

the plaintiff claims BOODHA MIRDHA v KHYRUT ALI 5 W R, 269

159. — *Suit for declaration of right—Right to possession—Right of person with good title ousted by person who had none*—Plaintiff sued to establish his right to a dharmakartaship and to the hereditary office of pooja stanika in a pagoda. He alleged that he held the office of pooja stanika hereditarily, and that the dharmakartaship was assigned to him by the original dharmakartas by deed (No. 1) but that he was afterwards forcibly dispossessed by defendants. Defendants denied plaintiff's hereditary right to the office of pooja stanika and declared that he was removed from the dharmakartaship for neglecting his duties, and that they were appointed instead by document No. IV. The favour of plaintiff issue was sent to exhibit I to be revocable, did the persons who executed exhibit IV constitute the collective body entitled to revoke it. The lower Court found this issue in the negative. *Held* (by the High Court) that this was not properly a suit for a declaration. The object of the suit and the effect of the declaration would have been to put the plaintiff in possession of that from which he had been ousted, that as to the claim to the dharmakartaship, document I showed that the plaintiff was a mere appointee as agent, and that, as the authority given by it was not revoked by IV, the case was that of one ousted from a possession which he held upon a good title by those who had shown none, that on the principle of such cases as *Asher v Whitlock*, 1 L R, 1 Q B, 1, the plaintiff had a right to the restoration of that possession. NARAYANASANI MUDALI v KUMARASANI GURUKAL

[7 Mad, 267

160. — *Proof of joint possession*—In a suit to recover possession it was proved that plaintiffs had purchased shares in a joint property and had held possession. The lower Appellate Court without rights

possession sought for. *Held* that it matters not what position plaintiffs considered themselves to have occupied originally whilst in possession. If they can establish their right, they are entitled to recover possession whether that possession were originally joint or separate. RAJBULLUB SHAMUEE v WARIS MAHOMED 8 W R, 450

(b) OTHER SUITS FOR POSSESSION

161. — *Onus probandi—Necessity to prove title against party in possession*—In a suit

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POSSESSION—continued.

6. SUITS FOR POSSESSION—continued.

in which the plaintiff claimed alluvial land in the possession of the Government as being his by right of accretion to his own estate, though the churs had re-formed on the original sites of lands belonging to other persons.—*Held* that the case could not be decided on the principle that, inasmuch as those other parties were not before the Court, the plaintiff had the better title as between himself and Government. The land was in the possession of Government, and the plaintiff could only succeed by establishing a better title. *COLLECTOR OF DACCA v. KALEE CHURN PODDAR* . 21 W. R., 446

162. ————— *Necessity to prove title—Wife suing by permission of husband*—In a suit to recover property in the enjoyment and possession of defendant, a female plaintiff can only succeed on the strength of her own right, not merely because it is the property of her husband, who does not object to her recovering it. There is no necessary presumption that property in the possession of a respectable female's husband, brother and son, respectively, is possession on her behalf, and not on theirs. *KAFATOOLLAH v. ARIZA BIBEE* [23 W. R., 264]

163. ————— *Suit under Act X of 1859, Proof of title.*—If a person evicted without legal process from land in his occupation sued for possession under Act X of 1859, he was bound to prove his title. *MADUR KHAN v. WOOMA MOYEE DABEE* . Marsh., 389; 2 Hay, 434

SHUSTEE DHUR MOZUMDAR v. NUTEEJA BIBI [7 W. R., 36]

164. ————— *Suit under Act X of 1859.*—In an ordinary civil suit not brought under cl. 6, s. 23, Act X of 1859, or under s. 15, Act XIV of 1859, a plaintiff could not recover possession as against the undisputed owner merely by proving his previous possession and dispossession. But he might claim damages for the value of crops taken away which had been raised by him on the land whereof he was at the time in lawful possession. *RAM MOHUN DOSS v. JHUPPROO DASS* [14 W. R., 41]

165. ————— *Presumption of title—Right of suit.*—In a suit for possession of land claimed as part of a mouzah which plaintiff held under a mukurari lease and a bill of sale, and which he alleged had been taken possession of by defendant under colour of an order of the Criminal Court under s. 318, Code of Criminal Procedure, relating to a different land, defendant objected that plaintiff was not the real owner of the mouzah, and therefore not entitled to bring the suit. *Held* that the *prima facie* title which the plaintiff had under the lease and bill of sale was sufficient to enable him to bring the suit, and the defendant was not at liberty in a suit of this description to raise the question whether plaintiff was only the nominal owner. *RAM BHUROSSEE SINGH v. BISSESSUR NARAIN MAHATA* [18 W. R., 454]

JOGMAYA CHOWDHRAIN v. HUREE MOHUN ROY [24 W. R., 99]

POSSESSION—continued.

6. SUITS FOR POSSESSION—continued.

166. ————— *Possession after resumption—Right of zamindar to sue talukhdar for possession*—A zamindar cannot sue a dependant talukhdar (the possessor of resumed lakhiraj lands) for confirmation of possession, and for an injunction to prevent him from committing waste. The only possession that a zamindar can obtain after a decree for resumption is a constructive one derived from the receipt of rent from the tenant. *MUGNEE RAM CHOWDHRY v. GONESH DUTT SINGH*

[W. R., 1864, 275]

167. ————— *Suit for possession by under-tenure-holder against zamindar—Unregistered tenant.*—No suit for possession will lie against a zamindar, or any one holding a title under the zamindar, until the plaintiff has been recognized by the zamindar as tenant, or has been registered as such in the zamindar's *serisht*. *MOOKTAKESHEE DOSSEE v. PEAREE CHOWDHRAIN* . 7 W. R., 158

168. ————— *Suit by prior mortgagee against subsequent mortgagee in possession—Sale in execution of decree under second of two mortgage-bonds—Right to possession.*—An estate having been sold by auction on two occasions in satisfaction of two distinct bonds, and the person who had proceeded on the later-dated of the two bonds, but who represented the earlier auction-purchaser, having actually taken possession of the estate, —*Held* that though, in a properly brought suit between the two parties to declare the property liable for the amount of the first mortgage, the party in possession would have to pay to secure his possession, yet he could not be ousted by the opposite party. *AJODHYA PERSHAD v. MORACHA KOER*

[25 W. R., 254]

169. ————— *Suit by mortgagee for possession—Covenant for possession—Suit for possession after expiration of term of mortgage.*—A mortgagor covenanted to give the mortgagee possession of the mortgaged property, but did not do so, and the mortgagee consequently sued him for possession, but not until the term of the mortgage had expired. The mortgagor set up as a defence to such suit that it was not maintainable after the expiration of the mortgage term. This defence was rejected on the ground that the mortgagor had, by his breach of the mortgage contract, put himself out of Court. *HAR SAHAI v. CHUNI KUAR* . I. L. R., 4 All., 14

170. ————— *Dispossession of second mortgagee by prior mortgagee without right of possession by means of illegal order of Court in execution of a money-decree against mortgagor.*—S mortgaged land to R in 1861. R pledged the mortgage-deed to H to secure repayment of a loan of Rs500. H, being entitled on partition with R to half of the debt due by R, got a decree against R in the Small Cause Court for his moiety in 1870. R sued S on the mortgage-deed (obtained from P and H for that purpose), got a decree to enforce the mortgage, and in July 1872 bought the land in execution of the decree. In December 1872 R mortgaged the land to P and put him into possession. P had no

POSSESSION—continued**6 SUITS FOR POSSESSION—continued**

notice of the prior pledge to *l*. In 1876 *P*, in execution of *l* is *l* All C use Court decree attached and

decree *P* s claim under s 269 of Act VIII of 1859 was rejected *Hell* in a suit by *P* against *P* that *P* Per
Tu on in
Ra 229,
 18 51. A ADIEN

[I L R, 4 Mad, 213]

171 ——— Suit between purchasers under mortgage decrees—*Priority of mortgage*—*Rival mortgage decrees holders*—*Priority of possession*—In a suit for possession on between two purchasers who had bought the same property at two several auction sales under decrees obtained on

which of the parties could prove a prior title to possession *NANACK CHAND v TELFERDY KOER*
 [I L R, 5 Calo, 265 4 C L R, 358]

172 ——— *Several mortgages of the same property—Decrees on the mortgage bonds—Priority of purchase—Priority of possession*—*A* on the 11 March 1868 took a mortgage bond of certain property and obtained a money decree on the bond on the 23rd January 1869 Under this decree, the mortgagor's interest was put up for sale and purchased by *A* on the 29th April 1870 *B*, on the 3rd November 1868 took a mortgage bond on the same property and obtained a decree thereon on the 31st May 1869 Under this decree, the mortgagor's interest was sold and purchased by *B* on the 22nd April 1870 *B* took possession of the property on the 18th May 1872 In a suit by *A* for recovery of possession—*Held* that *B* was entitled to retain possession as against *A* although his own interest might be merely that of a trustee for the mortgagor and might be subject to *A*'s mortgage lien if he took proper proceedings to enforce it *DURGAPAL LALL v BOLAKKE*
 I L R, 5 Calo, 269

made by a Magistrate under s 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1861, the plaintiff cannot sue for restoration of possession only on the sole ground of previous possession, without proof of title *RAJES SURESH DADIA v BRINDABUTTY DENIA*
 [7 W R, 212]

ACHUMANDE AGATH KUNHI PATHUMAK v MA KACHINDE AGATH MAKACHI 4 Mad, 478

174 ——— *Act IV of 1910—Julkar*—*A* originally owned two zamindaris between which lay a hil, or marsh of which he also owned the fisheries One of the zamindaris was sold and purchased by *B* but the hil fisheries still continued with the remaining zamindari held by *A* After

POSSESSION—concluded**6 SUITS FOR POSSESSION—concluded**

the sale, certain lands reclaimed from the hil were for some years held by *B* as part of his purchased zamindari. *A* instituted a summary suit under Act IV of 1840, and was in possession of suit against *A* order *Held* (reversing the decisions of the Courts below) that it was necessary for *B* to show a better title to the land than *A* could produce It was not enough for him to prove possession anterior to the Magistrate's order under Act IV of 1840 The presumption was that the land of the hil belonged to *A*, who had admittedly owned both estates before

soil were severed *BARADA KANT ROY v CHUNDEA KUMAR ROY*

[3 B L R, P C, 1 11 W R, P C, 1
 12 Moore's I A, 145]

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1 CASES WHICH MAGISTRATE CAN DECIDE AS TO POSSESSION

1. ——— Dispute as to possession—*Criminal Procedure Code 1861, s 320*—*A* Magistrate has no ground for proceeding under Ch XXII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, where there

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

1. CASES WHICH MAGISTRATE CAN DECIDE AS TO POSSESSION—*continued.*

is no dispute as to the fact of actual possession of either the land or crop. ANONYMOUS

[4 Mad., Ap., 12

2. ———— Dispute as to right to collect rents—*Order of Criminal Court as to—Report of police officer.*—Where a dispute between parties was not concerning land or its boundaries, or concerning houses, water, fisheries, or produce of land, but simply as to what collections one of the parties had made and what rents he was entitled to collect under a decree of Court, the case was held not to come under the provisions of Act X of 1872, s. 539, but under the ruling in *Ramrungle Dossee v. Gooroodass Roy*, 18 W. R., Cr., 36. PUDOMONEE DASSEE v. JUGGODUMBA DASSEE

[25 W. R., Cr., 2

3. ———— *Per PRINSEP, J.*—That constructive possession through the collection of rents is the actual possession which may be determined in proceedings under s. 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code, under sub-s. (2) of that section. LAIDHARI NABAIN SINGH v. SUKDEO NABAIN SINGH

[4 C. W. N., 613
I. L. R., 27 Calc., 892

4. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 145—Tangible immovable property Act X of 1872, s. 530.*—A dispute as to the right to collect rents is a dispute concerning tangible immovable property within the meaning of s. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. PRAMATHA BHUSANA DEB ROY v. DOORGA CHURN BHATTACHARJI

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 413

5. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 145—Tangible immovable property.*—A dispute as to the right to collect rents is a dispute concerning tangible immovable property within the meaning of s. 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code. *Harak Narain Singh v. Luckmi Bux Roy*, 5 C. L. R., 287, and *Sutherland v. Crowdy*, 18 W. R., Cr., 11: 9 B. L. R., 229, referred to. *Pramatha Bhusana Deb Roy v. Doorga Churn Bhattacharji*, I. L. R., 11 Calc., 413, followed. Where a dispute arose as to the right to collect the rents of certain land, the ownership of which was claimed by both A and B, and the tenants who had been paying rent to A refused to pay rent to A and attorned to B,—*Held* that the conduct of the tenants in attorning to B was not an assertion of possession adverse to A such as to put an end to the relation of landlord and tenant between them and A and to A's right to collect the rents. Such attornment therefore did not deprive A of his right to have recourse to s. 145 in case of a likelihood of a breach of the peace, so as to have his possession of the right to collect the rents maintained pending proceedings in a civil suit. *SARBANANDA BASU MOZUMDAR v. PRAN SANKAR ROY CHOWDHURI*

I. L. R., 15 Calc., 527

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

1. CASES WHICH MAGISTRATE CAN DECIDE AS TO POSSESSION—*continued.*

6. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code, s. 145.*—A dispute between two persons as to the right to collect rent from the tenants of an estate is cognizable under s. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *RAMASAMI v. DANAKOTI AMMAL*
[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 88

7. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code (1898), s. 145—Jurisdiction of Magistrate—Appointment of Receiver of a joint estate—Joint owners governed by Mitakshara Law.*—There is no want of jurisdiction in a Magistrate to proceed under s. 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code, because the dispute is one regarding the right to the collection of rents between joint owners governed by the Mitakshara school of Hindu law. Nor can the appointment of a Receiver of the joint estate, subsequent to the passing of the order by the Magistrate, affect the question of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate at the time when he passed the order. *SRI MOHAN THAKUR v. NABISING MOHAN THAKUR*
[I. L. R., 27 Calc., 259, 261 note
4 C. W. N., 420, 421 note

8. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 145—Tangible immovable property.*—A dispute as to the right to collect rents is a dispute concerning tangible immovable property within the meaning of s. 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the operation of that section cannot be limited by any rule which would depend upon the area of the property in dispute. Where, in such a dispute which related to two pergunnahs comprising more than three hundred distinct villages, it was admitted by the petitioner that the opposite party had been in possession by receipt of rent from the tenants up to a period some three months anterior to the institution of the proceeding, but she alleged that she had succeeded in inducing the tenants to attorn to her by payment of rent to the officers appointed by her since such period; and where the Deputy Commissioner, after recording a certain amount of evidence, refused to examine any more witnesses on the ground that the enquiry would extend to an inordinate length and be extremely expensive, and passed an order under the section,—*Held* that, even though it might be established that the Deputy Commissioner's action in excluding evidence was illegal, it did not follow, having regard to the circumstances of the case, that the High Court would be justified in exercising its revisional powers. *Held* further that a payment of rent for a short time to the petitioner, even if proved, would not amount to dispossession of the opposite party. *Sarbananda Basu Mozumdar v. Pran Sankar Roy Chowdhuri*, I. L. R., 15 Calc., 527, followed. *ABHAYESSARI DEBI v. SHIDHES-SARI DEBI*

I. L. R., 16 Calc., 513

9. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 145—Share in joint undivided property—Tangible immovable property.*—A dispute as to the right to realize rent in respect, not of

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued.

1. CASES WHICH MAGISTRATE CAN DECIDE AS TO POSSESSION—continued.

the whole sixteen annas, but only of an undivided share of any tract of land, is not a dispute concerning tangible immovable property within the meaning of s 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code *Ramrungees Dossee v. Gooroodass Roy*, 18 W. R. Cr, 36, and *Beni Narain v. Achary Nath*, 1 L R, 5 5 All, 607, approved of *Pramatha Bhusana Deb Roy v. Dooiga Chirn Bhattacharya*, 1 L R, 11 Calc, 413, *Sirbananda Basu Mozumdar v. Pran Sankar Roy Choudhuri* 1 L R, 15 Calc, 527, and *Abhayessuri Debi v. Shidhessari Debi*, 1 L R, 16 Calc, 513, distinguished *SUREN NARAIN SINGH v. BINJ MOHUN THAKUR* 1 L R, 23 Calc, 80

concerning any "tangible immovable property" within the meaning of s 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Inquiries under s. 145 should be directed to the question as to which party is in possession of the subject of dispute before any proceedings in the Court have been taken in the matter *KRISHNA DEON DUTT v. TROILOKIA NATH BISWAS*

[1 L R, 12 Calc, 537]

11 ——— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1892, s 145—Julkur right—Tangible immovable property*—A dispute concerning a julkur right is not a dispute concerning "tangible immovable property" within the meaning of s 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and cannot be inquired into by a Magistrate under the provisions of that section *ANUND MOHI DABLA v. SHUBHOMORI* [1 L R, 13 Calc, 179]

12 ——— *Dispute concerning ferry including land and water over which it plies—Right of ferry—Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), s 145*—The right to a ferry, i.e., the right to carry passengers to and fro, cannot be treated apart from the possession of the lands used on either side of the stream for the purpose of landing them. It is a proper case to be dealt with under s 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) where the subject-matter of dispute is a ferry, including the land and water upon which the right of ferry is exercised *HURBULUR NARAIN SINGH v. LUCHMESWAR PRASAD SINGH*

[1 L R, 25 Calc, 188]

See LALEDHARI SINGH v. SUREND NARAIN SINGH 3 C. W. N., 49

[1 L R, 27 Calc, 892. 4 C W. N., 813]

13 ——— *Ferry—Tangible immovable property—Offence—Jurisdiction of*

s. 147. S 182 relates only to cases of offences, that

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued

1 CASES WHICH MAGISTRATE CAN DECIDE AS TO POSSESSION—continued

as acts which are punishable by law, and a case under s 145 is not a case relating to an offence. *HARBULUR NARAIN SINGH v. BAJRANG DASS*

[3 C W. N., 148]

14 ——— *Dispute as to alluvial land—Land left by drying up of river*—A Magistrate had jurisdiction, under s 318, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861, to prevent breaches of the peace in places where the rivers have dried up. The jurisdiction that was once there, under s 30, was not taken away by reason of the land having appeared, and the water disappeared *KHAMBANDEE BEGUM v. TEK BAHADUR*

17 W. R., Cr, 53

15. ——— *Standing crops—Criminal Procedure Code, s 145—"Tangible immovable property"*—Standing crops are "tangible immovable property" within the meaning of s. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure *Cheda Lal v. Mui Chand*, 1 L R, 13 All, 3, and *Madayya v. Yenkata*, 1 L R, 11 Mad, 193, followed *GANGA PRASAD v. NARAIN* 1 L R., 15 All, 394

18. ——— *Dispute about right to perform service in a public temple—Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898),*

falls under s 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) *Muhammad Musaliar v. Kunji Chel Musaliar*, 1 L R 11 Mad 323, referred to. A dispute arose between certain classes of priests attached to a Hindu temple about the right of per-

and opposed to the provisions of s 145 of the Code. The High Court ordinarily has no jurisdiction to interfere with an order under Ch VII of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), which is not a proceeding within the meaning of s 435 of the Code, but when the Magistrate exceeds his jurisdiction under s 144 or 145, the High Court has power to interfere under its revisional jurisdiction (s 439) *IN RE PANDURANG GOVIND*

[1 L R., 24 Bom, 527]

17 ——— *Dispute as to right in burial ground—Possession of manager—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s 530*—A case in which several persons dispute about the proprietary right in a burial ground should be tried in a Civil Court, and does not properly come under s. 530 or s 532 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and an order of the Magistrate that he found the manager in possession

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

1. CASES WHICH MAGISTRATE CAN DECIDE AS TO POSSESSION—*continued.*

on behalf of one of the proprietors was set aside
KASSIM HASSIM SOORTY v. ABRAHIM SOLEMAN

[25 W. R., Cr., 24

18. ——— Dispute as to a number of plots of land governed by same circumstances—*Action of Magistrate only as regards same plots—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 530.*—A dispute having arisen as to the possession of 109 plots of land to which a claim to possession was made by the raiyats of village A on the one hand and by the raiyats of village B on the other, the Magistrate instituted a proceeding under s. 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of all the 109 plots, but, having taken evidence, dealt in his order with twelve only, directing that the raiyats of village B should be kept in possession. *Held* that, it appearing that all the 109 plots were covered by the same state of circumstances, the Magistrate had exercised a sound discretion in acting as he did. AZIM MOLLA v. SATOO PORAMANICK . . . 10 C. L. R., 523

19. ——— Dispute as to property of which each of two persons claimed the whole without allegation of joint possession—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 530.*—Where each of two parties claimed the same share of certain property as a whole estate, neither alleging that the other was joint with him in any way, and the Magistrate, without reference to the right of possession, went into the question of who was in possession, and maintained the possession of the party found in possession, the High Court held that the case fell under Act X of 1872, s. 530, and saw no necessity to interfere with the decision. BRYNATH SAHOO v. RUGHONATH PERSHAD . . . 25 W. R., Cr. 16

20. ——— Dispute regarding joint property—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 318.*—The decision of the Deputy Magistrate was quashed, because the property in dispute being *ijmali* he had no jurisdiction to try the dispute under s. 318, Code of Criminal Procedure, but ought to have proceeded in the manner laid down in Circular Order No. 10, dated 16th April 1863. GOLUOK CHUNDER ROY v. RAJ MOHUN BOSE . . . 17 W. R., Cr., 33

Ses RAMRUNGINEE DOSSEE v. GOOROO DASS ROY
[17 W. R., Cr., 9

21. ——— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), s. 145—Joint possession—Jurisdiction of Magistrate.*—S. 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code does not apply where two parties are in joint possession of the property in dispute and one of them tries to evict the other so as to endanger the public peace. S. 145 of the Code contemplates a dispute between two parties each of which asserts the right to hold actual possession of property as against the other and not a dispute between a party claiming to hold joint possession and another contesting such right. TARIYAN BIBEE v. ASAMUDDI BEPARI . . . 4 C. W. N., 426

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

1. CASES WHICH MAGISTRATE CAN DECIDE AS TO POSSESSION—*continued.*

22. ——— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 145, 147—Dispute as to immovable property—Collection of rent.*—A dispute existing between one of the co-sharers of an undivided estate and the lessee of another co-sharer as to the right of the latter to collect rent, such right being denied on the ground that the lessor was not in possession of her share, an inquiry was made under Ch. XII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the lessor was declared to be in possession of her share. *Held* that the provisions of that chapter were not applicable to the dispute in question. BENI NARAIN v. ACHRAJ NATH . . . I. L. R., 5 All., 607

23. ——— *Land held by co-sharers—Dispute on erection of edifice by one without consent of other—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), s. 530.*—A, a joint owner of a parcel of land, erected on it an edifice without the consent and against the will of B, another joint owner. A dispute having arisen in consequence, the Magistrate held an inquiry, and made an order under s. 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code, awarding to A exclusive possession of the part of the land on which the edifice had been erected. *Held per* JACKSON, J., that such order was erroneous, as the matter was not one to which s. 530 could apply. EXPRESS v. RAJCOOMAR SINGH . . . I. L. R., 3 Cal., 573: 1 C. L. R., 352
[2 C. L. R., 62

24. ——— Dispute as to building site—*Persons not parties to proceedings—Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 145, 147.*—In a suit to recover a building site, an injunction was issued by the Court restraining the defendants from building on the land pending the decision of the suit. On appeal, the injunction was dissolved on the ground that the defendant was in possession. Subsequent to this order, the District Magistrate, on the complaint of the plaintiff against the defendant, passed an order under s. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, declaring that K and F were in possession, and forbidding all disturbance of their possession until the decision of a Civil Court. *Held* that, K and F not being parties to the proceedings, the order was illegal. *Held* also that, if a breach of the peace appeared likely to occur, the proper course was for the Magistrate to take security from the party from whom a breach of the peace was apprehended, but that it was not illegal for the Magistrate to proceed under s. 145 or s. 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. SUBBA v. TRINICAL . . . I. L. R., 7 Mad., 460

25. ——— Complaint as to dispossession of land not involving likelihood of breach of peace—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, s. 145.*—Where a proceeding under s. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1893) was instituted upon a complaint of the commission of various offences, none of which necessarily involved a breach of the peace, but included dispossession of land, *Held* that the Magistrate was not justified in taking proceedings under s. 145, Criminal Procedure Code, but

POSSESSION ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued

1 CASES WHICH MAGISTRATE CAN DECIDE AS TO POSSESSION—concluded

the proper course for him was to try the complaint of the offences charged and in the event of the complaint

of the Code order the restoration of the land to the complainant *KESU alias KESHWAR SINGH v. MOTI MOLLAN* 4 C W N, 57

2 LIKELIHOOD OF BREACH OF THE PEACE

28 — Disputes concerning land—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882) s 145 and s 107—Procedure*—Where a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning possession of land proceedings under s 145 and not under s 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, should be instituted *DOLEGOBIND CHOWDHURY v. DHANU KHAN* I L R, 25 Cal, 559

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF LILAM SINGH 3 C W N, 296

BEJOY SINHA NEOGI v. ENDRASS 3 C W N, 463

27 — Inquiry—*Criminal Procedure Code 1861 s 318*—No inquiry should be made for order passed giving possession to one side or the other under s 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure save on the supposition that the dispute is likely to cause a breach of the peace *QUEEN v. SONAOL LAH* 2 W R, Cr, 44

28 — Order not made

Procedure s 530 SHOINDOO NOSHYO v. RUNG LALL JEAN 25 W R, Cr, 21

29 — *Criminal Procedure Code 1861 Ch XXII*—The inquiry contemplated by Ch XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure was a personal inquiry by the Magistrate who makes the order *ANONYMOUS*

[4 Mad, Ap, 20

ANUNDEE KOOR v. SOONAE KOOR 19 W R, Cr, 64

30 — Power of Magistrate—*Criminal Procedure Code 1872 s 530*—The power given to a Magistrate to make a binding declaration as to the possession of any property is an exceptional one and s 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code limits the exercise of that power to cases in which the Magistrate is satisfied that a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace exists it is this likelihood with the consequent necessity for immediate action which alone warrants action by the Magistrate *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KUNUND NARAIN BHOO*

[I L R, 4 Cal, 650 3 C L R, 551

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued

2 LIKELIHOOD OF BREACH OF THE PEACE—continued

ANONYMOUS CASE

4 Mad, Ap, 49

31.

trate

s 530

ing under s 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is necessary that he should be satisfied that there exists a dispute concerning land which is likely to induce a breach of the peace & there must be

that it is probable a breach of the peace may occur if proceedings under s 530 be not taken *DAMODUR BIDDYADHUR MOHATATRO v. SYAMANUND DEY*

[I L R, 7 Cal, 385 3 C L R, 514

32 — Dispute likely

to cause a breach of the peace and that the suggested apprehension of a breach of the peace is not merely colourable and made to induce him to deal with matters properly cognizable by the Civil Court *IN THE MATTER OF OBHOY CHANDRA MOOKERJEE OBHOY CHANDRA MOOKERJEE v. MOHAMED SABIR*

[I L R, 10 Cal, 76 13 C L R, 410

33 — *Fit to breach of peace*—There being no present danger of a breach of the peace the fact that such a breach is likely to take place at a future time will not justify a Magistrate in making an order under s 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1872 *UMA CHURN SANTRA v. BENI MADHOB ROY* 7 C L R, 352

Contra QUEEN v. MOHESH CHUNDER ROY [24 W R, Cr, 87

34 — *Criminal Procedure Code 1872 s 530* Order made in insufficient material—*Order without jurisdiction*—Where a proceeding recorded by a Magistrate under s 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code is based on materials which do not disclose sufficient ground for considering that a breach of the peace is imminent an order calling upon the parties concerned in the dispute to attend in Court and give in a written statement of their respective claims in respect of the fact of act may be set aside *RUNDER*

[4 C L R, 483

35 — *Criminal Procedure Code 1861 s 318—Grounds for belief in likelihood of breach of peace*—Under the provisions of s 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the Magistrate should specify the nature of the information received by him and state the principal facts which by the exercise of a judicial discretion he

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

2. LIKELIHOOD OF BREACH OF THE PEACE—*continued.*

derives therefrom and which in his judgment constitute grounds for believing that a dispute concerning certain land exists which is likely to induce a breach of the peace; and the roobokari which s. 318 prescribes should plainly set out, without reference to any other documents at all, the actual facts which constituted the ground for such belief on the part of the Magistrate. *In the matter of the petition of Sutherland*, 9 B. L. R., 229; 18 W. R., Cr., 11, explained. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KISHOREE MOHUN ROY* . . . 19 W. R., Cr., 10

36. ————— *Requisite evidence.*—There is nothing which defines on what grounds the Magistrate shall be satisfied, or limits him to being satisfied by evidence given before him. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF SUTHERLAND* [9 B. L. R., 229

S. C. SUTHERLAND *v.* CROWDY [18 W. R., Cr., 11

Under the Code of 1861, the Magistrate had "to be satisfied that a breach of the peace was likely," and it was formerly held he must be satisfied by evidence. *ANONYMOUS CASE* . 4 Mad., Ap., 49

TARAFDI MUNDUL *v.* CHUNDER BHOOSUN BANERJEE . . . 16 W. R., Cr., 74

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF SUTHERLAND . . . 9 B. L. R., 229

A police report was held, both under that Code and under the Code of 1872, not to be sufficient evidence. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF BHADRESWARI CHOWDHRAIN* . . . 7 B. L. R., 329

S. C. BHUDRESSORY CHOWDHRAIN *v.* GOBERDHUN MAJHEE . . . 16 W. R., Cr., 17

ELAHEE NEWOZ KHAN *v.* SUBURUNNISSA [5 W. R., Cr., 14

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF SHAMASANKAR MAZUMDAR . . . 9 B. L. R., Ap., 45

S. C. SHAMASUNKUR MOZOOMDAR *v.* ANUNDO-MOYEE DOSSEE . . . 18 W. R., Cr., 64

ABHAYA CHOWDREY *v.* BRAE [6 B. L. R., Ap., 148
15 W. R., Cr., 42

QUEEN *v.* BHYRO DAYAL SING [3 B. L. R., A. Cr., 4
11 W. R., Cr., 46

See also PUDDOMONEE DASSEE *v.* JUGGODUMBA DASSEE . . . 25 W. R., Cr., 2

And under the Code of 1872 the report of an Ameen was held not to be sufficient to base an order upon. *QUEEN v. SOUMBER AHIR*

[20 W. R., Cr., 57

Under the Code of 1872, an explanation was added that the Magistrate might be satisfied as to the likelihood of a breach of the peace on a report or other information, but as to the fact of possession on evidence.

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

2. LIKELIHOOD OF BREACH OF THE PEACE—*continued.*

The following, however, was a later holding under the Code of 1872 with regard to a police report.

37. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 530—Record of grounds—Police report, Incorporation of—Evidence of possession—Evidence of title.*—In proceedings under s. 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Magistrate recorded the following words: "Whereas from the police report a breach of the peace is probable," and found that certain persons were in possession. Held that, although the record of grounds was unsatisfactory, as the initial proceeding did not contain within itself all which the law requires to be recorded, —*viz.*, in the first place, that the Magistrate is satisfied that a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace exists; and in the second place, the ground upon which he is so satisfied,—yet that, as the police report from which the grounds for apprehending a breach of the peace appeared was incorporated by reference, the final order was not defective. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KALI KRISTO THAKUR v. GOLAM ALI CHOWDHURY* [I. L. R., 7 Calc., 46; 8 C. L. R., 245

And under the Code of 1882, the Magistrate is now to be "satisfied on a police report or other information."

38. ————— *Police report setting out probability of breach of peace.—Semble—*That a reference by a Magistrate to a police report which clearly sets out the probability of a breach of the peace is a sufficient statement of the reasons for the Magistrate's being satisfied of the existence of a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace, within the meaning of s. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. *GOLUCK CHUNDER PAL v. KALI CHARAN DE* . . . I. L. R., 13 Calc., 175

39. ————— *Examination of parties—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 318—Land dispute.*—When both the disputing parties are examined, and state that men were collected by their opponents for the purpose of committing a breach of the peace, a Magistrate is justified, without inquiring who was the aggressor or the aggrieved party, to proceed under s. 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and to take whatever steps are in his opinion necessary to prevent a breach of the peace. *GUNGA NARAIN MITTER v. GOUB SOONDER CHOWDREY* [15 W. R., Cr., 85

In cases under the Codes of 1861 and 1872 it was generally ruled that a proceeding stating the grounds for his belief in the likelihood of a breach of the peace must be recorded by the Magistrate. *ANONYMOUS CASE* . . . 4 Mad., Ap., 49

TARAFDI MUNDUL *v.* CHUNDER BHOOSUN BANERJEE . . . 16 W. R., Cr., 74

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KUNUND NARAIN BHOOP . . . I. L. R., 4 Calc., 650
[3 C. L. R., 551

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued

2 LIKELIHOOD OF BREACH OF THE PEACE—continued

GHJAMONEK v ISRU CHUNDER

[W R., 1864, Cr., 2

IN RE SABHEE SINGH.

3 W R., Cr., 50

GOVERNMENT v GHOLAM MAHOMED

[1 Agra, Cr., 33

IN THE MATTER OF KASHEE KISHORE ROY v
TARINI KANT LAHORI

3 B L R., A Cr., 78

[15 W R., Cr., 42 note

QUEEN v RUNJEET MOLLA

2 W. R., Cr., 31

MUKHODA DOSSEE v QUEEN

18 W R., Cr., 4

IN THE MATTER OF OKHIL CHUNDER BISWAS

[1 C L R., 48

REG v OMIRTO NAUTH JHA

[1 Ind. Jur., N S, 309

6 W R., Cr., 61

and that the omission to do so was fatal to the
Magistrate's proceedings EMABHANTEE BEGUM v
TEK BAHADOOR

17 W R., Cr., 53

HARVEY v BRICE

4 W R., Cr., 26

MUNGLO v DURGA NARAIN NAG

[25 W. R., Cr., 74

In certain cases it was ruled that the recording of
a proceeding was unnecessary DURIAO SINGH v
UMA PRASAD

24 W R., Cr., 16

GOUD MOHUN MAJEE v DOOLUBH MAJEE

[23 W R., Cr., 81

and in one it was doubted whether it was necessary
or not DAMODUR BIDDYADHUR MOHAPATRO v
SRAMANUND DEX

1 L R., 7 Calc., 385

[8 C L R., 514

No form of proceeding was necessary JOYRAV
SINGH v JUGNABAIN DOOBRY

10 W. R., Cr., 16

only way of bringing those disputes to a satisfactory
settlement was by proceeding under the section
quoted IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF
BISSESHUR NARAIN MARTAN

8 W R., Cr., 83

Under the present Code it is not necessary to record
any proceeding but the order for the attendance
of the parties must show the grounds which satisfied
the Magistrate

41. Criminal Proce

to follow the proper procedure He must set forth
the grounds on which he is satisfied that there is

POSSESSION ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued

LIKELIHOOD OF BREACH OF THE PEACE—continued

a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace,
IN RE PANDURANG GOVIND

[1 L R., 24 Bom., 527

42. Criminal Proce-
dure Code (Act V of 1852) s 145—Breach of
the peace—Police report—Duties of Magistrate

concerning them and the grounds stated by him
must be such as to satisfy a Court of revision before
which such case may be brought by any of the
parties concerned Where a Magistrate in conse-
quence of the institution of various cases relating
to breaches of the peace between the partizans of two
rival zamindars had directed the police to enquire

he instituted it was contended among other things
provi
rounds
breach
of the peace Held that inasmuch as the police
report contained abundant evidence of the likelihood

existed DHANPUT SINGH v CHATTERPUT SINGH
[1 L R., 20 Calc., 513

43. Criminal Proce-
dure Code (Act V of 1852) ss 145 537—Breach

course of a trial it should appear from the statement
of a witness examined that a breach of the peace is
likely to ensue in consequence of a dispute regarding
land Before taking action the Magistrate is bound
to be satisfied from a police report or other information
on this point and he is also bound to make an order
in writing, stating the grounds of his being so satisfied,

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

3. PARTIES TO PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

56. ——— Parties concerned—*Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 145—Initial proceedings—Adding parties during the course of the proceeding.*—Before initiating proceedings under s. 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is the duty of the Magistrate not only to be satisfied that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists, but also to ascertain, as far as possible, who are concerned in the dispute. The Magistrate has no power to add parties during the course of the proceeding unless in the initial proceeding he is satisfied that they are concerned in the dispute. If in the course of the proceedings it appears to the Magistrate that it is absolutely necessary that other parties should be required to attend, the only course open to him is to initiate a new proceeding. *Ram Chandra Das v. Monohar Roy, I. L. R., 21 Cal., 29, discussed. PROTAP NARAIN SINGH v. RAJENDRA NARAIN SINGH*

[I. L. R., 24 Cal., 55
1 C. W. N., 3

57. ——— Parties concerned, Meaning of—*Collection of rents—Zamindars and tenants versus rival zamindars and tenants—Necessary parties to proceedings under s. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure—Omission to add necessary parties—Addition of parties during proceedings.*—The words in s. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure "parties concerned" in a dispute do not necessarily mean only the parties who are disputing, but include also persons who are interested in or claiming a right to the property in dispute. It is the duty of the Magistrate on the materials before him to ascertain, so far as he can, who are the persons interested in or claiming a right to the property in dispute and to give notice to them all, so that the whole matter, so far as his Court is concerned, may be disposed of in one proceeding. *Ram Chandra Das v. Monohar Roy, I. L. R., 26 Cal., 188, and Protap Narain Singh v. Rajendra Narain Singh, I. L. R., 21 Cal., 29, followed.* Where there was a dispute as to the ownership of lands between certain zamindars and their tenants on the one side and other zamindars and their tenants on the other, and the real matter for determination was not merely which of the two parties of zamindars were entitled to collect the rents of the lands, but also which set of rival tenants was entitled to hold actual possession of the lands, and in a proceeding under s. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the zamindars only were made parties and not the tenants. *Held (AMEER ALI and STANLEY, JJ.)* that the tenants were necessary parties to the proceeding, and the omission to make them parties went to the root of the case and was an illegality affecting jurisdiction which would justify the High Court in setting aside the order. *PRINSEP, J.*—The omission to join the tenants could not vitiate an order as between the zamindars on an objection that it was without jurisdiction, and that no question of jurisdiction arose in the matter. The High Court's powers are under the Charter Act, and these could be exercised only in respect of jurisdiction. *LALDHANI SINGH v. SUKDEO NARAIN SINGH*

I. L. R., 27 Cal., 892.
[4 C. W. N., 613

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

3. PARTIES TO PROCEEDINGS—*concluded.*

58. ——— Party coming in and showing that there is no likelihood of breach of peace—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, s. 145, cl. (5)—Necessary parties.*—S. 145, cl. 5, of Act V of 1898 does not enable a Magistrate to add parties to the proceedings, but permits a stranger to come in and show that no such dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace concerning any land or water exists or has existed, and the latter does not become, nor can he be made, a party to the dispute which he seeks to show has never existed. *Seemle*—Where it appeared from the police report that the petitioners were also concerned in the dispute, and the Magistrate found that they were brothers of the first party living in joint mess and belonging to a joint undivided family, such persons ought to have been made parties to the proceedings under s. 145. *JANOKI NATH ROY v. QUEEN-EMPRESS*

3 C. W. N., 329

4. NOTICE TO PARTIES.

59. ——— Obligation of Magistrate to give notice.—A Magistrate professing to act under s. 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) is bound to issue notices to all the parties concerned, so as to give them an opportunity to put in their respective claims. *IN RE PANDURANG GOVIND*

I. L. R., 24 Bom., 527

60. ——— Right to notice—*Parties to proceedings—Service of notice—Co-sharers.*—In a proceeding under s. 318, Act XXV of 1861, there is nothing in the law which makes it necessary for the Magistrate to serve notice on all the co-sharers in an estate which may form the subject of the dispute. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF GABINDA CHANDRA GHOSE*

9 B. L. R., Ap., 39

S. C. GOBIND CHUNDER GHOSE v. ANUNDO CHUNDER SIRCAR

18 W. R., Cr., 54

61. ——— Service of notice—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 318—Service of notice to attend.*—The mere service of a notice upon a mofussil amil who takes no steps whatever to consult his employer or act under his directions is not such a notice as is contemplated by s. 318, Code of Criminal Procedure, in a case of dispute regarding possession of land. *RAMRUNGINEE DOSSEE v. GOOROO DOS ROY*

17 W. R., Cr., 9

62. ——— Order under s. 530, Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, to whom addressed.—*Quare*—Whether an order under s. 530, Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, can be directed to others than the unsuccessful party to the proceedings under the section; or whether such an order could properly be directed to the public at large. *IN THE MATTER OF NOBO KISHORE CHUCKERBUTTY*

[7 C. L. R., 291

63. ——— Nature and form of notice—*Intervenor.*—Although no particular mode of giving notice, calling upon parties to attend under this section before the Magistrate, has been provided, yet the language of the section indicates that the

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued

4 NOTICE TO PARTIES—concluded

Code for allowing an intervenor to come in in the middle of proceedings held by a Magistrate under s 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1873 IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KUNDU NARAIN BHOO I L R, 4 Calc, 650 3 C L R, 551

5 EVIDENCE MODE OF TAKING, ETC

64 ——— Oral evidence—*Determination of question of possession*—Oral evidence is the principal matter upon which Magistrates can proceed in determining a question of possession under the Code of Criminal Procedure GORIND NAUTH RAI v, ANOND NAUTH RAI 5 W R, Cr, 79

65 ——— Witnesses—*Criminal Procedure Code 1861 s 318—Examination of witnesses*—A Magistrate proceeding under s 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is bound to examine any witnesses tendered in support of the respective claims to actual possession of the land in dispute before passing an order ANONYMOUS 6 Mad, Ap, 4

ANUNDE KOOER v SONAET KOOER

[9 W R, Cr, 64

66 ——— Criminal Procedure Code 1882 s 145—*Procedure, under that section—Attendance of witnesses—Process to enforce attendance*—Proceedings under s 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code should on all points of procedure be regarded as summons cases and although it is discretionary with a Magistrate to issue a sum

where such refusal is made it is incumbent on the Magistrate to record his reasons for such refusal IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF HURENDRO NARAIN SINGH CHOWDERY I L R, 11 Calc, 762

67 ——— Criminal Procedure

is the duty of the Magistrate to issue processes for the attendance of such witnesses as the parties may desire to call, unless he can show good reasons for not doing so Hurendro Narain Singh Chowdhry v Bhobani Preeti Baruan I L R 11 Calc, 762 followed RAM CHANDRA DAS v MOYONUR ROY I L R, 21 Calc, 29

68 ——— Evidence on oath—*Actual possession*—In a proceeding under s 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1861, to determine the right of actual possession, it is necessary that the evidence should be taken upon oath QUEEN v KALI CHANDRA SHAH

[7 B L R, 322 18 W R, Cr, 13

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued

5 EVIDENCE MODE OF TAKING ETC —concluded

But it appears not to be absolutely necessary to examine witnesses at all *Semble*—If examined the evidence should be on oath QUEEN v BALLABH KANT BHATTACHARJEE

[7 B L R, 324 note 11 W R, Cr, 36

NAOOLLAH

2 W R, Cr 44

70 ——— Mode of recording evidence—*Dispute likely to cause breach of the peace*—In an inquiry under s 500 Act 1 of 1872 as a preliminary to an order relative to land about which there is a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace, the evidence should be recorded by the Magistrate in the manner provided by s 334 KHETTERMOONE DOSSER v SREENATH SINGAR 11 B L R, Ap, 5

71 ——— Neglect to obey order to put in statements—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861 s 318*—When in a case under s 318 Code of

statements IN THE MATTER OF GOLUCK CHUNDER MYTEE 11 W R, Cr, 9

72 ——— Irregularity in taking evidence—*Taking evidence in two cases together—Right to separate inquiry*—Two investigations under s 318 Code of Criminal Procedure 1861 were before a Magistrate who after deciding one of the cases remarked on the other that because the lands adjoined he had taken the evidence in the two cases together and found it unnecessary to continue the inquiry further *Held* under s 404 that the parties kept out of possession were entitled to a full inquiry WATSON & Co v SUBRAMONYER 8 W R, Cr, 63

6 DECISION OF MAGISTRATE AS TO POSSESSION

73 ——— Objection to decide question of possession—*Procedure by Magistrate*—In a case of disputed possession likely to lead to a breach of the peace the Magistrate instead of merely binding down the parties to keep the peace and declining to interfere further is bound to dispose of the question of possession under s 318 Criminal Procedure Code 1861 IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ARUNDPATH ROY 4 W R, Cr, 12

74 ——— Power to decide question of possession—*Recognizance to keep peace*—If a Magistrate is satisfied that the circumstances require it he may make an order under s 318 of the Code of 1861 notwithstanding that he has taken recognizances under s 282 IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF SUTHERLAND

[9 B L R, 229 18 W R, Cr, 11

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued.

G. DECISION OF MAGISTRATE AS TO POSSESSION—continued.

75. ——— Question for decision—*Possession—Title*.—In a case of disputed possession of land, the Magistrate should look to possession, not to right, i.e., maintaining in possession the party in possession, and forbidding disturbance of possession. *GHJAMONEE v. ISHUR CHUNDER*

[W. R., 1864, Cr., 2

IN RE SAHIB SINGH . . . 6 W. R., Cr., 50

GOVERNMENT v. GHOLAM MAHOMED

[1 Agra, Cr., 33

REG. v. OMIBTONSAUTH JHA

[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 399

6 W. R., Cr., 61

76. ——— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 318—Duty of Magistrate*.—A Magistrate, under s. 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code, is to inquire into the question who is in actual possession of the property in dispute, without considering how that possession had been obtained. *DUSTUR HUSANG JAMAJI v. PELL*

[6 Bom., Cr., 30

BAPUJI JAGJIVAY v. MAGISTRATE OF KHERDA

[4 Bom., A. C., 153

77. ——— *Duty of Magistrate to maintain possession even when contrary to former order of another Magistrate*.—Where a Magistrate found that an order of his predecessor made two years previously with regard to possession of certain land had not been complied with, he enforced the order and changed the possession in accordance with that order. *Held* that the Magistrate ought to have maintained the possession which he found, even if it was inconsistent with his predecessor's order, and that he ought not to have taken any steps in the matter, unless some one actually in possession, and guaranteed possession by that order, came to complain to him that his possession was threatened, or that he had just been forcibly turned out, and asked in pursuance of that order to be maintained in possession. *QUEEN v. PROTAB CHANDRA BAROAN*

[21 W. R., Cr., 2

78. ——— *Nature of order—Illegal dispossession*.—A Magistrate has no authority to restore to possession a person who has been illegally dispossessed. He must declare the party in actual possession entitled to retain possession until ousted by due course of law, and forbid all disturbance of such possession in the meantime. *RAMJEEBUN DOBBEY v. LUCHMONEE DABEA*

. . . W. R., 1864, Cr., 5

DOORJUN SINGH v. SHIBBA . . . 3 N. W., 171

QUEEN v. IMAMBANDEE . . . 7 W. R., Cr., 26

79. ——— *Jurisdiction of Magistrate—Order made by a Civil Court—Power of revision by the High Court*.—It is the duty of the Magistrate when the right to possession has been declared within a time not remote from his taking proceedings under s. 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code to maintain any order which has been passed by

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued.

G. DECISION OF MAGISTRATE AS TO POSSESSION—continued.

any competent Court; and therefore to take proceedings which necessarily must have the effect of modifying or even cancelling such orders is to assume a jurisdiction which the law does not contemplate. The power of revision to be exercised by the High Court is limited to matters of jurisdiction, that is to say, to cases in which it is found that the Magistrate by taking proceedings under s. 145 has acted without jurisdiction. *DOULAT KOER v. RAMESWAR KOER alias DULIN SAHEDA*

[I. L. R., 26 Cal., 625

3 C. W. N., 461

80. ——— *Procedure—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 530—Death of one of the parties before termination of proceedings*.—On the death of one of the persons concerned in a matter under s. 530, Code of Criminal Procedure, just before those proceedings terminated in favour of that person and another, though it would be more regular for the Magistrate to postpone the proceedings and make his representative a party in his place, the proceedings are not necessarily bad, since the death has prejudiced no one. *IN THE MATTER OF ANNONDOMOYEE DEBEE v. LUCHMUN PERSHAD GODO*

. . . 2 C. L. R., 264

81. ——— *Dispossession—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 530—Illegal dispossession—Ouster without authority of Civil Court*.—Ouster by one person of another lawfully in possession of property confers no rights on the former which can be recognized in proceedings taken under s. 530 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Court should refer back to a time previous to the quarrel when such possession was peacefully enjoyed by one or other of the disputants. *IN THE MATTER OF MOHESH CHUNDER KHAN*

[I. L. R., 4 Cal., 417

82. ——— *Onus Probandi—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 530, Effect of order under*.—The effect of an order under s. 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872) is to declare the person in whose favour it is made to be in possession at the time of the proceedings had under the section, and to cast the burden of proof upon his adversary in an ejectment suit; but such an order can decide nothing as to how that possession was obtained or as to antecedent possession. *Boolee Singh v. Harekany Narain Singh*, 7 W. R., 212, commented upon. *NOBO COOMAR DASS v. GOBIND CHUNDER ROY*

. . . 9 C. L. R., 305

83. ——— *Keeping person in possession to reap crop—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 530*.—A Magistrate cannot, under s. 530, Code of Criminal Procedure, order that a person be kept in possession until he has reaped the crop standing on the ground, and then that he shall give way to another. When there have been long-pending disputes in the Courts, he should determine who was in peaceable possession when they commenced. *IN THE MATTER OF BUNWARI LAL MISSEER v. RADHA PERSHAD SINGH*

. . . 1 C. L. R., 136

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued*

6 DECISION OF MAGISTRATE AS TO POSSESSION—*continued*

84 ——— Nature of required posses-

under s 530, Act X of 1872, relating to a dispute for land in respect of which a breach of the peace is apprehended, is possession at the time the proceedings are instituted by the Magistrate, and not possession at the time the Magistrate comes to his decision. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF PIR THIAM CHOWDHRY** 20 W R, Cr, 51

85. ——— *Actual possession—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s 145*—Under s 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Magistrate has to find which of the parties is in possession of the subject matter of the dispute at the time the proceedings are instituted. If the matter is identical, the proceedings are not at any time previous thereto, and he has no concern as to how the party then in actual possession obtained possession, but has only to pass an order retaining him in his possession. **AMBERI & PUSONG** L L R, 11 Cal, 385

CHUNDER COOMAR PODDAR & CHUNDER KANTA GHOSH I L R, 13 Cal, 521

86 ——— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s 145—Possession, Inquiry as to—Time at which Magistrate has to determine who was in possession—Undisturbed possession immediately before dispute*—In an enquiry under s 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code where the property in dispute was forest land, the

driven away by those of the second, and had been unable to enter the forest and remove the timber alleged to have been cut by them, that this happened before the time of the initial proceedings and continued to the date of the hearing, and that the men of the second party had been able to bring out of the forest the timber which had been cut. Upon these findings he came to the conclusion that the possession of the second party had been established and made an order under the section in their favour. *Held* that, having regard to the nature of the property in dispute, these facts could not constitute legal possession of the second party at the time the proceedings were instituted. *Held* further that in like cases, having regard to the nature of the property in dispute, and the mode in which possession may be exercised over it, in order to find which party was in possession when the proceedings were instituted, it is necessary to inquire which party was in undisturbed possession of the land in dispute by felling timber and removing the same without objection on the occasion immediately preceding the one on which the dispute arose, and whichever party be found to have been in possession on that occasion

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued*

6 DECISION OF MAGISTRATE AS TO POSSESSION—*continued*

should be presumed to have possession at the time when the proceedings were commenced. **JAGAT KISHORE CHARJYA CHOWDHURY & BHARAJAH ASHRA-ULLAH KHAN BAHADUR** I L R, 16 Cal, 281

87. ——— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s 145—Magistrate to determine who was in possession at what time*—Under s 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), a Magistrate is required to decide which of the parties between whom a dispute exists is in possession of the subject of the dispute at the time when the Magistrate decides the question of possession and not at any time previous thereto. **IN THE MATTER OF HUCHAPA** I L R, 15 Bom, 152

88 ——— *Criminal Procedure Code, s 145—Order for interim possession—Point of time at which possession is to be looked at*

trate decided a question of possession under s 145 upon evidence taken six months previously.—*Held* that such order was irregular and unsustainable. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF JAI LAL** [I L R, 13 All, 392]

See BECHU SURESH & DEB KUMARI DAS

Per PETERHAM C J and TREVELYAN, 7 (RAM PINI, J, dissenting) I L R, 21 Cal, 404

89 ——— *Criminal Procedure Code (1882), ss 145 and 146—Possession, Inquiry as to—Time at which Magistrate is to determine who was in possession—Order passed under s 145 on proceedings taken under s 145, Criminal Procedure Code—Attachment of property*

It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule which may be applicable to all cases as to the exact point of time to which an inquiry under s 145 must be directed, and the time at which possession must be found in one party or the other must be governed by the facts of each particular case. To hold that the Magistrate is precluded from inquiring into anything before the date when he actually commenced his own proceedings might in some cases lead to a person who has been acting in an unwarrantable manner misusing the process of the law to enable him to carry out a hostile and improper scheme which could never have been the intention of the Legislature. In a *proceeding* under s 145 regarding a dispute between two parties concerning certain collieries, it appeared that the first party were certainly in possession of the collieries which contained the office where the business of the collieries was transacted, and the second party were

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

6. DECISION OF MAGISTRATE AS TO POSSESSION—*continued.*

books and papers of the business were kept, and that the second party had during a period of about fourteen days prior to the commencement of the proceedings succeeded in obtaining possession of the pits, wharves, tramways, etc., of the colliery by what the Court considered to be a high-handed and improper scheme, and acting in an unwarrantable manner. The Magistrate, considering himself bound to find who was in actual possession at the date of the commencement of the proceedings by himself, passed an order in favour of the second party. He'd that such order was bad, and that, as the second party was undoubtedly not in possession of the whole of the property in dispute, and the effect of it was to place them in possession of the portion that was in the possession of the first party, the proper order to make under such circumstances was one under s. 146, attaching the property. *KATRAS JHERRIA COAL CO. v. SIBKRISHTA DAW & CO.* I. L. R., 22 Calc., 297

90. *Criminal Procedure Code (1882), ss. 145 and 146—Possession, Inquiry as to—Time at which Magistrate is to determine who is in possession—Presumption.*—A Magistrate, in making an order under the Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 145 and 146, must inquire into the question which party was in actual possession at the time of the institution of the proceedings, and not at the time when the order is made. In making this inquiry, the Magistrate may presume that, when a vendor sells part of a property, he retains all that he does not sell. *AGRA BANK v. LEISHMAN*

[I. L. R., 18 Mad., 41]

91. *Final order against persons not made parties—Criminal Procedure Code (1898), ss. 145, 146.*—A final order under s. 143, Criminal Procedure Code, cannot be made against persons who were not made parties to the proceedings under s. 145, Criminal Procedure Code, or who were in the case regarded by the Magistrate as such, though notices had been issued upon them to file written statements and they had only entered appearance, but had done nothing else. *JANOKI NATH ROY v. QUEEN-EMPRESS*

[3 C. W. N., 329]

92. *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 530—Parties in possession through raiyats.*—The Criminal Court has jurisdiction, under Act X of 1872, s. 530, to determine questions of contested possession between parties who are not in immediate possession of the subject-matter of dispute, but claim rent from tenants who actually occupy it. *NOBIN CHUNDER KOONDOL v. JOGENDRONATH BHUTTACHARJEE* . 25 W. R., Cr., 18

93. *Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), s. 530—Intermediate holders—Constructive possession.*—In a case of disputed possession between two rival zamindars, constructive possession through intermediate holders (ticcadars), to whom the raiyats pay rents, is not such possession as, is contemplated by s. 530 of the Code

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

6. DECISION OF MAGISTRATE AS TO POSSESSION—*continued.*

of Criminal Procedure. *EMPRESS v. THAKOOR DYAL SING* . I. L. R., 3 Calc., 320

94. *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 530—Possession by raiyats.*—In a case of dispute regarding land of a considerable area in which both parties contended that they held possession of the area through the means of raiyats, it was held that the Magistrate, instead of making an order under s. 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code that the land should remain in the possession of one of the parties until the decision of a competent Civil Court, should have proceeded to consider the question which party was in possession of the constituent portions of the land, piece by piece, in the hands of his raiyats. *MUDHOOSUDUN SHAHA v. BEJOY GOBIND CHOWDHRY* . 21 W. R., Cr., 55

95. *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 530—Dispute between owners of land—Constructive possession.*—S. 530 of the Code of Criminal Procedure contemplates disputes between owners as well as occupiers. *Per JACKSON, J.*—Where a zamindar has let his lands in farm, he, his farmers, and the occupying raiyats, are all in their degree concerned in any dispute as to possession which may arise, and they ought to be maintained in possession of the interests which they severally enjoy. *Sutherland v. Crowdy*, 18 W. R., 11, cited. *Empress v. Thakoor Dyal Sing*, I. L. R., 3 Calc., 320, commented upon as having gone too far. *HARAK NARAIN SINGH v. LUCHVI RUX ROY*

[5 C. L. R., 287]

96. *Occupation of trespasser—Possession.*—The actual possession intended by Ch. XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861, does not include the occupancy of a mere trespasser. *ANONYMOUS* . 6 Mad., Ap., 13

97. *Breach of the peace—Actual possession—Recognizance to keep peace.*—The possession of a master by his servant,—of a landlord by his immediate tenant, the person who pays rent to him,—of the person who has the property in the land by the usufructuary,—come within the meaning of the words "actual possession" in s. 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861. Their meaning is not limited to bodily possession. But a person is not in "actual possession" where the rents are paid by the actual occupier, not to him, but to an intermediate holder. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF SUTHERLAND* . 9 B. L. R., 229

'S. C. SUTHERLAND v. CROWDY 18 W. R., Cr., 11

98. *Claim to possession by one acting as servant of owners—Parties.*—Where there is a dispute likely to lead to a breach of the peace concerning lands and proceedings are recorded and had under s. 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, no order should be made against one who is acting as the servant of another person who claims to have possession of the land, unless

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

6 DECISION OF MAGISTRATE AS TO POSSESSION—*continued.*

that other person is made a party to the proceedings
IN THE MATTER OF JITHANAN v BANSRUPT DHORI
[6 C. L. R., 193]

99. — *Symbolical possession*—*Held* (KEMP J., dissenting) that, although symbolical possession is not entitled to weight as against a party proved to be in possession, yet, in the absence of evidence, it is in itself deserving to be taken into consideration MUNGLO v. DURGA NABAY NAG
25 W. R., Cr, 74

100. — *Criminal Pro*

took into
d that he
, if in his
of posses-
sion, and that the mere fact that he had considered
and discussed the question of title would not in-
validate his decision on the point of possession,
provided that there was evidence before him as to
who was in possession *Semle*—In the absence of
any other evidence of possession, a Magistrate
o he with
has been
a decree,
sufficient
to rebut such evidence of possession RAJA RABR
v MUDDUN MORUN LALL I. L. R., 14 Calc, 169

101. — *Criminal Pro-
cedure Code, 1872, s. 530—Symbolical possession
under decree of Court*—A certain mouzah having

by the Nazir of the Civil Court into symbolical pos-
session of the hat as well as of the mouzah The
judgment debtor refused to give up actual possession
of the hat, maintaining that it was debtor property
of which he was the sherebat A breach of the peace
being imminent in consequence of the rival claims
proceedings were taken under s. 530 of the Criminal
Procedure Code, and the Magistrate, finding that the
judgment debtor was in actual possession of the hat,
made an order maintaining him in such possession
until ousted by a Civil Court *Held* (setting aside
that order) that the Magistrate had no power, under
s. 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to direct the
judgment debtor to be retained in possession until
ousted by a Civil Court, but was bound to see that
the possession, as given by the Nazir, was main-
tained, leaving it to the debtor to substantiate his
claim as sherebat in a Civil Court The Court accord-
ingly directed that the purchaser be restored to pos-

[5 C. L. R., 200]

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

6 DECISION OF MAGISTRATE AS TO POSSESSION—*continued.*

102. — *Criminal Pro-
cedure Code, 1872 s. 530—Actual possession—Pos-
session of wife or agent.*—In an inquiry under
s. 530 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the only
thing to be determined is the fact of actual posses-
sion In a dispute between the wife of a lunatic and
the manager of his estate with regard to the possession

to who was in possession It had been proved before
him that the wife was in actual possession, but there
was a doubt as to whether she was not in possession
merely as the agent of her husband *Held* that
s. 50 has only to do with actual possession, and that
the Magistrate should have decided that the wife was
in possession: IN THE MATTER OF JUGGODKSHARY
CHOWDHRAIN . . . 3 C. L. R., 94

103. — *Criminal Pro-
cedure Code, 1872, s. 530—Real right to possession*
—The possession in regard to which the Magistrate's
jurisdiction under s. 530 of the Code of Criminal
Procedure should be exercised, must be of a real and
tangible character When a party claims under a

it may be good and sufficient for the purpose of
keeping alive that right so as to be an answer to the
plea of limitation raised in a civil suit, is not of
itself a sufficient possession on which the Magistrate's
order under s. 530 may be based for the purpose of
forbidding in a distant locality acts not necessarily
in conflict with such possession, though at variance
with the right BRJOY NATH CHATTERJEE v.
BENGAL COAL COMPANY 23 W. R., Cr., 45

104. — *Criminal Pro-
cedure Code, 1872, s. 530—Manager in joint pos-
session—Question for Civil Court*—A mooktear
holding and managing a burial ground for several
joint proprietors cannot make himself out to be in
possession for one more than for another KASSIM
HASSIM SOORTY v. ABRAHIM SOLEMAN
[25 W. R., Cr, 24]

105. — *Criminal Pro-
cedure Code (Act XXV of 1861), s. 318 Act X of
1872, s. 530—Certificate of alienation—Act
XXVII of 1860*—A and B had a dispute about pos-
session of a certain muth A was declared by the
Magistrate, under s. 318 of the Criminal Procedure
Code, to be in possession Subsequently, B got a
certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 and applied to
the Magistrate for possession which was given to
him *Held* that the Magistrate's order giving pos-
session to B was irregular, and must be set aside
DEUNRAJ GIRI GOSWAMI v. BHIPATI GIRI GOSWAMI
[2 B. L. R., A. Cr., 27]

S C QUEEN v. SREEPATTI GIRI GOSWAMI

[11 W. R., Cr., 24,

10 M J

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

6. DECISION OF MAGISTRATE AS TO POSSESSION—*concluded.*

See ANURAGEE KOOWAR v. RAMRUCHYA DASS
[25 W. R., Cr., 16

106. ———— Decision based on evidence of title—*Right to possession*.—No sufficient evidence of possession was produced before the Magistrate, but evidence as to the title of the person in whose favour the Magistrate found was given, and the Magistrate based his decision upon the latter evidence, and determined the case with reference to the merits of the claims of the parties to the right of possession. *Held* that, although the Magistrate would have been justified in looking to the evidence of title in corroboration of the evidence of possession, he was wrong in basing his decision on the evidence of title; and his order was set aside. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KALI KRISTO HAKUR v. GOLAM ALI CHOWDHRY

[I. L. R., 7 Cal., 46 : 8 C. L. R., 245

107. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 145—Joint hearing of the case of several claimants—Number of lots, Dispute as to—Practice*.—A Magistrate, proceeding under s. 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in a case in which one party (thirty-nine in number) claimed to be the tenants of 708 bighas of land belonging to one T H, and the members of the other party (seventeen in number) claimed to hold the same land in separate parcels as their maurasi estate, tried the question of possession as between the two parties in one case notwithstanding the protest of the maurasi claimants to this mode of procedure, and decided that possession was with the party of thirty-nine, directing that they as a body should remain in possession until ousted by the order of a Civil Court. *Held* that the course pursued by the Magistrate at the hearing was prejudicial to the case of the maurasi claimants; and that the form of his order was open to the objection that it would render it necessary for the party out of possession to make all the persons declared to be in possession defendants in any civil suits brought to recover possession of the land. *Azim Mollah v. Satoo Porananic*, 10 C. L. R., 523, distinguished. KUTUBUL SINGH v. UMA SINGH . I. L. R., 15 Cal., 31

108. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 145—Order passed under s. 146 on proceedings taken under s. 145, Criminal Procedure Code—Power of Court on revision*.—Where a Magistrate has passed an order under s. 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code, whereas the proper order in the case should have been one under s. 146, the High Court on revision will make the order which the lower Court ought to have made. *Raja Babu v. Muddun Mohun Lall*, I. L. R., 14 Cal., 169, explained. REID v. RICHARDSON . I. L. R., 14 Cal., 361

7. NATURE AND EFFECT OF DECISION.

109. ———— Effect of order as regards rights of parties as determined by a Civil

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

7. NATURE AND EFFECT OF DECISION—*continued.*

Court—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), s. 145*.—The order of a Magistrate dealing with a case under s. 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) should not interfere with the rights of the parties as determined by previous decisions of the Civil Court. IN RE PANDURANG GOVIND

[I. L. R., 24 Bom., 527

110. ———— Finding as to possession—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 530*.—A Magistrate's finding under s. 530 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, is conclusive as to the question of actual possession. A Mamlatdar's finding on such a point is not conclusive. LILLU v. ANNAM PARASHRAM . I. L. R., 5 Bom., 387

111. ———— Fouzdari Court, Jurisdiction of—*Possession—Question of title*.—The jurisdiction of the Fouzdari Court was confined to cases of possession, and it was beyond its province to inquire into, and ascertain titles to, landed property. MOHESHSUR SINGH v. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

[3 W. R., P. C., 45 : 7 Moore's I. A., 283

112. ———— Effect of order as to possession—*Right and title of party under order*.—The effect of the order of the Criminal Court giving possession of real estate is merely to prevent the occupation being disturbed by violence, and confers no right or title on the party put in possession. KADIE BUKSH KHAN v. FUSSEEH-OOB-NISSA

[5 Moore's I. A., 413

113. ———— *Prevention of breach of peace—Adjudication of title—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, Ch. XXII, ss. 318-321*.—The object of Ch. XXII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861 (ss. 318-321), is to prevent breaches of the peace likely to be occasioned, and not the adjudication of title. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF RAM DUTT MISR . 1 Agra, Cr., 29

GOVERNMENT v. GHOLAM MAHOMED

[1 Agra, Cr., 33

114. ———— *Question of title*.—In a simple question of possession, all that a Criminal Court can dispose of is the necessary right, not the proprietary title. KASHEE NATH KOOR v. DEB KRISTO RAMANOOJ DOSS . 16 W. R., 240

GRIJAMONEE v. ISHUR CHUNDER

[W. R., 1864, Cr., 2

IN RE SABHEE SINGH . 6 W. R., Cr., 50

GOVERNMENT v. GOLAM MAHOMED

[1 Agra, Cr., 33

PORESH NARAIN ROY v. WATSON

[17 W. R., Cr., 3

GOVERNMENT v. SREEPUTTEE ROY

[17 W. R., Cr., 59

REG. v. OMRITO NAUTH JHA

[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 399 : 6 W. R., Cr., 61

BAPUJI JAGJIVAY v. MAGISTRATE OF KHEDA

[4 Bom., A. C., 153

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued

7. NATURE AND EFFECT OF DECISION—continued

DOORJUN SINGH v. SHIBBA . . . 3 N. W., 171
 QUEEN v. IMAM BANDEE . . . 7 W. R. Cr., 29

115. ———— *Third parties—Disobedience of order*—Where an order under s. 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, was made between A on the one side and B and the three tenants of B on the other, declaring that A

GOPAL BURNABAW . . . 3 B. L. R., A. Cr., 13

116. ———— *Nature of Magistrate's order—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 318—Execution of decree by Civil Court*—A Magistrate is not competent to interfere, under s. 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the execution of a decree of the Civil Court. When a Civil Court decree has been passed regarding the whole or any portion of disputed land, it is the Magistrate's duty to maintain that decree, and he cannot again institute, under s. 318, proceedings regarding the land covered by it. *RAI MOHUN ROY v. WISE*

[16 W. R., Cr., 24]

117. ———— *Decree of Civil Court for possession*—A Magistrate ought not to interfere, under s. 318, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861, with the execution of a decree of the Civil Court. If called on to interfere at all, because he is apprehensive of a breach of the peace, he should, under s. 319, maintain in possession the person who has been actually put in possession by a decree of the Civil Court. *SHAMA SOONDARY DEBIA v. JARDINE, SKINNER & Co.*

6 W. R., Cr., 10

118. ———— *Resistance to execution of decree*—A Criminal Court ought not to interfere in cases where a purchaser under a decree is resisted in getting actual possession of the property which he has bought, the procedure to be adopted in such cases being that provided in Ch. XIV of the Civil Procedure Code, 1861. *PRATAP SINGH v. FUZOOL HOSSEIN*

6 C. L. R., 206

119. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 530*—The object of Act X of 1872, s. 530, is to prevent a breach of the peace by retaining in possession the party already there until such time as the Civil Court can pronounce on the two conflicting claims. When a Civil Court decree is once passed, the right as between the litigants is decided, and there is no more place for a summary order which proceeds, not upon title, but on mere possession. *RANEENGUNGE COAL ASSOCIATION v. HEM LALL*

24 W. R., Cr., 17

120. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 530—Duty of Magistrate as to enforcing decree of Civil Court*—Where a decree has been passed by a Civil Court determining the

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued

7. NATURE AND EFFECT OF DECISION—continued.

the Code of Criminal Procedure to decide afresh upon the question of possession. *Rai Mohun Roy v*

MUNDLA . . . 7 C. L. R., 516

121. ———— *Power of Magistrate—Delivery of possession in execution of decree of Civil Court*—The act of a process person, delivering over possession of the disputed land to the purchaser as part of a tenure sold in execution, does not take away the power of a Magistrate to inquire into the question of possession between the parties under s. 530, Criminal Procedure Code, 1872. *NOBIN CHUNDER KOONDOL v. JOGENDRONATH BHUTTACHARJEE*

[25 W. R., Cr., 16]

can determine only the fact of actual possession. *IN THE MATTER OF LEE LA NUND SINGH*

[1 C. L. R., 273]

123. ———— *Grant in Civil Court for possession—Proof of title—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 318*—S. 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not mean that any party who can show in the Civil Court a possession prior to the Magistrate's award shall be entitled to have the award set aside and to be put in possession, but only that the party out of possession must prove title. *SHIB PERSAD ROY v. RUGHONATH SINGH*

[W. R., 1864, 295]

134. ———— *Tenant disposed of Criminal Court by order of Criminal Court*—That order in order to recover possession. *LUCKHER DEBIA CHOWDHRAIN v. GOOROO DOSS SEIN*

[W. R., 1864, Act X, 54]

125. ———— *Award of possession under s. 318, Criminal Procedure Code, 1861—Effect of, on subsequent suit for possession*—An award under s. 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, is no bar to a possessory action under Act XIV of 1859, s. 15. *IN THE MATTER OF CHITUN CHUNDER ROY v. CHITUN CHUNDER ROY v. BROJO KANT ROY*

20 W. R., 12

126. ———— *Order under Act IV of 1840 as to possession, Omission to set aside*—Held that, the plaintiff having failed to set aside an award as to possession made by the Criminal Court under Act IV of 1840 within the limitation

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

7. NATURE AND EFFECT OF DECISION —*concluded.*

period, his claim in opposition to that award was not maintainable. *GOPAL NATH v. ARDOOL GHANEE*

[1 Agra, 120

127. ———— *Suit for declaration of title.*—A plaintiff in a civil suit brought for confirmation of his possession by a declaration of his title to certain land obtained, pending his suit, an order from the Magistrate under s. 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, that he should be maintained in possession until ousted by due course of law. The suit was dismissed, the plaintiff failing to prove his title; and the defendants then applied to the High Court under s. 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code to set aside the Magistrate's order and put them in possession. *Held* that their proper course was by a suit in the Civil Court for possession, and the application under the Criminal Procedure Code was rejected. *JUGGESH PRAKASH GANGULI v. NILKAMAL MOOKERJEE* . 3 B. L. R., A. C., 57
S. C. IN RE JOGESH PROKASH GANGOLEE

[11 W. R., Cr., 43

128. ———— *Obstructing road—Suit for exclusive possession.*—The Magistrate had, on the complaint of the defendant, passed an order under s. 320 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, forbidding the plaintiff to retain possession of a piece of land to the exclusion of the public until he had obtained the decision of a competent Court adjudging him to be entitled to such exclusive possession. The plaintiff accordingly brought his suit in the Munsif's Court to recover possession of the land. The Munsif gave him a decree for exclusive possession of the land. On appeal, the Judge held that the Munsif had no jurisdiction to try the question whether the public had a right of way over the land. The Judge's decision was reversed on special appeal, and the case remanded to the Judge to try the issue whether the plaintiff was entitled to the exclusive use of the land. *MAHES CHANDRA MOOKERJEE v. RAMUTAM PALIT* 5 B. L. R., Ap., 68

S. C. MOHESH CHUNDER MOOKERJEE v. RAMOOT-TUM PALIT 14 W. R., 163

8. ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY.

129. ———— *Preliminaries to order for attachment—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 531.*—It is only when, after recording a proceeding made under s. 530, Code of Criminal Procedure, and taking evidence, a Magistrate decides that neither party is in possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which party is in possession, that he can, under s. 531, attach land in dispute. He is not competent summarily to order attachment without such preliminary proceedings. *IN THE MATTER OF RAM SOONDAREE DABEE* 1 C. L. R., 86

130. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 53—Proceedings before attachment.*—The doubt upon which a Magistrate can act under s. 531, Code of Criminal Procedure, must

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

8. ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY—*continued.*

arise from his inability to decide on evidence offered by the contending parties as to their possession, and not on a doubt entertained without such inquiry. *IN THE MATTER OF LEEHANUND SINGH*

[1 C. L. R., 273

131. ———— *Power to attach land—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 318—Zamindari in possession by raiyats.*—The power of attaching land regarding which there is a dispute, conferred on a Magistrate by s. 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, extends to disputes as to possession of land of which rival zamindars are in possession by their raiyats. *IN THE MATTER OF MASSEYK*

[15 W. R., Cr., 1

132. ———— *Ground for order of attachment—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 531.*—Sufficiency of evidence to justify proceedings under s. 531 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872) considered. *DEO SARUN SINGH v. TULSI KANT* 12 C. L. R., 221

133. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 531—Ijmali property.*—Where an Assistant Magistrate, acting under Act X of 1872, s. 531, found one of the proprietors of an ijmali talukh in actual possession of a 12-anna share which was all that he claimed, and it was in evidence that the rents had till the commencement of the dispute been collected in distinct and separate shares, he was held to have committed an error in law in attaching the whole estate as involved in the dispute. The words "institution of proceedings" in s. 531 mean the commencement of the action which results in the application to the Magistrate's Court; and the possession to be determined is possession at the time the dispute arose, i.e., at the time the police reported that a breach of the peace was likely to take place. *RAKHAL DASS SINGH v. SHEO PERSHAD SINGH*

[24 W. R., Cr., 73

134. ———— *Second attachment, Power to issue—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 531—Attachment of land in dispute and release—Re-attachment.*—Where a Magistrate, being in doubt as to which of two persons was rightful owner of some disputed property, attached it in order to prevent a breach of the peace, and released it on their coming to an agreement, but subsequently re-attached it on the appearance of a third claimant, from whose attempt to obtain possession a breach of the peace was apprehended,—*Held* that the Magistrate was only competent to order a fresh attachment after taking the preliminary steps under s. 530, if, on completion of the inquiry, he found himself in the position described in s. 531; and that, if there was any new dispute, he ought to have proceeded *de novo*; but that the best course to pursue would be to exert his powers under Ch. XXXVII. *QUEEN v. KALY KISHORE ROY* 25 W. R., Cr., 68

135. ———— *Dispute between rival raiyats—Attachment of estate—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 319.*—Where there was a dispute

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued

8. ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY—continued.

as to the actual possession of land, not between two co-proprietors, but between rival rayats. — *Held* that, instead of attaching the whole estate under s. 119 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861, the Magistrate ought to have settled the dispute as between the rayats **RAMDIAL v. CHINTA MOONER**

[W R, 1864, Cr, 28]

136. — Dispute as to boundaries—*Contiguous estates*—When the dispute is as to a com-

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land,
erence

to the point of possession **HARVEY v. BRICE**

[4 W. R., Cr, 26]

AMRITHNATH JHA v. AHMED REZA

[9 W. R., Cr, 61]

137. — Dispute in respect of colliery—Order under s. 144—Prohibition to both parties from exercising right of possession—Proceedings under s. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure—Date of possession—Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1899), ss. 144, 145, 146—On the 10th of November 1899, the Magistrate passed an *ex parte* order under s. 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by which both parties to a dispute were prohibited from exercising any right of possession in respect of a colliery. Subsequently proceedings under s. 145 of the Code were instituted in respect of the same colliery and between the same parties. On the 29th of January 1900, the Magistrate, having found that the second party had been in possession on the 10th of November 1899, passed an order declaring them to be in possession. *Held* that the proper way of dealing with this case in interpreting the Magistrate's order was to hold that, whereas by reason of the operation of his order under s. 144 of the Code of the 10th of November 1899 no evidence could be offered to show the possession of either party from that date up to the 29th of December, he was consequently obliged to ascertain the possession immediately before this order and to regard his intervention as an attachment suspending the previous possession, whatever it might be, but that, at the same time, the former possession continued and although the lawful exercise of its rights had been forbidden for a time, the possession had never ceased to exist. That the order of the Magistrate was correct **JOYANTI KUMAR MOOKERJEE v. MIDDLETON**

I. L. R., 27 Calc., 785
[4 C. W. N., 562]

138. — Power to deal with land under attachment—Power to lease—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 319—A Magistrate may lease land attached under s. 319 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861. *IN THE MATTER OF GURSHY CHUNDER DOSS*

17 W. R., Cr, 38

139. — Withdrawal of order for attachment—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 531.—A Deputy Magistrate, after notice issued under the Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 530, to

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued

8 ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY—concluded.

lord, had taken possession of the land on the death of the person to whom it had been leased. But the Deputy Magistrate refused to remove the attachment, holding that the landlord's possession was without colour of law. *Held* that the duty of the Deputy Magistrate, under the circumstances, was to withdraw his order. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF JOY KISSEN MOOKERJEE IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF PRABY MORTY MOOKERJEE*

[24 W. R., Cr, 40]

140. — Rights determinable by Revenue Court—Criminal Procedure Code, s. 146—S. 146 of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not give jurisdiction to pass an order of attachment in a dispute between parties whose rights regarding such dispute would have to be determined by a Revenue Court. **GANGA PRASAD v. NARAIN**

[I. L. R., 15 All., 394]

9 TRANSFER OR WITHDRAWAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

141. — Power of a District or Sub-divisional Magistrate to transfer or withdraw cases—Criminal Procedure Code (1892), s. 145, and ss. 192 and 523—A proceeding under Ch. XII of the Criminal Procedure Code is as

or cut down by anything in s. 145. The words of s. 192 are wide enough to include cases under Ch. XII. **SATISH CHANDRA PANDAY v. RAJENDRA NARAIN BAGCHI**

I. L. R., 22 Calc., 896

10 STRIKING OFF PROCEEDINGS.

142. — Striking off proceedings under s. 145, Code of Criminal Procedure, Effect of—*New proceeding*—Proceedings under s. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure cannot be renewed after the dispute has been settled and an order has been made that the case be struck off. Under such circumstances, a new proceeding would not be justified only on the materials upon which the proceeding, which was struck off, was based. **TARINI CHARAN CROWDERY v. AMULYA RATAN ROY**

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 887]

11 DISPUTES AS TO RIGHT OF WAY, WATER, ETC.

143. — Jurisdiction of Magistrate

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

11. DISPUTES AS TO RIGHT OF WAY, WATER, ETC.—*continued.*

given to any Magistrate by s. 62 is barred.
ANONYMOUS . . . 3 Mad., Ap., 23

144. ——— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 532.*—In order to found the jurisdiction of a Magistrate to take action under s. 532 of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is necessary that a dispute exists between two persons concerning the right to the use of any land or water, or any right of way; the jurisdiction is intended for the purpose of preserving the public peace. ROSIK LAL NUNDI v. KABLAK SHAUT . . . 22 W. R., Cr., 48

145. ——— *Procedure—Dispute as to right of water.*—In deciding a dispute as to a right of water, the Magistrate must follow strictly the course pointed out by Ch. XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861. QUEEN v. RAMNATH [7 W. R., Cr., 45

QUEEN v. MADHOO CHURN . 13 W. R., Cr., 51

146. ——— *Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 147—Easement—Procedure to be observed by Magistrate when dispute exists regarding an easement—Parties entitled to notice.*—The inquiry contemplated under s. 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is a judicial inquiry, and the opinion formed by a Magistrate must be a judicial one based on evidence legally recorded by him in the manner provided by s. 356, and on due notice to the persons who respectively claim or deny the right, the subject of the dispute. Notice to servants of such persons is not equivalent to notice to them, and in such cases actual notice should be given to all the persons claiming or denying the right and interested in the subject-matter of the inquiry. Magistrates should not institute proceedings under s. 147, unless they are satisfied that a real danger of the evil, for the prevention of which the procedure was devised, does in fact exist. Such inquiries may lead to injustice being done from defective procedure, and a Magistrate would be wise not to use the section in cases where it must involve a long and complicated inquiry and the presence of a large number of people, when the remedy of binding down a few persons to keep the peace is ready to his hand. BATHOO LAL v. DOMI LAL . . . I. L. R., 21 Calc., 727

147. ——— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 147—Necessity of recording order before process—Proper parties to the proceedings under the section—Manager.*—S. 147 does not require the Magistrate, as s. 145 does, to formally record a proceeding stating the grounds of his being satisfied that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists, before he can institute proceedings under that section, though it requires the Magistrate to be satisfied upon proper materials before him that such dispute exists. The proper parties to a proceeding under s. 147 are the persons claiming a proprietary right in the tangible immoveable property in question. Where, therefore, an order under the section was made against a manager of a Coal

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued.*

11. DISPUTES AS TO RIGHT OF WAY, WATER, ETC.—*continued.*

Syndicate, and it was not shown or alleged that he had any interest in the land upon which the disputed right of way was claimed,—*Held* that such manager was not a proper party, and that the order was bad. Bathoo Lal v. Domi Lal, I. L. R., 20 Calc., 727, followed. Dukhi Mullah v. Holway, I. L. R., 23 Calc., 55, referred to. MILLAR v. RAJENDRA NATH CHOWDHURY . . . 2 C. W. N., 670

148. ——— *Right of way, Dispute as to—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 320—Obligation of Magistrate in case of right of way.*—A Magistrate is bound under s. 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to investigate a case in which the complainant alleged that his right of way had been interfered with, and ought not to refer the complainant to the Civil Court. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF BHOMMO MUNDUL 14 W. R., Cr., 28

149. ——— *Obstructing a road.*—Where A complained merely to the Magistrate that "a certain road had been obstructed by B and others,"—*Held* that the Magistrate was not bound to inquire into the matter under s. 320 of Act XXV of 1861. QUEEN v. RASSUL NUSRY

[2 B. L. R., Ap., 9

S. C. IN RE RUSSOOL NUSRYO 11 W. R., Cr., 3

150. ——— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 320.*—In a case of dispute concerning a right of way, the Magistrate, instead of deciding against the complainant, on the ground that he has another way of approach to his house, ought to inquire whether or not the disputed road has been in the use and occupation of the complainant, and for how long; and if he holds him to be in possession, to retain him in it, leaving the owner of the land to determine the question of right to the easement in the Civil Court. S. 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not require that there should be an apprehended breach of the peace before the authorities can interfere to decide a right of way. QUEEN v. TOYLUCKONATH SIRCAR . . . 2 W. R., Cr., 64

151. ——— *Question of right of user—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 320.*—The jurisdiction given by s. 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to decide for a time the right to enjoyment of property should not be exercised except on clear and satisfactory proof. Where the only evidence is that of user, it should be such as to show satisfactorily acts of enjoyment exercised as a matter of right and permitted uninterruptedly for some considerable length of time. ANONYMOUS . . . 4 Mad., Ap., 24

152. ——— *Dispute as to use of land—Order to fill up ditch—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 320.*—A Deputy Magistrate has no jurisdiction under s. 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to order a ditch which was once a pathway, but afterwards filled up, to be opened out, and a wall to be pulled down which had been built upon it before any complaint was made about filling up the ditch. Even if he had jurisdiction, no such order should be

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued*

11. DISPUTES AS TO RIGHT OF WAY, WATER, ETC.—*continued*.

passed without legal proof that the ditch and pathway had been opened to the use of the public and of the prosecutor **SREEMUNTO DULOI v. RAMCHAND ADUCK** . 5 W. R., Cr., 57

153 ——— Dispute as to use of road —*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s 532—Declaratory order*—Gates having been placed at one end of a private road by a person claiming to be its sole proprietor, with the intention of preventing the use of such private road by the public between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling acting for the public, having obtained from the Magistrate an order under s 532 of the Criminal Procedure Code that possession of the private road be not taken by the person claiming to be proprietor to the exclusion of the public

until he shall have obtained the decision of a competent Civil Court adjudging him to be entitled to exclusive possession,—*Held* that, there being no evidence of any one having exercised or claimed to exercise the right of passing over the road between sunset and sunrise, there was no dispute under s 532 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and that the order of the Magistrate was made without authority, and must be set aside s 532 does not enable a Magistrate to make a purely declaratory order. It only enables him to prevent arbitrary interruptions by any person of rights actually enjoyed, which have been exercised by the public or a person or class of persons. **IN THE MATTER OF THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN v. CHAIRMAN OF THE DARJEELING MUNICIPALITY**

[I L R., 5 Calc., 194 : 4 C. L. R., 324]

154 ——— *Right of way Obstruction to—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s 532*—Where a complaint was made to a Magistrate that an obstruction had been raised and existed on land reserved by Government and dedicated as a public road,—*Held* that an *ex-parte* order, purporting to be made under s. 532 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directing the party in possession not to retain possession of the land until he should obtain the decision of a competent Civil Court adjudging him to be entitled to exclusive possession, with a further direction to remove the obstruction, was bad in law **IN RE LINDSAY**

[I L R., 4 Mad., 121]

155. ——— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s 532—Public street—Funerals*—A dispute having arisen between the Mahomedan and Hindu inhabitants of a town as to the right of

Held that the order of the Magistrate was illegal **IN RE NARAYANA** I L R., 7 Mad., 49

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued*

11. DISPUTES AS TO RIGHT OF WAY, WATER, ETC.—*continued*

156 ——— Reasonable likelihood of a breach of the peace—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1882 s 147—Police report*—The lessee of certain grass land in a village disputed the right of the villagers to graze their cattle on his land during the rainy season. On 20th August 1886 he prosecuted twenty one villagers before the second class Magistrate for having unlawfully brought their cattle on his land and committed mischief on the 5th September 1886 and pending this prosecution, the villagers assembled on the land in question and there was a riot. The offenders were convicted and punished. On appeal, the Sub-divisional Magistrate, on the 17th October 1886, upheld the conviction.

(Act X of 1882) He however postponed the inquiry until the decision of the second class Magistrate in the mischief case. In that case the Magistrate found

enquiry under s 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code,

season. He therefore made an order allowing the right of grazing to the villagers. On application by the lessee to the High Court under s 435 of the

Was

some

147,

still after the rights of the parties had been judicially pronounced upon by the second class Magistrate in the sense that the villagers had no right of grazing cattle on the land in question, there was no reasonable ground for apprehending any further violence, and therefore no necessity for holding the inquiry under s 147. **IN RE BALAKRISHNA AMRIT PRADHAN**

[I L R., 11 Bom., 584]

157 ——— Dispute concerning right to officiate in a mosque—*Criminal Procedure Code, s 147*—Where a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace is shown to exist concerning the right to perform a religious ceremony in a mosque, the Magistrate may exercise the powers conferred by s 147 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. **MUHAMMAD MUSALLAH v. KUNDI CHEK MUSALLAH**

[I L R., 11 Mad., 323]

See **IN RE PANDURANG GOVIND**

[I L R., 34 Bom., 527]

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued.

11. DISPUTES AS TO RIGHT OF WAY, WATER, ETC.—continued.

158. ———— Dispute about the right of performing worship and other religious rites in temples—*Jurisdiction of Magistrates to interfere in cases where Civil Courts cannot grant relief—Procedure to be adopted where breach of the peace is apprehended—Right of suit.*—A Magistrate, first class, made an order under s. 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), forbidding certain persons from taking part in the worship and other religious ceremonies connected with certain temples. As to the right to perform these ceremonies, the High Court had previously held that Civil Courts could not determine trivial questions of mere dignity or privilege. *Held* that, the matters in dispute not being adjudicable by a Civil Court, s. 147 did not give the Magistrate jurisdiction to forbid the persons named in the order from taking part in the ceremonies in question. *Held* also that the order was bad in form, as it contained no restriction of the time during which it was to operate. *Held* further that, in cases where a Magistrate apprehends a breach of the peace, his proper course is to act under the provisions of Ch. VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882). *IN RE ATMARAM NARAYAN PARAB*

[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 25

159. ———— Dispute concerning the use of land or water—*Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), ss. 145, 147—Right to build upon land, whether a use of land—Proceeding under s. 147, whether legal—Summary disposal of case upon written statements, without taking any evidence, whether proper.*—In a matter under s. 147 as under s. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a Magistrate is bound to hear the evidence tendered by the parties, and he cannot summarily deal with it after inspection of the locality. The right of use of land contemplated by s. 147 is one of an entirely different description resembling a right of easement, not one arising from the terms of a contract between landlord and tenant. A dispute between the landlord and tenant regarding the right of the latter to erect or re-erect a gola which has fallen down is not a matter properly coming within s. 147 of the Code. The settlement of such a dispute, involving issues of right, can be properly determined by a Civil Court. *EMPRESS v. GANPAT KALWAR* 4 C. W. N., 779

160. ———— Right of fishing—*Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 147—Easements—Profits à prendre—Parties to the inquiry.*—The words "right to do anything in or upon tangible immoveable property" in s. 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code include the right of fishing. The term "casements" includes profits à prendre; it has not been used by the Legislature of this country in the restricted sense in which it is used in English law so as to exclude profits à prendre. For the purposes of an inquiry contemplated under s. 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is sufficient if the persons who claim for themselves the right, though that right is derived

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued.

11. DISPUTES AS TO RIGHT OF WAY, WATER, ETC.—concluded.

from others, are made parties. The proprietors are not necessary parties. *Ram Chandra Das v. Monohur Roy*, I. L. R., 21 Calc., 29, and *Bathoo Lal v. Domi Lal*, I. L. R., 21 Calc., 727, distinguished. *DUKHI MULLAH v. HALWAY*

[I. L. R., 23 Calc., 55

161. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 147—Dispute concerning right of fishery—Grounds for Magistrate taking proceedings under s. 147—Procedure.*—The words "right to do anything in or upon tangible immoveable property" in s. 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code include julkur right. A Magistrate is competent to take action under that section in the case of a dispute concerning the exercise of a julkur right. *Dukhi Mullah v. Halway*, I. L. R., 23 Calc., 55, followed. If the materials upon which the proceedings are based do not disclose the fact that there is an imminent danger of a breach of the peace, then the Magistrate has no jurisdiction to take action under s. 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Any evidence that he may take in the course of the trial cannot give him a jurisdiction which he does not otherwise possess. *Queen Empress v. Govind Chandra Das*, I. L. R., 20 Calc., 520. The proper course to be adopted by the Magistrate, when a dispute concerning easements, etc., arises, is to bind down, under s. 107 of the Code, such of the persons as are likely to disturb the peace. *Bathoo Lal v. Domi Lal*, I. L. R., 21 Calc., 727, followed. *KALI KISSEN TAGORE v. ANUND CHUNDER ROY*

[I. L. R., 23 Calc., 557

162. ———— Dispute as to right to use water—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 532—Right to use of water.*—A Deputy Magistrate was held to have been authorized by Act X of 1872, s. 532, in inquiring into the matter of a dispute between two parties concerning the use of the water of a certain pyne, and, when he found that the water was open under certain restrictions to the use of one of the parties, he was justified in restraining the other from a course of action which had the effect of keeping that water exclusively in his own possession, provided the right of use had been exercised within three months if capable of being exercised throughout the year; or during the last season, if it existed at particular seasons. *CHOWDHREE ZUHOORUL HUQ v. KURUM CHAND SINGH* . . . 24 W. R., Cr., 15

163. ———— Right to restrain exercise of easement—*Burden of proof—Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 147.*—The right to restrain another from exercising ordinary proprietary rights over his own land is of the nature of an easement different from the ordinary rights of owners of land; the burden of proof would therefore lie upon the party alleging such rights. *HARI MOHUN THAKUR v. KISSEN SUNDARI* . . . I. L. R., 11 Calc., 52

12. LOCAL INQUIRY.

164. ———— Nature and object of inquiry—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, ss. 530*

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued*

12. LOCAL INQUIRY—*concluded.*

533.—In a proceeding under s. 530 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Magistrate must decide the fact of possession on evidence taken by himself, and not according to the result of a local inquiry made under s. 533, unless the parties have consented to be bound thereby. *Per PRINSEP, J.*—The local inquiry referred to in s. 533 should be restricted solely to some question relating to the features of the property about which the dispute has arisen, and should not be directed to any matter which can be proved before the Magistrate by oral evidence. *IN THE MATTER OF BAIKUNT KUMAR*

[3 C. L. R., 134]

165. — Person to make local inquiry—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 533*—The duty of making an inquiry under s. 533 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be deputed to a Magistrate, not a canongos. *IN THE MATTER OF UMA CHURN SANTRA & BENI MADHUB ROY*

[7 C. L. R., 352]

166. — Effect of inquiry as evidence—*Right to rebut evidence—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 533*—When a local inquiry under s. 533 of the Criminal Procedure Code is instituted, it becomes part of the proceedings in the case, and the party affected by it is entitled to be acquainted with the results of it, and to have an opportunity of rebutting the deputed Magistrate's report if he thinks necessary so to do. *DHUNGO v. BROWN*

[31 W. R., Cr., 25]

167. — Discretion of Magistrate as to local inquiry—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 533—Security to keep peace*—The holding of an inquiry under Ch. XI. of the Code of Criminal Procedure is a matter entirely within the

The taking of security for keeping the peace is also a matter within the discretion of the Magistrate, provided that he has materials upon which to proceed. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KALI PROSVNNO ROY*

23 W. R., Cr., 58

13 DISPOSSESSION BY CRIMINAL FORCE

168. — Order as to person dispossessed from immoveable property by criminal force—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872,*

force, which formed a material ingredient in the matter of a criminal conviction, and it must in terms restore such person to the property from which he had been dispossessed. *LUCHMI DASS v. PALLAT LALL*

23 W. R., Cr., 64

169. — Restoration of possession of immoveable property—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 522*—The words "an

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—*continued*

13 DISPOSSESSION BY CRIMINAL FORCE—*continued.*

offence attended by criminal force" in s. 522 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882) mean an offence of which criminal force forms an ingredient. S. 522 is not applicable to cases where there has been no conviction for criminal force, either separately or as an ingredient of the offence of which there is a conviction, and where there is no finding that any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property by criminal force. *Luchmi Dass v. Pallat Lall, 23 W. R., Cr., 54, and Soshu Bhusan Dutt v. Pyari Kishore Biswas, 1 C. W. N., 256, followed.*

RAM CHANDRA BORAL v. JITYANDBIA

[L. L. R., 25 Calc., 434
2 C. W. N., 305]

170. — *Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), ss. 522, 523, 524*—Order to restore possession of immoveable property—An order made under s. 522 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), restoring possession of immoveable property to a person who has been dispossessed of it by criminal force, is an independent order and may be made subsequently to the date of the conviction of the offender. It need not be made at the same time as the conviction. The case

possession at the date of conviction. In such a case the section gives the Magistrate power to order possession to be restored to the complainant. In the case of a proper order, third persons could not be affected, if they are the order is not thereby necessarily invalid. Cl. 2 of the section gives them a remedy by civil suit. On 27th September 1897 complainant charged one R with criminal trespass under s. 447 of the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860). He alleged that in the previous July R had entered into possession of the land and sowed rice upon it, and that, when in the month of September 1897 he (the complainant) went to the field, R had turned him out by force and refused to vacate the land. On the 17th November 1897 the case was heard by the Third Class Magistrate, who convicted R of the offence charged. On the following day (18th November 1897) the complainant applied to the Magistrate under s. 522 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) to be restored to possession of the land and of the standing crops. The Magistrate ordered possession of the land to be restored to the complainant, but attached the crops under Ch. XLIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Thereupon one P intervened, and claimed the crops as having been sown by himself. His claim was disallowed and the crops were ordered to be sold and the proceeds credited to Government under ss. 523 and 524 of the Code. *Held* that the order made by the Magistrate under s. 522 restoring possession of the land to the complainant was valid, because it did not appear that the offence of which the accused was convicted was attended with criminal force, and that the dispossession was due to the use of such force. The illegal entry

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—continued.

13. DISPOSSESSION BY CRIMINAL FORCE—concluded.

complained of had taken place in July 1897. The accused then took possession, and in September, being then still in possession, forcibly resisted the complainant when he attempted to enter upon the land. The complainant, however, did not charge the accused with this assault, but with the trespass which had taken place in July. It is only when the actual use of criminal force leads to dispossession that an order under s. 522 can be made. *Held* also that the order passed under ss. 523 and 524 with reference to the crops were illegal. The crops were not property in respect of which the offence was committed, nor were they used in the commission of the offence. They were not such property as is referred to in s. 517, 523, or 524 of the Criminal Procedure Code. *Held* also that the Third Class Magistrate as such had no authority to make an order under s. 524.

NABAYAN GOVIND v. VISAJI

[I. L. R., 23 Bom., 494]

171. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), s. 522—Restoration of possession of property—Use of criminal force—Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), s. 350.*—In order to support an order under s. 522 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), there must be a finding that the dispossession was by the use of criminal force as defined in s. 350 of the Penal Code. *Ram Chandra Boral v. Jityandria, I. L. R., 25 Calc., 434*, approved of. *ISHAN CHANDRA KALLA v. DINA NATH BADHAK . . . I. L. R., 27 Calc., 174*

[4 C. W. N., 307]

172. ————— *Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), s. 522—Order for restoration of possession of immoveable property to complainant—Order passed not simultaneously with the order of conviction, but subsequent thereto.*—An order under s. 522 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, restoring possession of immoveable property to a complainant, can only be made simultaneously with the order of conviction, and not subsequent thereto. *Ram Chandra Boral v. Jityandria, I. L. R., 25 Calc., 434: 2 C. W. N., 305*, referred to. *MOHAN THETA v. RAICHAND BASNI*

[4 C. W. N., 308]

14. COSTS.

173. ————— *Order for costs—Criminal Procedure Code, s. 148—Assessment of such costs by successor in office—Magistrate, Power of.*—When a Magistrate passed an order for costs under s. 148, Criminal Procedure Code, but did not state what the amount was to be,—*Held* that his successor in office had no jurisdiction to pass an order assessing such costs. *BHOJAL SONAR v. NIRBAN SINGH*

[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 609]

174. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 148—Assessment of costs by Magistrate other than the Magistrate passing the decision and making the order for costs—Application within reasonable time.*—Where a decision has

POSSESSION, ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—concluded.

14. COSTS—concluded.

been given in a case under s. 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and an order for costs has been made at the same time and by the same Magistrate, there is no objection to the amount of such costs being afterwards assessed by a different Magistrate if an application for that purpose is made to him within a reasonable time. *Bhojal Sonar v. Nirban Singh, I. L. R., 21 Calc., 609*, distinguished. *GIRIDHAR CHATTERJEE v. EBADULLAH NASKAR*

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 384]

175. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 148—“Magistrate passing a decision,” Meaning of—Magistrate, Power of—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 218—Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 439—Revision.*—The award of costs under s. 148 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is a quasi-civil proceeding, and should be made by the Magistrate at the time of passing his decision under s. 145, in the same manner as under s. 218 of the Code of Civil Procedure the order for costs of any application should be made when the application is disposed of. Where, however, the decision under s. 145 was passed on the 19th December 1893, and the application for costs was made on the 21st December, but owing to delay arising from the action of the objectors the order for costs was not made until the 16th June 1894, but then by the same Magistrate who passed the order under s. 145,—*Held* that the order was not void for want of jurisdiction, and there being no suggestion that it was unjust or improper on the merits, the Court declined to interfere with it in the exercise of their discretionary power of revision under s. 439. *BINODA SUNDARI CHOWDHURANI v. KALI KRISTO PAL CHOWDHURY . . . I. L. R., 22 Calc., 387*

176. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 148—Assessment of costs by Magistrate other than the Magistrate passing the decision and making the order for costs.*—When an order to pay costs under s. 148 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882) has been made by the Magistrate who decided the case, another Magistrate has jurisdiction to assess the amount of costs. *Giridhar Chatterjee v. Ebadullah Naskar, I. L. R., 22 Calc., 384*, followed. *Bhojal Sonar v. Nirban Singh, I. L. R., 21 Calc., 609*, referred to. *MAHOMED ERSHAD ALI KHAN CHOUDHRY v. SARODA PRASAD SHAHA . . . I. L. R., 23 Calc., 37*

177. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 148—Order for, and assessment of, costs—Power of Magistrate—Delay—Notice to parties.*—An order for, and the assessment of, costs under s. 148 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be made at the time of passing the decision under s. 145 of the Code in the presence of the parties. Such costs should not be ordered and assessed by the Magistrate after a long interval, and without allowing all the parties affected an opportunity to appear and show cause. *QUEEN-EMPERESS v. TOMI-JUDDI . . . I. L. R., 24 Calc., 757*

POST OFFICE ACT (XVII OF 1854)

to anything entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance *WINTER v WAY* 1 Mad, 200

— s 50

See MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION OF—
SPECIAL ACTS—POST OFFICE ACT
[3 Bom, Cr, 8

— *Construction for fraudulently secreting letter—Subsequent charge of fraudulently making away with letter—Where a prisoner was convicted and sentenced under s 50 of Act XVII of*

be convicted under the same section of having

v DALAPATI RAO 1 Mad, 83

POST OFFICE ACT (XIV OF 1885)

See ABETMENT 7 W R., Cr, 54

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— s 5

See ATTACHMENT—SUBJECTS OF, ATTACHMENT—LETTERS IN POST OFFICE
[1 L R, 13 Mad, 242

— ss 47, 48

See MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION OF—
SPECIAL ACTS—POST OFFICE ACT
[3 Bom, Cr, 8
5 Bom, Cr, 38

— *Opening newspaper and replacing it in envelope—Offence—Per KEMP J (GLOVER J doubting) that the opening of a newspaper by a person employed in the Post Office and replacing it in its envelope does not constitute an offence under*

article sent by post *Per KEMP and GLOVER JJ—*
There must be a fraudulent intention in the act of the accused before he can be convicted under s 48
QUEEN v PANDA LALL MOOKERJEE

[19 W R, Cr, 4

403—The accused being in the employ of Government in the Post Office Department while assist-

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—concluded

to the addressees he was not guilty of the offence of that section stealing and letters within the meaning of that section and of the offence of theft and of attempt to commit dishonest misappropriation of property within the meaning of the Penal Code *QUEEN EMPRESS v VENKATASAMI*
[1 L R, 14 Mad, 229

POSTPONE PETITION

See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE 1882 ss 257
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[1 L R, 1 Mad, 387

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See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—POTTAHS

— Construction of—

See CASES UNDER ENHANCEMENT OF RENT—
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[1 L R, 19 Mad, 324

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[1 L R, 20 Mad, 158

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I. L. R., 18 Bom., 1

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY.See PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—PROBATE
AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

[I. L. R., 16 Cal., 770

I. L. R., 22 Cal., 491

I. L. R., 21 Mad., 492

See STAMP ACT, 1879, SEC. 1, ART. 50.

[I. L. R., 9 Mad., 146, 358

I. L. R., 15 Mad., 398

1. — Construction of power —
Power to sell or mortgage ship.—In construing power-of-attorney, the special purpose for which the power is given is first to be regarded, and the most general words following the declaration of that special purpose will be construed to be merely all such powers as are needed for its effectuation. Where the owner of a ship by power-of-attorney constituted the master his agent, and authorized him to raise or borrow upon the ship's papers such sums of money as he should deem necessary for the repair of the ship, "and to act in the premises as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as I might or could do if personally present." In a suit for the amount of a mortgage-bond upon the ship executed by the master, — *Held* that the master had no authority to sell or mortgage the ship. *JUDAH v. ADDI RAJA QUEEN BIBI* 2 Mad., 177

2. — — — — — *Power to refer to arbitration.*—*T*, having frequent occasion to prosecute and defend suits in different Courts and being unable to give his personal attention to them, executed a power of attorney in *S*'s favour, whereby he authorized *S* to watch the cases on his behalf, to appoint any pleader or mooktear, to receive, after giving a receipt for the same, any money deposited for, and due to, him from the Courts, to act on his behalf in cases of dakhil kharij, and obtain the entry of his name after getting the names of other persons expunged, to purchase villages with the money due under decrees, to file on his behalf receipts, acquittances, raji namahs, and other documents, and to get back deeds and decrees and give receipts and acquittances. *Held* that the terms of the power-of-attorney did not authorize *S* to refer questions to arbitration. *THAKOOR PERSHAD v. KALKA PERSHAD* 6 N. W., 210

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY—continued.

3. — — — — — *Power to sue given to an agent, Extent of.*—*Vakil, Reasonable remuneration to, under such power.*—A mere power to sue does not authorize an agent to do more than employ a vakil on the terms of paying him a reasonable remuneration. *KESHAY BARUJI v. NARAYAN SHAMRAY* [I. L. R., 10 Bom., 18

4. — — — — — *Authority to enter into special agreement with vakil.*—*Agreement to remunerate according to proportion recovered.*—The defendant, on behalf of her minor son, gave to *S M* a power-of-attorney by which she authorized *S M*, "for her and in her name and on her behalf to appear in or sue or defend . . . any suit, appeal, or special appeal, . . . and to act in all such proceedings in any way in which she might, if present, be permitted or called on to act." *Held* that the above power did not authorize *S M* to enter into a special agreement with a vakil, under which the vakil (in an appeal which he was employed to conduct for the defendant on behalf of her minor son) was to receive for his services a minimum reward of Rs. 100, and, in cases of success, a reward proportional to the amount awarded by the Appellate Court. *RAY SAHEB V. N. MANDLIK v. KAMALJAHAT SAHEB NIMBALGAR* 10 Bom., 28

5. — — — — — *Power to execute bond.*—Under a power-of-attorney executed by twenty proprietors of a joint estate, empowering their general manager to raise loans for the purposes of the estate upon bonds, and to sign their names or his name on their behalf, and to pledge the whole or any part of the estate by such bonds, the attorney executed a bond on behalf of three of the proprietors. *Held* that under the power-of-attorney the manager was not authorized to execute a bond on behalf of any one or more of the proprietors making him or them responsible for the whole money borrowed to the exclusion of the rest. *Held*, further, that in a suit upon a bond so executed, the plaintiffs were not entitled to rely upon the general power which the manager might have, as the manager's authority must be considered as strictly confined to the terms of the power-of-attorney. *BUDHI SINGH DUDHURIA v. DENENDRA NATH SANGUL* 11 C. L. R., 323

6. — — — — — *Mooktearnama.*—*Execution of bond to secure barred debt.*—*Contract Act, s. 25.*—A mooktearnama empowering the mooktear to execute bonds in lieu of former debts does not authorize the mooktear to execute a bond to secure a debt already barred by limitation. Where, however, a suit is brought upon a bond executed to secure a former debt, it must be shown by the person alleging it that such debt was barred. *HUBLAL SIKUL v. RAM GORI DEX ROY* 11 C. L. R., 581

7. — — — — — *Mooktearnama.*—*Authority of agent.*—*Power to make gift.*—A mooktearnama merely gave the mooktear power to grant ticea ijara leases and, when advisable, to sell, mortgage, and make gift of the whole or portion of the property of the principal. *Held* that the mooktear had no power to create a permanent tenure. The power of making a gift given by the mooktearnama

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY—continued.

authorized the mooktear formally to execute a deed of gift only when the disposing power had been exercised by the principal **TEENUNNESSA v. KANTZ PATIMA** 13 C. L. R., 247

8. *Power to dispose of property—Authority to pledge*—A power of attorney authorized the holder "to dispose" of certain property in any way he thought fit. *Held* that the holder of such power had no authority to mortgage the property. A power of attorney must be construed strictly. **MAZUKHAND BIN GYANMAL v. SHAN MOGHAN VARDRAJ**

[I. L. R., 14 Bom, 590]

9. *Power to "sell, endorse, and assign" negotiable securities*—The payee of promissory notes of the East India Company,

bearer. The agents, in their character of private bankers, borrowed money of the Bank of Bengal, offering as security, these promissory notes. The Bank made the advance, and the agents endorsed the notes, such endorsement purporting to be as attorney for their principal, and deposited them with the Bank, by way of collateral security for their personal liability, at the same time authorizing the Bank, in default of payment, to sell the notes in

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY—continued.

and sold notes, agreeing to sell by order and on account of *N & Co* to the defendant, twenty-five Muir Mill Cotton shares, and agreeing to buy, by order and for account of *N & Co*, from the defendant, twenty five Muir Mill Cotton shares in three months' time at an advanced rate, the bought and sold notes bearing the same date and being one transaction. The transfer deeds were signed by a partner in the firm of *N & Co* as attorney for the plaintiff, and *N & Co* received the purchase money of the shares. Previous to the time fixed for the sale of twenty-five Muir Mill Cotton shares by the defendant to *N & Co*, the latter became insolvent. The plaintiff then brought a suit to recover the shares from the defendant. *Held* by **GARTIN, C.J.**, that the transaction between *N & Co* and the defendant was not justified by the power of attorney the contract not having been entered into "for and on behalf and in the name of the plaintiff" within the meaning of the power and that the transaction was either an actual loan or a transaction in the nature of a loan for the purpose of raising money. *Per* **WILSON, J.**, that the defendant took no title to the shares for two reasons: (i) because a power to sell is only a power to sell in the ordinary course of business, i.e., for a money price, (ii) because it was the duty of the defendant seeing that the shares were sold to him under a power, to see that he paid the price to the plaintiff or his attorney. **JUNNA DOSS v. ECKFORD** I. L. R., 8 Cal., 1

12. *Meaning of the word "negotiate" with reference to Government*

other things, certain Government securities standing in his name *B* pledged the securities for an advance of ₹19,000, and at the same time executed a promissory note for the amount of the loan, the promissory note being signed "*B*, as attorney for *W*". In a suit by *W* to recover the Government security, *Held* in the Court below that the power of attorney was sufficiently wide to cover the transaction, that the transaction was a fraud on the part of *B*, but that the transferee (the defendant) had no notice of the fraud, and therefore the plaintiff was not entitled to succeed. *Held* on appeal *per* **WHITE, J.**—(i) That the words of the power were to be read disjunctively, and the powers conveyed by the words were to be treated as joint and several, (ii) that even supposing the word "negotiable" to be applicable to transactions with Government securities (which was doubtful) and that such Government securities stood in the same position as ordinary commercial notes,

being irrecoverable from *W*, because unauthorized, the defendant could not return the Government securities which were deposited as security for the loan, he not having taken the precaution to ascertain

the amount of their loan. *Held* that the endorsement of the notes by the agents of the payee to the Bank was within the scope of the authority given to them by the power of attorney, and that the payee could not recover in detinue against the Bank. The rule laid down in the case of *Gill v. Cubitt*, 3 B. & C., 46th, and *Down v. Halling*, 4 B. & C., 330, that the negligence of a party taking a negotiable instrument fixes him with the defective title of the party passing it, observed upon, and those cases declared to be no longer law. **BANK OF BENGALE: MACLEOD** 5 Moore's I. A., 1

BANK OF BENGALE: FAGAN 5 Moore's I. A., 27

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simple money bond to one of the donor's creditors, for payment of the sum due and interest. *Held* that the act was *extra vires*, and did not bind the donor. **POORNA CHUNDER SEN v. PRUSUNO COOMAR DASS**

[I. L. R., 7 Cal., 253; 8 C. L. R., 433]

11. *Principal and agent—"Purchase, sell, endorse, and transfer"—Meaning of "Power to sell."*—*N & Co* having a joint and several power of attorney from the plaintiff authorizing them "to purchase sell, endorse, and transfer for the plaintiff, and in the plaintiff's name and on the plaintiff's behalf," all shares standing in his name in the books of any public company or society, entered into a contract embodied in bought

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY—continued.

whether *B* had authority to enter into that transaction. *Per* GARTH, C.J.—That although, on the authority of *The Bank of Bengal v. Fagan*, 5 Moore's I. A., 27, a power to negotiate Government securities would authorize the negotiation of Government securities by way of pledge, yet *W* was entitled to a decree, on the ground that *A* and *B* had no power, under the power-of-attorney, to borrow money in the name of *W*; and that therefore the defendant was not entitled to retain the security given for the advance (*viz.*, the Government promissory note). *WATSON v. JONMENJOY COONDoo*. I. L. R., 8 Calc., 934

On appeal to the Privy Council,—*Held* that, with regard to the general objects of the power, *B* had under it no authority to pledge, and that the lender of the money acquired no title to the note as against *W*. The power-of-attorney was not in the same form as that in the *Bank of Bengal v. Macleod*, 5 Moore's I. A., 1. and *Bank of Bengal v. Fagan*, 5 Moore's I. A., 27, not containing, in express words, power to indorse. Had it done so, the question would have been whether there was anything to prevent it from being a power, in the discretion of the donee of it, to indorse the note, and convert it into one payable to bearer, whenever he thought fit to do so, for any purpose. It was not laid down in the judgment in those cases that the words used in a power-of-attorney, to express its objects, are always to be construed disjunctively, though they may be so construed; and there is no reason why a rule of construction, intended to aid in arriving at the meaning of the parties, should not be applied in construing a power-of-attorney as much as any other document. *JONMENJOY COONDoo v. WATSON*

[I. L. R., 10 Calc., 901

13. ————— *Principal and agent—Bank manager acting as private agent—Transaction for benefit of Bank—A*, being in uncontrolled management of the National Bank in Calcutta and purporting to act under a power-of-attorney intended to be given to him in his private capacity, but addressed to him as "acting manager of the National Bank" by *B*, a constituent of the Bank, without drawing any cheque on *B*'s account and simply by means of transferring in the books of the Bank Rs15,000 from *B*'s deposit account with the Bank to the account of one *C* who was indebted to the National Bank, purported to make an advance of Rs15,000 from *B* to *C*, whereas, in fact, the real transaction amounted only to transferring the liability of *C* to that extent from the Bank to *B*. *Held* that, so far as this transaction was concerned, *A* could not divest himself of his character of Bank manager, and that, acting as the agent of both parties, he acted to the prejudice of *B* and to the advantage of the Bank, and that there was, in fact, a breach of his duty to *B* to which the Bank was a party. *Held* also that *A* was not able under the power-of-attorney to bind *B* by consenting to any dealings by the Bank or *C* with goods in the Bank's godowns which would prejudice *B*. *BEER v. NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA*

[19 W. R., 67

14. ————— *Stamp—Operation of power confined to British India—Stamp Act*

POWER-OF-ATTORNEY—concluded.

(*Id* of 1879), s. 5.—It is not necessary for the Courts in India to consider whether a power-of-attorney issued in England, but which is intended to operate in British India, complies with the fiscal requirements of the stamp laws in England. It is sufficient if such power-of-attorney is stamped according to the stamp laws of British India. *Bristow v. Sequenville*, 5 Ex., 275, and *James v. Catherwood*, 3 D. & R., 190, followed. *Clegg v. Levy*, 3 Camp., 166, not followed. *Semble*—If such a power-of-attorney was intended to operate in England, as well as in British India, it would not be invalid, so far as it was intended to operate in British India, because the requirements of the stamp laws in England had not been fulfilled. It would be sufficient if it complied with the requirements of the Indian law. *IN THE GOODS OF MCADAM*

[I. L. R., 23 Calc., 187

POWER OF SALE.

See MORTGAGE—CONSTRUCTION OF MORTGAGES . I. L. R., 16 Bom., 303
[I. L. R., 13 All., 28
I. L. R., 17 Bom., 425
I. L. R., 20 Bom., 296
I. L. R., 21 All., 4

See MORTGAGE—POWER OF SALE.

See STAMP ACT, 1879, SCH. I, ART. 44.
[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 241

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1 CIVIL CASES

granted an adjournment on the terms that the plaintiff should bear the whole costs of the hearing
SHAKES v SAVAGE I L R, 7 Calc, 177

2 ——— Admiralty Court—Consolidation of salvage claims—Civil Procedure Code

promoveants for salvage services rendered by them—*Held* (following the more recent English practice) that the claims should not be consolidated against the will of the promoveants but should be heard one after the other successively subject however to one set only of costs being allowed to them in the event of the Court finding at the hearing that the application for consolidation was resisted without sufficient grounds. In such a case (as there is no procedure for such an application prescribed by the Rules and Regulations made in pursuance of 2 and 3 Will IV c 51, nor any procedure for consolidation in the Civil Procedure Code) the practice of the Court of Admiralty in England ought to be followed so far as such practice can be applied to this country by analogy IN THE MATTER OF THE BRITISH SAILING SHIP FALLS OF ETRICK THE CHUSAN v FALLS OF ETRICK [L L R., 22 Calc, 511]

3 ——— Application for consolidation of salvage claims—Application for

PRACTICE—continued.**1. CIVIL CASES—continued.**

commission to take evidence before written statements are filed.—On an application by the impugnant for the consolidation of two separate salvage claims made by two different promotents for salvage services rendered by them and for the issue of a commission to examine the witness of the impugnement *de bene esse*.—*Held* that it is within the discretion of the High Court to consolidate the actions without regard to the consent of the parties, each of the promotents being allowed to appear separately through their own attorney and counsel. *Held* further that, though no written statements had yet been filed, the application for consolidation and for a commission to examine *de bene esse* was not premature. *In re the "Falls of Eltrick,"* I. L. R., 22 Cal., 511, referred to. *The "Strathgarry,"* (1895) L. R., P. D., 261, followed. *IN THE MATTER OF THE "DRACHENFELS,"* RETRIEVER v. DRACHENFELS

[3 C. W. N., 67]

4. ——— Affidavits—Entitling affidavits.

—In showing cause against a rule nisi for a mandamus in proceedings under the Calcutta Municipal Act to obtain compensation from the Justices, the affidavits should be simply entitled "In the High Court." The affidavits, though wrongly entitled, were admitted. *JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR CALCUTTA v. ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY* 8 B. L. R., 438; 17 W. R., 364

5. ——— Affidavit on application to take documents out of Court.

—An affidavit in support of an application for taking documents out of the custody of the Court for the purposes of another suit should state in what way they are material to that suit. *MOLLOY, MARSH & CO. v. PERTAB CHUNDER SINGH*

[1 Ind Jur., N. S., 283]

6. ——— Affidavit on showing cause against motion or petition.

—An affidavit intended to be used to oppose or show cause against a motion or petition is filed in time, if filed, on or before the sitting of the Court, on the day that cause is in fact shown, although not filed before the sitting of the Court on the day for which notice was given. *IN RE HURBUCK CHUND GOLICHA*

[I. L. R., 5 Cal., 605; 6 C. L. R., 382]

7. ——— Affidavits on motion Affidavits filed after adjournment for convenience of counsel.

—The Court refused, without the consent of the other side, to allow an affidavit in support of a motion to be read, which had been filed after an adjournment granted for convenience of counsel. *COURJON v. COURJON*

[9 B. L. R., Ap., 10]

NEERUNJUN MOOKERJEE v. OOPENDRO NARAIN DEB 10 B. L. R., 57

8. ——— Act XVIII of 1863—Verification of affidavit.

—When an individual, who is unable to read and write, presents himself to affirm solemnly or make oath to the truth of an affidavit, it will be sufficient, in order to meet the requirements of s. 9, Act XVIII of 1863, in obtaining his verification, to allow him to affix his "mark" in

PRACTICE—continued.**1. CIVIL CASES—continued.**

lieu of his "signature," and, in affirming or swearing him, to vary the usual words by saying "mark instead of signature," in lieu of "signature." *ANONYMOUS* 8 W. R., 357

9. ——— Use of affidavits in motions—Rule to show cause.—The practice is in motion to stay execution, and others, to put in a verified petition or affidavit, the costs of which is allowed in taxation; but where a rule to show cause had been obtained on the facts set out in the plaint, *WHITE, J.*, declined to refuse the hearing of the rule simply because no verified petition or affidavit had been filed. *KRISTO MONINEY DOSSEE v. KALLY PROSONNO GHOSE*

[I. L. R., 6 Cal., 485; 8 C. L. R., 43]

10. ——— Non-production of affidavit—Withdrawal of suit.

—The plaintiff's attorney being under the misapprehension that one of the plaintiffs, who was a material witness, was in Bombay, when in fact he was in England, and an application to consent to a commission had been made to the defendant's attorney, and refused on the eve of the hearing, an application was made to the Judge in Chambers on the morning of the day fixed for the hearing, and supported by an affidavit, for the issuing of a commission and for an adjournment of the suit; and the Judge declining to make an order in Chambers, the application was renewed in Court, when the Judge refused to take notice of what occurred before himself in Chambers, and made note that the application for a commission was made upon no affidavit; and as the affidavit (presented in Chambers), having been sent to the office of the plaintiff's attorneys for a copy to be made and served upon the defendant, was not then in Court, the application for a commission and to adjourn the hearing was refused, and plaintiff's counsel not being instructed to proceed with the hearing, and leave to withdraw the suit having been also refused, the suit was dismissed. *Held* that the Judge was wrong in refusing to postpone the case for the production of the affidavit in Court, and that there was no legal ground whatever for the refusal to withdraw the suit, which was accordingly restored to its place in the list and remanded in order to be tried. *DADABHAI NAOROJI & Co. v. SORABJI COWASJI*

[3 Bom., O. C., 55]

11. ——— Application for decree on terms of agreement to compromise suit—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 375.

—After the hearing of the suit had begun, the plaintiffs and defendants came to an agreement by which they settled all the matters in dispute between them in the suit. The agreement was in writing, and dealt in one clause with the dispute, the subject-matter of the suit, and in a second clause, with another dispute of long standing between the parties, with which the suit had nothing to do. The plaintiffs subsequently objecting to consent to a decree being taken in terms of the first clause of the agreement, the defendants took out a rule nisi, calling on the plaintiffs to show cause why the agreement should not be recorded in Court and why the Court

PRACTICE—continued

1 CIVIL CASES—continued.

should not pass a decree in accordance therewith.

be gone into. *Held* that, in the circumstances of the case, no definite procedure having been enjoined by the Code, the matter might properly be decided on affidavits. **BUTTONSRY LALJI & POORINAI**
[I. L. R., 7 Bom., 304]

12. ———— *Appeal—Appeal against a co-plaintiff—Consent of parties*—By consent of parties, the High Court allowed an appeal by one plaintiff against another plaintiff, and adjudicated upon their rights. **BRAGIRTHINAI & BAYA**
[I. L. R., 5 Bom., 284]

13. ———— *Appeal by one plaintiff against another—Rival claimants put on the record as representatives of deceased plaintiff*—In a suit for redemption one of the plaintiffs died *A*, the adopted son, and *B*, the daughter, made separate applications under s. 365 of the Civil Procedure Code to be placed on the record. The Judge ordered them both to be put on the record and pro-

the Judge had no power under s. 367 of the Code to admit on the record both rival claimants as legal representatives or adjudicate by his decree between their rival claims, and that the Appellate Court ought not to have allowed one plaintiff to appeal against another or to have decided the rights of different plaintiffs *inter se*. **VITHU & BHIMA**
[I. L. R., 15 Bom., 145]

14. ———— *Appeal between co-defendants—Right of appeal*—Where a Subordinate Judge dealt with a case at the hearing as raising not only a question between the plaintiff and defendants, but also as between the defendants,—*Held* that one of the defendants could appeal against the decree as between himself and the other defendants. **Gudadhar Banerjee v. Mun Mohun Das**, 7 Cal. W. R., 366, and **Atma Ram v. Balkrishen**, I. L. R., 5 All., 266, distinguished. **SOTRU PADMANABH RANGAPPA & NARAYANAO DIN VITHALRAO**
I. L. R., 18 Bom., 520

15. ———— *Respondent not appearing in lower Court—Right of appeal*.—An

PRACTICE—continued.

1. CIVIL CASES—continued.

have appealed within the proper time if the other side had not done so. **GOUR HARI SANYAL & PREM NATH SANYAL**
[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 738; 12 C. L. R., 395]

17. ———— *Decis on showing grounds of judgment appealed from*—The copy of a decision to which reference is made by the lower Appellate Court for the grounds on which an appeal is disposed of is not necessary at the time of filing a special appeal. **ANONYMOUS**
[1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 50]

18. ———— *Pledgers Certifying grounds of appeal*—Pledgers should see that the grounds of appeal they certify to are full and need no addition. **RAM KRISHN DEB & RAJ CHUN DEB SUDHAN**
11 W. R., 246

19. ———— *Certificate of*
—Where a
himself a
certify his
own grounds of appeal. **THAKOOR DASS MOOKERJEE & AMBER MUNDUL**
14 W. R., 188

p. 110 either an affidavit of some person who heard the point raised, or a copy of the petition to the Judge drawing attention to the omission, with his orders thereon. **UTSOOF ALI CHOWDHRY & FIZOON-ISSA KHATOON CHOWDHRY**
15 W. R., 286

21. ———— *Grounds of appeal argued not in memorandum of appeal*—Although, as a rule, the Court will not permit grounds of appeal to be taken in argument which have not been taken in the memorandum of appeal yet where a decree comes before it, which is upon its very face illegal, the Court is bound to take up the point itself and rectify the mistake. **FORAN DOOKH CHUNDER & PARBUTTY DOSSEE**
[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 612; 1 C. L. R., 404]

22. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 558—Application to restore an appeal dismissed ex parte—Evidence—Practice*—

to restore an appeal for default of produce all his petition before the Court do so and be allowed to supplement such evidence in a Court of Appeal on appeal from the order dismissing his application. **Hari Das Mukerji v. Radha Kishen Das**, *Weekly Notes (All.)*, 1890, 196, followed. **MUZAFFAR ALI KHAN & KEDAR NATH**
I. L. R., 20 All., 286

For ———— I. L. R., 3 Calc., 228

18. ———— *Right of respondent, who has filed cross-objections to a appeal, where appellant withdraws his appeal*.—No leave to appeal

PRACTICE—continued.

1. CIVIL CASES—continued.

23. ———— *Arguments on appeal under Letters Patent, High Court, North-Western Provinces, cl. 10—Points on which appellants may be heard.*—In appeals under the Letters Patent, s. 10, an appellant is not entitled to be heard on points which he has not raised before the Judge against whose decree he is appealing. *BRIJ BHUKHAN v. DURGA DAS* . . . **I. L. R., 20 All., 258**

24. ———— *Rules of Court, 30th November 1889—Memorandum of appeal, Misdescription in—Appeal described as "first appeal from order" instead of "first appeal from decree."*—It is not a fatal objection to an appeal that the same is described in the memorandum as "First appeal from Order," being in reality a first appeal from a decree, it not being shown that the respondent was in any way prejudiced by such misdescription, or that by reason thereof an insufficient stamp was placed on the memorandum. *Kedar Nath v. Lalji Sahai, I. L. R., 12 All., 61*, quoad this point, distinguished. *SANT LAL v. SRI KISHEN* **[I. L. R., 14 All., 221]**

25. ———— *Necessity for copy of decree appealed against accompanying a memorandum of appeal—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 541.*—A memorandum of appeal is not a good memorandum of appeal in law unless it is accompanied by a copy of the decree appealed against. *Gulab Devi v. Sankar Lal, Weekly Notes, All. (1892), 47*, followed. *CHAMELA KUAR v. AMIR KHAN* . . . **I. L. R., 16 All., 77**

26. ———— *Appeal, Hearing of, when records have been accidentally destroyed—New trial, Right of.*—Where, in the interval between the original hearing of a case and the appeal, the record or the greater part of it was destroyed in an earthquake, and the Appellate Court set aside the judgment of the first Court and directed the suit to be tried *de novo*,—*Held* that the mere fact that the record was accidentally destroyed cannot give the appellant a right of re-trial of the original suit, and that it is open to the Court of Appeal to try the case upon any materials proved to have been used at the hearing of the first Court, and it is for the appellant to put those materials before the Court. *HAR KUMAR PAL CHOWDRY v. ASIATULLAH* **[3 C. W. N., 150]**

27. ———— *Application after refusal—Making application to another Judge, after refusal by one Judge to make it.*—It is irregular, when an application has been made to one Judge of the High Court and refused, that the same application should be made to another Judge without stating the facts of the former refusal. *VITHELINGA MUDELLY v. CUNDASAWMY MUDELLY* . . . **8 Mad., 21**

28. ———— *Application to another Judge after refusal of application by one Judge of High Court—Review—Appeal.*—If an interlocutory order is wrongly refused by one Judge, the proper course is to apply for a review or to appeal from it, not to seek to obtain the order by resorting to another Judge, even though arguments should

PRACTICE—continued.

1. CIVIL CASES—continued.

then be forthcoming which were not put before the first Judge. *MOTIVAHU v. PHENVAHU*

[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 511]

29. ———— *Application by person not party to suit—Lessors—Receiver.*—Case in which persons not parties to a suit in which a receiver had been appointed were permitted to apply, by motion or notice in the suit, for the purpose of establishing their rights to obtain an order directing the receiver to make over to them certain properties of which he was holding possession after expiry of the lease under which those properties had been held by him, and which had been granted to his predecessor in title by certain persons through whom the applicants claimed as representatives. *Neate v. Pink, 15 Sim, 450*, as explained by *FRY, J.*, in *Brocklebank v. East London Railway Company, L. R., 12 Ch. D., 539*, referred to. *MAHOMED MEDHI GALISTANA v. ZOHARBA BEGUM*

[I. L. R., 17 Calc., 265]

30. ———— *Cause list—Transfer of case from undefended to defended board—Costs.*—A case entered on the undefended board can only be transferred to the defended board on payment of the costs of the adjournment, if any, thereby occasioned. *BINDOMADHUB MITTER v. WOOMESH CHUNDER PAUL* . . . **2 Hyde, 86**

BHOYRUB CHUNDER DOSS v. CHUNDI CHURN MITTER . . . **Bourke, O. C., 238**

31. ———— *Setting down case in general cause list—Entering appearance.*—The Court has power to order a case to be set down at once in the general cause list, if the defendant enters appearance by his attorney before the time for appearance fixed in the summons has expired. When a defendant so appears, the Registrar ought so to set down the case as a matter of course, or at least ask the Judge in Chambers whether he should do so or not. *CUMMING v. GREEN*

[4 B. L. R., Ap., 75]

32. ———— *Cases to be entered in the list of suits for liquidated claims—Rules 281 and 284 of the Calcutta High Court, Original Jurisdiction—Removal of cases improperly entered in that list—Ordinary mortgage suit—Notice of transfer of case.*—*Held* that the practice of the Court having been for many years to place ordinary mortgage suits on the list of suits for liquidated claims in the view that the incidental relief sought in such suits did not prevent them from being regarded as suits in which the claim was in substance a claim only for a liquidated demand in money, the practice should be adhered to. *Held* also that, when a suit is transferred from the general list of causes (at the instance of the plaintiff), it is desirable that this should be done on notice to the defendant, so that he may not be taken by surprise. *BENODE LALL ROY v. BUSSUNTO KUMARI DEBI*

[I. L. R., 27 Calc., 355]

33. ———— *Certificate of sale—Unregistered certificate of sale—Fresh certificate of sale.*—

PRACTICE—continued.**I CIVIL CASES—continued.**

On 10th July 1883 the applicant bought at a Court sale a portion of a house for Rs35, and on confirmation of the sale on the 10th October 1883 obtained the sale certificate, which, however, he did not register. On attempting to obtain possession, the applicant was obstructed. He applied for removal of the obstruction to the Subordinate Judge, and submitted with his application the unregistered certificate. The Subordinate Judge rejected the application on the ground that the certificate

3. rectifying the fact of the sale and the date thereof, should be given to the applicant, the original certificate being returned. **IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF LAKSHMAN** I L R, 9 Bom, 472

34. ———— *Grant of fresh certificate of sale to auction-purchaser while one al-*

which he has incurred by reason of the certificate being insufficiently stamped. **NANDRAM MOTIRAM v KACHA BHAI** I L R, 9 Bom, 526

35. ———— *Commission—Commission to examine witnesses—Non attendance of witnesses—*

before him,—*Held* that the commissioner should return the commission to the High Court. The High Court may then send the commission to a Civil Court, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the witnesses to be examined reside. **MAHOMED ALI v WAZID ALI** I L R, 23 Cal, 404

36. ———— *Commissioner for taking accounts—Certificate of, Power to grant—Modes of taking accounts—The general nature of a certificate or report—whether general or separate—by the commissioner for in the case of suit of all the of reference, or, in the case of a separate certificate*

the decree or order of reference that stated or settled accounts are not to be disturbed, should not be taken without regard to any previous accounts stated or

PRACTICE—continued**I CIVIL CASES—continued**

settled between the parties **RUSTOMJI BURJORJI v KESROWJI NAIK** I L R, 3 Bom, 161

37. ———— *Report of Com*

missioner for taking accounts, the right practice is to move on a memorandum of objections filed on the Prothonotary's office, and upon the evidence taken by, and the proceedings before, the commissioner, and not on affidavits made for the purpose of the motion. In such a motion affidavits should only be filed (a) when ordered by the Court, if it desire fresh evidence, or (b) by special leave of the Court for the purpose of advancing a fact which does not appear on the face of the proceedings before the commissioner. **SUMAR AHMED v ISMAIL HAJI HABIB** [I L R, 1 Bom, 158]

38. ———— *Notice to vary final report—Limitation—Rule of Court, Ch 6, cl 6 (ed 1867)—Held* that under the rule, which requires that a notice to vary the report of the com-

to extend the time for making such motion. **HOBASHJI CURSETJI ASHVEENER v BOMANJI CURSETJI ASHVEENER** I L R, 9 Bom, 250

39. ———— *Commissioner's report, Application to vary time for—Extension of time—High Court Rules, Ch VI, Rule 6—A party desiring to move to vary a report made by the commissioner must not only file his exceptions to such report, but must also make his motion to vary it within twenty days after the filing of the report, or if the Judge or the Court have allowed him further time for such application, then within the further time so allowed.* **NAROTTAM VIZRHOORANDAS v HARICHAND RAMCHAND** I L R, 13 Bom, 368

40. ———— *Disobedience of order made by commissioner for taking accounts—Attachment, Issue of—An attachment will issue to compel a party to a suit to obey an order made by the commissioner for taking accounts upon the certificate of the commissioner that such order has been made and disobeyed, without, in the first instance, making such order a rule of Court.* **DHURANDHAR DAS SAKHARAM v BHAI GOVIND** 10 Bom, 4

41. ———— *Consent decree—Civil Procedure Code 1877 s 375—According to the practice*

[5 C L R, 464]

42. ———— *Mode of consent. The practice of the High Court at Calcutta in its original side in the case of decrees by consent is to require the defendant in person or some one instructed by him, to appear in Court to consent.* **SAUNDERS v ROMANATH PAUL** 11 Ind Jur, N S, 395

PRACTICE—continued.

1. CIVIL CASES—continued.

43. ———— *Setting aside consent decree—Motion—Separate suit—Allegation of fraud—Affidavits.*—A consent decree cannot be set aside on motion on the ground that it was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation. A separate suit must be brought for that purpose. Charges of fraud cannot properly be tried upon affidavits. *Gilbert v. Eade & Co., L. R., 9 C. D., 239; Huddersfield Banking Company v. Lister & Son, 11 C. D., 273; and Adams v. Walling, 1 C. D., 673, applied.* POORCOMARY DASI v. WOODROW CHUNDER BHAWAN [I. L. R., 25 Cal., 640]

44. ———— *Costs—Partition-proceedings—Form of order for costs—Order for execution on non-payment.*—Where one of the parties to a partition-suit bears all the costs of the proceedings subsequent to decree, and the other parties make default in payment to him of the respective shares of the costs, he is not entitled to include in his order against them for payment an order for execution. He must first obtain an order for payment, and, if payment be not obtained, application for execution may be made. BHOGOLALL SEN v. MOHENDRO NATH SEN [I. L. R., 18 Cal., 109]

45. ———— *Counsel—Hearing counsel—Hearing of preliminary issue.*—Two counsels for the same party may be heard in argument of a preliminary issue. FARMADAI v. AISHABAI [I. L. R., 12 Bom., 454]

46. ———— *Counsel's fees—Costs—Attorney and client—Taxation—Refreshers to counsel—Rules of Court, 707, 708.*—Refreshers are not, as a general rule, to be allowed on motion heard by affidavit; but the Court hearing the motion can, in its discretion, and if applied to for the purpose, give special directions allowing costs as on the hearing of a case. In the absence of such special directions, refreshers should not be allowed. GARDEN REACH SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY v. EMPRESS OF INDIA COTTON MILLS COMPANY [I. L. R., 12 Cal., 551]

47. ———— *Court-fees—Remission of process fees—Rules of High Court, Calcutta, Ch. XIV—Process fees—Remission of fees in analogous appeals by the same appellants.*—Where twenty-nine appeals were presented by certain appellants, and an application was made for remission of process fees, and that only 5 sets of process fees instead of twenty-nine should be charged under Ch. XIV of the Rules of High Court, on the ground that the appeals were analogous and on behalf of the same appellants, the Court (GHOSE and RAMPINI, JJ.) refused the application. *Held* by RAMPINI, J., that the High Court has no power to grant the remission, and that the fees prescribed by the rules must be levied. IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF STOOD [I. L. R., 26 Cal., 124]

3 C. W. N., 82

48. ———— *Courts of Justice—Object of Courts of Justice—Shortening litigation.*—The object of Courts of Justice, under the Code of Civil

PRACTICE—continued.

1. CIVIL CASES—continued.

Procedure, is, if possible, to decide at one and the same time all questions which can justly be so decided, and not to assist in unnecessarily prolonging litigation. PUDAY SHEDDEN v. OZERODDREN [7 W. R., 87]

49. ———— *Damages, Assessment of—High Court, Original Side.*—Practice of Original Side as to assessing the amount of damages discussed. MANIHAN v. BHAI MANIHAN 4 B. L. R., Ap., 68

50. ———— *Execution of decree, Application for—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 213.*—An application for execution of a decree need not be accompanied with either the original decree or a copy. GUNJA GORIND GOPTOO v. MAKHUN LALL HATTER [9 W. R., 362]

KHATTEN MOHEN CHUTTORADHYA v. ISSUR CHUNDER SETHIA 11 W. R., 271

MODHOO DOSLA v. NOBIN CHUNDER ROY [16 W. R., 25]

51. ———— *Copy of judgment.*—A Court, in executing a decree in a case which has been appealed to the Privy Council, should not receive a mere copy of the printed judgment of the Privy Council as if it were a decree. JOY NARAIN GHOSH v. GOLECK CHUNDER MYTEL [20 W. R., 444]

52. ———— *Execution of deed—Motion to compel execution by infant of conveyance of land.*—Motion to compel the execution, by an infant, of a conveyance of land, refused on the ground that such an order on such motion was virtually a decree for specific performance. MONOMATHONATH DAY v. AVANOOTOSH DAY Cor., 8

53. ———— *Extraordinary jurisdiction of High Court, Application in Copies of orders of lower Courts.*—All applications to the High Court, in the exercise of its extraordinary civil jurisdiction, should be accompanied by a copy of the orders of the lower Courts made in respect of the matter of such application, and should be presented within the time allowed for the presentation of special appeals. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF NAGAPPA BIN HULAPPA 5 Bom., A. C., 215

54. ———— *Fund in Court—Costs—Attorney's lien—Lien—Attaching creditor—Fund in Court attached.*—A sum of money had been paid into Court as admittedly due to the plaintiff in a certain suit; the plaintiff not having satisfied in full his attorney's taxed bill of costs, the attorney applied for payment out of the fund in Court; previously to this application, the fund had been attached by a third party. *Held* that the attorney was entitled to enforce his lien as against the attaching creditor for all costs incurred up to the date of attachment; that the attaching creditor was then entitled to be satisfied before the attorney could claim payment out of the balance in Court of any sum remaining due to him on account of his costs. SUPRAMANYAN SETTY v. HURRY PROO MUG I. L. R., 14 Cal., 374

PRACTICE—continued**1 CIVIL CASES—continued.**

55. — *Inspection and production of documents—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s 136—Non-compliance with order for production of documents—Defence struck out—* Where a defendant neglects to comply with an order for production and inspection, the Court will, although in the last resort, order his defence to be struck out. **ASSENOLLIA JOO v ARDOOL AZIZ**

[I L R., 9 Calc., 923

56. — *Failure to answer within the time limit—Dismissal of suit—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), Ch. X, ss. 121, 126, and 136* The question as to whether the Courts below have exercised a proper discretion in dismissing

Code is on special with the Procedure Code, and the Court orders such interrogatories to be answered within ten days under s. 126,

LALLA DABEE PERSHAD v SANTO PERSHAD

[I L R., 10 Calc., 505

to be confined to documents other than title deeds Where the title deeds are required by the plaintiff on

58. — *Discovery—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss 131, 134, and 136—*

to pass an order under s 136, unless the provisions of s 134 are strictly complied with. **DEAFI v RAM PERSHAD**

I L R., 14 Calc., 768

of certain account books as did not contain entries relating to the matters in question in the suit, and claimed the right to seal up such portions but did not

that this was not the proper mode of procedure, and that the plaintiff should have, under s 263,

PRACTICE—continued.**1. CIVIL CASES—continued**

Belchambers' Rules and Orders applied for production kind

by app. that the defendant do give inspection of his books of account to the plaintiff with liberty to the defendant to seal up such parts as by an affidavit to be made by him, do not relate to the matters in question in this suit. **HORENDIO NATH MUKERJEE v GIRINDRA KUMAR DUTT**

3 C. W. N., 495

80. — *Affidavit of documents—Sealing up immaterial parts—Sufficiency of affidavit* A plaintiff in his affidavit of documents

tion was refused. *Held* that, though technically the better way of raising the question would have been to take out a summons for production, the course taken by the defendant might, if preferred, be adopted, and that he was entitled to an order that the plaintiff should make a better and further affidavit showing what parts of the documents he claimed to seal up, and the grounds upon which the claim was based. **JADUB LOH SHAW v KANAI LOH SHAW**

[I L R., 20 Calc., 587

61. — *Affidavit of for further a*

Code, 1882, ss 129, 130, 134 135—When the affidavit of documents is not insufficient in its terms and does not fail to comply with the requirements of the Code, and a further affidavit of documents is demanded by a party alleging that his opponent has documents in his possession which he has failed to disclose in his affidavit of documents, the proper course for him is to apply on affidavit stating what documents ought to have been disclosed and that such documents are relevant to the issues. The proper time for making such application is at the hearing of the suit and not before. **AMARENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE v KALLY KISSEN TAGOOR**

2 C. W. N., 17

62. — *Inspection by agent of a party*—When under an order giving

that the agent will be a person standing in the posi-

[I L R., 25 Calc., 294

PRACTICE—continued.

1. CIVIL CASES—continued

63. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 59, 140—Modras High Court Rules, Nos. 39, 43, 44, and 47.*—A defendant is entitled, under the High Court Rules, to be furnished with a copy of documents sued on, which are deposited with the plaint. *MAHOMED ABDUL AZIZ v. SUBBA NAIDU*. I. L. R., 21 Mad., 490

64. ————— *Interrogatories—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 121—Ex-parte order for interrogatories.*—S. 121 of the Code of Civil Procedure contemplates (1) leave to interrogate, and (2) the service of the interrogatories through the Court. It is the duty of the Court under that section to determine whether the applicant should be allowed to interrogate the other side, but not to determine at that stage what questions the party interrogated should be compelled to answer. Where an *ex-parte* order is made in chambers giving leave to interrogate, the party ordered to answer has a right to come into Court to have the order set aside if the case is one in which interrogatories should not have been allowed. When an order for the administration of interrogatories is properly made, a party objecting to the interrogatories administered may, at his peril, omit to answer the interrogatories to which he objects; but the more prudent course is to file his affidavit in answer, stating in it his objections to answer such questions as he objects to. Where interrogatories are scandalous, or in any way an abuse of the process of the Court, the Court may interfere at any stage. The powers given to the Court by s. 136 should not be exercised except in extreme cases. *SHAM KISHORE MUNDLE v. SHOSHIBHOOSUN BISWAS* [I. L. R., 5 Calc., 707: 5 C. L. R., 509]

65. ————— *Discovery—Guardian ad litem—Party for purposes of discovery.* Where a guardian *ad litem* of a lunatic defendant was made a party defendant for purposes of discovery,—*Held* that the discovery was not intended to include the right to administer interrogatories to him. *WAGHJI THACKERSEY v. KHATAO ROWJI*. I. L. R., 10 Bom., 167

66. ————— *Cross-interrogatories.*—Where interrogatories have been administered for the examination of a witness by one party, and the other party delivers cross-interrogatories, the latter must, if he objects to any of the other party's questions, make his objections on the face of his cross-interrogatories, and such objections shall be argued at the hearing. *GOBIND CHUNDER ROY v. SIB NATH SHAW*. 5 C. L. R., 171

67. ————— *Evidence.*—A party at whose instance interrogatories have been administered must put in the answers as part of his evidence if he wishes to use them at the hearing. *GOSTO BEHARY PAL v. JOHUR LALL PAL* [I. L. R., 4 Calc., 836: 4 C. L. R., 164]

68. ————— *Refusal to answer—Particulars of damage—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 125, 127.*—The plaintiff alleged that the defendant bank improperly and

PRACTICE—continued.

1. CIVIL CASES—continued.

some Government promissory notes, which had been deposited as security for certain loans, and claimed a specified sum as damages or in the alternative a decree for an account. The defendant bank denied the alleged agreement, and asserted that the notes had been sold after due notice and on failure of the plaintiff to comply with the terms on which the loans were made. Interrogatories were administered for the examination of the plaintiff, and amongst them one in the following terms: "State how your estimate of damages to the amount of Rs. 1,30,000 mentioned in the eighth paragraph of the plaint is arrived at?" Upon the plaintiff declining to answer that interrogatory, the defendant bank applied on notice for an order under s. 127 of the Code of Civil Procedure requiring him to answer it fully. *Held* that the plaintiff was not bound to answer it. If, on the one hand, it was intended to elicit the principle on which the damages were estimated by the plaintiff, the defendant was not entitled to discovery on that point. If, on the other hand, it was sought to elicit an account of the transactions between the parties, it was unnecessary, as the transactions were within the knowledge of the defendant bank; and if it were not, then the enquiry was premature, as the question whether there had been any wrongful act committed and whether the plaintiff was entitled to any damages should be first determined. *NECKRAM DOBAY v. BANK OF BENGAL*. I. L. R., 14 Calc., 703

69. ————— *Leave to sue or defend—Leave to sue—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 19—Immovable property situate in different districts—Letters Patent, cl. 12—Plaint, Admission of.* Under s. 19 of the Civil Procedure Code, it is necessary to obtain the leave of the Court to sue in respect of immovable property situate partly within and partly without the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court. *NARAIN SINGH RAM LALL MOOKERJEE*. I. L. R., 3 Calc., 37

70. ————— *Leave to sue—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 30—Suit by creditor on behalf of others.*—A suit by one or more creditors on behalf of other creditors cannot be entertained without the leave of the Court being obtained for its institution. Such leave cannot be granted on the hearing. *ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION GOBIND LALL SEAL* [I. L. R., 9 Calc., 604: 13 C. L. R., 171]

71. ————— *Suit brought without leave—Costs.*—Where a suit was brought by one legatee on behalf of himself and others without leave of the Court, and the plaintiff was a minor by his next friend, the next friend was made to pay the costs of the suit. *GEEREBALLA DABEE v. DER KANT MOOKERJEE*. I. L. R., 11 Calc., 171

72. ————— *Leave to sue—Promissory note, Summary procedure on—Procedure Code, 1877, s. 533—Power to extend to defendant to come in and defend.*—The Court has power to extend the time within which a defendant, in a suit brought under Ch. X (summary procedure on negotiable instrument)

PRACTICE—continued.

1. CIVIL CASES—continued.

the Civil Procedure Code, can come in and obtain leave to defend therefore, in a suit in which it appeared that the defendant resided at Peshawar, the time for the defendant to obtain leave from the Court to appear and defend was extended to twenty eight days GROOM v WILSON. I. L. R., 3 Calc, 539

cause why the leave given should not be rescinded and the plaint taken off the file, *Ismat Hadjee Habbeeb v Mahomed Hadjee Joozab*, 13 B. L. R., 91, referred to. KESROWJI DAMODAR JAIRAM v LUCKNIDAS LADHA I. L. R., 13 Bom, 404

74. ——— Motions—Hearing two counsel.

DREE DASSEN

[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 609: 6 W. R., Mis., 114

75. ——— Taking further evidence on hearing of motions—Oral evidence—Adjournment—There is nothing in the practice of the Court on the original side to prevent a Judge taking further evidence on the hearing of a motion either by affidavit, or *in loco*, and the Court may adjourn the hearing for that purpose. *BAMASUNDARI DASI v. RAMNARAYAN MITTER*

[8 B. L. R., Ap., 65

76. ——— Next friend—Minor defendant, Application by next friend of, for transfer of

Mofussil Court to the High Court in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by the minor defendant through a next friend. It was contended that the

next friend *JOYENDRONAATH MITTER v. RAJ KRISHN MITTER* . . . I. L. R., 16 Calc, 771

77. ——— Notice, Re-issue of—Notice

[2 W. R., Mis. 37

PRACTICE—continued.

1 CIVIL CASES—continued.

78. ——— Objections—Objection taken at hearing that application made to Court was not the application of which notice had been given to opposite party—Preliminary point—In a motion made by the defendants for rectification of a decree for specific performance, counsel for the plaintiffs contended that the defendants were not entitled to ask for a rectification of the decree, inasmuch as their

not made until the argument of counsel for the defendants was concluded, it should be taken that the form of the motion as made to the Court was acquiesced in. The objection was then too late. *KASIM MAHOMED v. RAJDOMA*

[I. L. R., 12 Bom, 174

as meaningless. *NILMONEN BANERJEE v. SHUBBO MUNGALA DEBEE* . . . 7 W. R., 193

LUCHMEE NARAJIN SAHAY v. KOSHIKUR DUTT IHA [8 W. R., 107

80. ——— Practice of Courts of co ordinate jurisdiction as to considering orders binding—A District Judge has no authority, when hearing an appeal from a Munsif's decision, to vary or ignore the directions made by an Appellate Court of co ordinate jurisdiction, such as that of the

DEB DEB . . . 21 W. R., 199

See *VITHELINGA MUDELLEY v. CUNDASAWMI MUDELLEY* . . . 8 Mad, 21

81. ——— Paper-books—Preparation of

if he fails to do so without very good reason, he he hearing any *KULIAN DOSS* 24 W. R., 143

82. ——— Untranslated accounts not in paper-books—Special leave—Under the rules of the High Court, account books which are not translated and are not therefore a part of the paper-book cannot be referred to in a trial without special leave. *MADHUB PERSHAD v. POON COOMARKE BIBHE* . . . 19 W. R., 121

83. ——— Costs of translation of papers not included in list for paper-book—The petitioner in a regular appeal to the High Court should not be called upon to deposit the

PRACTICE—continued.**1. CIVIL CASES—continued.**

costs of translating, etc., any papers of which he has not furnished a list with a view to their inclusion in the paper-book. What papers a party requires or ought to print is a matter which he or his vakil must, in the first instance, determine; the Deputy Registrar preparing his estimate and demanding payment according to the requirements made on him.

LALLA BHOOP NARAIN v. ABASEE BEGUM
[23 W. R., 458]

84. ———— *Omission to furnish list of papers—Notice of estimate of cost of printing.*—If the petitioner in a regular appeal to the High Court does not furnish the Deputy Registrar with a list of papers which he desires to have prepared and placed in the paper-book, that officer ought not to serve him with an estimate of the cost of printing. BHOGOUTTY KOONWAR v. ANURAGEE KCONWAR 23 W. R., 459

85. ———— *Appeal—Delivery of paper-book—Costs—Rule 49 of Original Side.*—Where the respondent has not delivered paper-books, as he is allowed to do by rule 49 of the Rules of the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, on default of the appellant to deliver them, and the appellant does not appear at the hearing, the appeal will be dismissed without costs. HURROSOONDERY DOSSEE v. CALLYPUDO DUTT
[14 B. L. R., Ap., 11 : 23 W. R., 136]

86. ———— *Rules of Original Side, High Court—Appeal—Paper-book, Delivery of—Costs.*—When an appeal is filed, but no paper-books are delivered by the appellant, the respondent is entitled, without taking upon himself to deliver paper-books, to have the appeal dismissed with costs. Hurrosoondery Dossee v. Callypoddo Dutt, 14 B. L. R., App., 11, not followed. KABULI v. BHULI I. L. R., 17 Calc., 289

87. ———— *Filing paper-books for appeal—Application for enlargement of time to file paper-books—Subsequent application at the hearing of the appeal to file paper-book then ready—Discretion of Court—Sufficient cause—High Court Rules, Appellate Side, Ch 7, Rule 11.*—An extension of time for filing paper-books in an appeal will not be granted unless "sufficient grounds" be shown for granting the application. Where the appellants waited from the 13th August 1898, the date of filing their memorandum of appeal, till the 22nd September 1898, before applying for office copies of the necessary papers to enable them to prepare their paper-books, and an application was made by the appellants on the 12th December 1898 for two months' further time to file their paper-books, the delay between the 13th August and the 22nd September 1898 being unexplained,—*Held* that no sufficient cause had been shown for extension of time, nor was the case altered by the fact that the paper-books were ready when a subsequent application was made on the appeal being called on for hearing, and an application for leave to file them was consequently dismissed. MOTI CHAND v. FOOL CHAND
[I. L. R., 27 Calc., 57]

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GOPAL CHUNDER DAS v. RADHABULLUB DAS
[I. L. R., 27 Calc., 60 note]

88. ———— *Parties—Error in title of appeal—Party on record by mistake—Objection to his appearance by party who caused error.*—A suit was brought by a minor, who appeared by her next friend, and a decree was given in her favour. The defendant appealed, making the next friend alone respondent, and had the decree of the Court of first instance modified in his favour. The next friend appealed to the High Court, where the respondent objected to the next friend being heard, on the ground that she was no party to the suit. *Held* that the Court would not entertain the objection at the instance of the party through whose fault the error occurred, but that the judgment of the Court below should be set aside, and that of the Court of first instance restored. BHOBOTARINI DEBI v. SREE RAM PAUL I. L. R., 9 Calc., 629

89. ———— *Adding party as co-appellant—Notice.*—A party should not be added as co-appellant without notice to the appellant. JANKIBAI v. ATMARAM BARARAV
[8 Bom., A. C., 241]

90. ———— *Suit instituted on behalf of minor by next friend—Application for execution of decree by plaintiff on attaining majority and after death of next friend without complying with requirements of s. 451, Civil Procedure Code—Title of suit.*—Unless there is an absolute bar created by positive enactment, a person who has attained his 'full age is *prima facie* entitled to proceed with a suit instituted on his behalf during his minority, or to make any application therein, and, if necessary, the Court will, as a matter of course, give him leave to proceed or act in his own name. When a person, on whose behalf a suit had been revived and carried on by his next friend, made, after attaining his majority, and long after the death of the next friend, an application in his own name for execution of the decree in the suit without having complied with the requirements of s. 451 of the Civil Procedure Code as to electing to proceed with the suit and obtaining leave of the Court to do so, and the application was admitted and notice of execution given to the defendant,—*Held*, under the circumstances, that such omission to comply with the requirements of s. 451, though an irregularity, was not a bar to the application being allowed to proceed. An application, under s. 451 for leave to proceed with a suit, does not require any notice, but may be made *ex-parte* at any time. Even if the application in this case therefore were not itself a sufficient indication that the applicant elected to proceed with the suit, and that the Court in allowing him to proceed in his own name gave him the required leave (and *semble* that would be the case), the Court could give such leave at the hearing of the application *nunc pro tunc*. The provision of s. 451, which requires the title of a suit to be corrected in such a case, applies to a pending suit, and not to a suit after final

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decrees in which it only remains to proceed in execution
DOORGA MOHUN DASS v TAHIR ALLY
TAHIR ALLY v KOONSOMBOO

[I L R, 22 Calc, 270]

91 ———— *Appearance where party is represented by attorney on the record—Consent decree—A defendant who has an attorney on the record can not appear to consent to a decree even if the plaintiff makes no objection to his doing so* **PANCHABON SING v JEEBUN KISTO ROSE** **1 C W. N., 303**

92 ———— *Application for payment of money by Receiver—Consent or order—A plaintiff who has an attorney on the record can not appear in person to consent to an application for payment of money by the Receiver* **CHAITAN CHABAN MULLICK v GOCUL CHANDRA MULLICK**
[I C. W. N., 303]

93 ———— *Deposit by defendant of money in Court in satisfaction of claim—Right of plaintiff to draw out such money and prosecute suit for balance claimed—Discretion of Court—Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), ss 377, 379—Suit for recovery of Rs 500 on three promissory notes Defendant pleaded minority at the date of the transactions denied all liability, also denied receiving Rs 500, but admitted receipt of Rs 1500 which sum together with interest he tendered to the plaintiff in full satisfaction of his claim On refusal by the plaintiff to accept that sum it was paid into Court The plaintiff then applied to the Court for payment to him of the said amount The defendant contended that the amount should be kept in Court pending the hearing, as all liability was denied, and offered to pay interest if plaintiff succeeded in his suit Held that the plaintiff was entitled to take the money out of Court* **DWARKA DASS AGURWALLAH v GIRISH CHANDER ROY** **1 L R, 28 Calc, 768**

94 ———— *Payment out of money deposited in Court—Petition without suit—Payment out of Court of money on petition without suit—Case in which an order was made on a petition without suit directing the payment out of certain moneys paid into Court under an order entitled, In the matter of Florence Emily Brownlow, and Lilian Kate Brownlow infants" IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF BROWNLOW*
[I L R, 11 Calc, 219]

95 ———— *Execution of decree—Receipt and paying over of money in satisfaction of decree—If money is brought into Court under process of execution, and the party entitled to it or his vakil is present to receive it, the Court shall cause it to be paid over immediately* **MUTTVELU PILLAY v SAMU PILLAY** **5 Mad, Ap, 2**

96 ———— *Plender, Appearance of—Second appeal—Vakil, Right of, to be heard without certified grounds of appeal or without any order admitting the appeal—Rules and orders of Court (Appellate Side), 86 and 162 A vakil*

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I CIVIL CASES—continued

will not be heard on behalf of an appellant on second appeal when either duly certified grounds or grounds of appeal have been filed, nor the appeal been admitted by order of Court under Rules 86 and 162 of Court *Kishen Chunder Roy v Hurish Chunder Bose, 3 W R, 216 followed* **OMULLAH v BACHU LAL KHOITA** **1 L R, 15 Calc, 706**

97 ———— *Probate and letters of administration—Withdrawal of letters of administration—False representation—When letters of administration have been granted to the Administrator General, and subsequently withdrawn on a false representation the Court will grant a rule calling on the executors to show cause why the rule should not be extended to the Registry of the Court IN THE GOODS OF SREEMUNTO BENAICH RAO JUNIT*
[1 Ind, Jur, N S, 10]

98 ———— *Contentious matter—Duty of Registrar—When a petition for probate or letters of administration becomes contentious—Non appearance of caveator—Form of order—So long as a petition for probate or letters of administration is non contentious" it is to be dealt with by the Registrar As soon as it becomes contentious" it is to be treated as a plaint in a suit and the suit is governed as far as practicable, by the procedure prescribed by the Civil Procedure Code. The petition becomes contentious not upon the entry of a caveat but upon the filing of the affidavit in support of the caveat Where in consequence of the filing of the affidavit the matter becomes a suit the whole suit must be disposed of by the decree of the Court Where therefore at the hearing of the suit the defendant does not appear in support of the caveat, it is not a correct procedure for the Court merely to dismiss the caveat leaving it to the Registrar to dispose of the petition as a non contentious matter The proper form of order is that the caveat be dismissed and that probate or letters of administration issue, provided that the Court is satisfied that the papers are in order* **CHHOTALAL CHUNILAL v BAI KASUBAI**
[I L R, 22 Bom, 261]

99 ———— *Power of attorney—Evidence Act (1 of 1872), s 85—Letters of administration Application for—On an application for letters of administration to the estate of a deceased, who was domiciled in Scotland and to whose estate one P had been appointed executor *datus qua Father*, the a plication being made by one K under a power of attorney granted by P, such power not having been executed and authenticated in the manner provided by s 85 of the Evidence Act, —Held that the application must be refused IN THE GOODS OF PRIMOSE* **1 L R, 18 Calc, 776**

100 ———— *Petition by Administrator General for letters of administration—Prayer for remission of Court fees where estate is of small value—Rule of High Court, 697—1 execution of petition Administrator General's Act (II of 1874), ss 12, 16, 17—A petition by the Administrator General for letters of administration*

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containing a statement as to the value of the estate, followed by a prayer for the remission of Court-fees under rule 697 of the Rules of the High Court (Belchambers' Rule and Orders, p. 278), is sufficiently verified by the signature of the Administrator General in accordance with s. 12 of Act II of 1874. The effect of that Act is to do away with the requirements of the rule in such a case, so far as it makes verification by affidavit necessary as to the value of the assets. **IN THE GOODS OF MCCOMISKEY**

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 879]

101. ———— *Administrator General's Act (II of 1874), s. 12—Verification of petition—Court Fees Amendment Act (XI of 1899).*—The Administrator General as a public officer is exempted from verifying otherwise than by his signature any petition presented by him under the provisions of Act II of 1874. *In the goods of McComiskey, I. L. R., 20 Calc., 879, followed.* The form of affidavit prescribed by Act XI of 1899 indicates that it does not apply to an application by the Administrator General. **IN THE GOODS OF AYDALL**

I. L. R., 26 Calc., 404
[3 C. W. N., 298]

102. ———— *Application for letters of administration by constituted attorney—Power-of-attorney executed in Glasgow—Verification—Declaration as to execution of power.*—The Chief Magistrate of the city of Glasgow being a person lawfully authorized to administer oaths, a declaration as to the execution of a power-of-attorney taken before him and authenticated by his certificate and the common seal of the city of Glasgow, and by a notarial certificate, is sufficient proof of the execution of the power. **IN THE GOODS OF HENDERSON**

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 491]

103. ———— *Evidence Act (I of 1872), s. 85—Power-of-attorney—Declaration before notary public in proof of power-of-attorney.*—On an application for letters of administration with the will annexed, made by the attorney of the executors therein named, it appeared that the applicant's power-of-attorney was not executed in the presence of a notary public; but with regard to the execution by each of the executors, one of the attesting witnesses had made a declaration before a notary public to the effect that he witnessed the execution of the power-of-attorney by one of the executors, and that the signature of the other attesting witness was the proper signature of the person bearing that name, and each declaration was signed, sealed, and certified by a notary public. *Held* that the power-of-attorney was sufficiently proved. **IN RE SLADEN**

I. L. R., 21 Mad., 492

104. ———— *Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), s. 3, sch. I, art. II, s. 19H—Court Fees Amendment Act (XI of 1899)—Payment of ad valorem fee on probate or letters of administration.*—In an application for probate or letters of administration the *ad valorem* fee prescribed by statute should be prepaid to the satisfaction of the Court. Such payment must be made to

PRACTICE—continued.**1. CIVIL CASES—continued.**

the Registrar and certified by him or by the Taxing Officer where an exemption is claimed and allowed. This certificate should be produced to the Court with the application and affidavit of valuation. **IN THE GOODS OF OMDA BIBEE**

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 407
3 C. W. N., 392]

105. ———— *Bond, Form of—Succession Act (X of 1865), s. 256.*—The Indian Succession Act, s. 256, requires that an administration bond should be taken in every case. It may, however, be varied by special order of the Court, in the case of a limited or special administration, and follow the English form. **IN THE GOODS OF GUBBOY**

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 408
3 C. W. N., 364]

106. ———— *Record, Documents forming—Documents not proved.*—Documents which have not been proved, but simply filed in accordance with a usage in the *mofussil*, should not be put up with the record. It is the duty of a Judge to pass over such documents as unproved, but it is also the duty of the pleader of the party against whom they are intended to be used to insist that they should not remain on the record at all. **KALLIDA PERSHAD DUTT v. RAM HARI CHUCKERBUTTY**

[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 317]

107. ———— *Remission of case by Privy Council for enquiries—Record to be forwarded with decree.*—When the Privy Council remits a case with directions that the Zillah Court may arrive at certain results by certain inquiries, the objects and reasons of those inquiries, as set forth in the judgment of the Privy Council, are part of the judicial record, and should be forwarded to the Zillah Court with the decree of the Privy Council. **GOLUCK CHUNDER DUTT v. MOHUN LOLL SOOKUL**

[5 W. R., 271]

108. ———— *Reference to High Court—Reference by Collector of decision under Mamlatdar's Courts Act—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 622—Practice.*—The High Court will not interfere on a reference by the Collector with a Mamlatdar's Courts decision in a possessory suit. The aggrieved party can himself apply to the Court. **Satu v. Shivrambhat, P. J., 1894, p. 52, followed.** **PANDU v. BHAVDU**

I. L. R., 21 Bom., 806

See VORA ISABALLI v. DAUDBHAI MASABHAI

[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 371]

109. ———— *Reference to Registrar—Statement of facts, Filing of, after appointed time—Right of party failing to appear and support such statement—Rules of High Court, Calcutta, Nos. 522, 537.*—On the 4th February 1899 one G was granted a month's time to file his statement of facts in a reference which was pending before the Registrar, and in default thereof it was ordered that the reference should be heard *ex-parte* against him. The statement of facts was filed before the Registrar seven days after the proper time. The Registrar refused to deal with the statement of facts without

PRACTICE—continued.**1. CIVIL CASES—continued**

and that the reference should be proceeded with in the usual course **TABAK MOHNEY DASSER v. GREENS CHUNDER DASS** **I. L. R., 28 Calc., 585**

110. — Remand—Remand on point raised as issue in lower Court—A case ought not, as a rule, to be remanded upon a point which has been framed as an issue by the Court below and brought to the attention of the parties, and where they have failed at the trial to give any evidence upon it **RAM PRASAD v. ABDUL KARIM** **[I. L. R., 9 All., 513]**

111. — Report of Registrar—Exceptions to report—Notice—Rule 565 of Belchambers' Rules and Orders of the High Court, Original side—In making an application to discharge or vary a report, it is necessary that notice should be given within the time required by rule 565 of the Rules and Orders of the High Court, Original Side, and that such notice should be accompanied with the grounds of exceptions relied on by the party objecting to the report **LUCHMEE NARAIN v. BYJANATH LAHIA** **I. L. R., 24 Calc., 437**

LUCHMEE NARAIN v. RUNGO LAL LOHIA **[2 C. W. N., 57]**

112. — Review—Certifying review without good grounds—Junior pleaders of the High Court should be cautious how they certify for a review, when they find that the case has been in the hands of members of the bar, and of pleaders more experienced than they, who, they ought to consider, have declined to certify to the review. **ROUSSEAU v. PINTO** **10 W. R., 54**

TOOG OUNG v. BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY **24 W. R., 430**

113. — Revival of suit—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 372—Plaint taken as petition to revise—A suit was instituted by the trustee appointed under a will, against the executrix, for the purpose of having the trusts of the will carried into execution. A decree was made, and certain directions were given for the purpose of having a scheme settled, by which the trusts were to be carried out, but before the scheme was finally settled and approved, and while the proceedings were pending, the case was struck out of the board for want of prosecution. Subsequently, both the plaintiff and defendant died. The heirs of the plaintiff then instituted a suit against the Administrator General as representing the estate of the defendant for carrying the trusts into execution, and prayed that their suit might be considered as supplemental to the original one. *Held* that the original suit, though no longer upon the board, was capable of

PRACTICE—continued.**1. CIVIL CASES—continued**

revival, and that, if no person were living whose consent might be obtained, or to whom notice might be given, the Court might give leave without any such consent or notice, and that the proper course to pursue was to allow the plaintiffs to amend their plaint by putting it in the form of a petition under s. 372 of the Civil Procedure Code the defendant being at liberty to put in any answer which he might have done if the proceeding had been by petition in the first instance. *Per* **PONTIFEX, J.**—The words "pending the suit" in s. 372 relate to a suit in which no final order has been made **GOSWAMI CHUNDER GOSWAMI v. ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL**

[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 726; 5 C. L. R., 589]

114. — Rule to show cause—Rule nisi to show cause why a person should not be made a party defendant—No grounds stated in or served with the rule—Rule granted during hearing of suit—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 32*—During the hearing of a suit for recovery of immovable property it appeared from the evidence and certain documents put in that the plaintiff had mortgaged his right, title, and interest to a third person, by whom the suit was practically defended. *Procedural Code* the Court directed a rule to issue calling on him to show cause why he should not be added as a party defendant or give security for costs. The rule was not applied for on a petition or affidavit, and

rule, and that the mortgagee was entitled to know what he had to answer, and consequently, the rule being informal, it was discharged with costs. **RAM NARAIN KALLIA v. MOHAR BIBEK RAMNARAIN KALLIA v. GOPAL DOSS SING** **I. L. R., 9 Calc., 735**

115. — Rulings of High Court—Different rulings of different High Courts—Judge, What rulings to be followed by—Where there are different rulings of the different High Courts on a particular point, a Judge should follow the rulings of the High Court to which he is subordinate. **SWAMINATH NARAYAN DEHPANDE v. KASHINATH KRISHNA MURALI DESAI** **[I. L. R., 15 Bom., 419]**

BALAJI GANESH v. SAKHARAM PARASHRAM ANGALE **I. L. R., 17 Bom., 555**

116. — Sale by Receiver—Obstruction of possession—Purchaser, Rights of—Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), Ch. XVI, and s. 617—Practice of the Original Side of the Court followed in recognizing the right of a purchaser at a Receiver's sale to obtain the assistance of the Court in obtaining possession under the provisions of the Court relating to sales in a suit. **MINATOONNESSA BIBEK v. KHATOONNESSA BIBEK** **[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 479]**

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1. CIVIL CASES—continued.

117. ——— **Sale by Registrar—Purchase money, Payment of, into Court—Conditions of sale—Interest—Costs.**—Where the purchaser of a property at a Registrar's sale is out of time in paying into Court the balance of his purchase-money, the practice of the Original Side of the High Court is that payment of interest shall follow as a matter of course. But if there has been delay on the part of the party having the carriage of the proceedings, and if that party appears on the summons taken out by the purchaser for the purpose of paying into Court the balance of such purchase-money, he shall not be allowed his costs against the purchaser. **KANYE LALL DASS v. SHAMA CHURN DAWN** [I. L. R., 21 Cal., 566]

118. ——— **Security for costs—Bond to secure costs of appeal—Rule nisi against obligor—Sureties.**—The proper mode of proceeding to put a bond to secure the costs of an appeal in suit is to move upon affidavits, showing a breach of the condition of the bond, for a rule nisi, calling upon the obligor and sureties to show cause why the Court should not order that the bond be assigned to some person named in the rule. **POYNOR BIBEE v. NUTJOO KHAN** . I. L. R., 5 Cal., 437; 5 C. L. R., 524

119. ——— **Appeal—Poverty**—Mere poverty is no ground for requiring an appellant to give security for the costs of the appeal. **MANECKJI v. GOOLBAI** . I. L. R., 3 Bom., 241
See **SESHAYANGAR v. JAINULAVADIN** [I. L. R., 3 Mad., 66]

120. ——— **Filing copy of Judge's notes—Certificate of payment of security for costs.**—A certified copy of the Judge's notes not having been filed, and there being no certificate from the Prothonotary that security had been given for the costs, the appeal was dismissed for non-compliance with the rules of the Court. **BHIMJI GRIDHAR v. MORGAN** . 3 Bom., O. C., 63

121. ——— **Time for objecting to appeal for non-compliance with rules of Court.**—Appeal dismissed, as the appellants had not been security for costs, and as the appeal had not been filed within the time required by the rules of the Court. It is sufficient for the respondent to object at the hearing of the appeal in the case of non-compliance with the rules of Court, and he need not apply specially to have the appeal rejected, when the memorandum of appeal is preferred. **MUHAMMAD BHAI DHARAMSI v. BHANJI TOPAN** . 3 Bom., O. C., 64

122. ——— **Civil Procedure Code, s. 549—Dismissal of appeal—Practice.**—The last paragraph of s. 549 of the Civil Procedure Code seems to contemplate that, on failure to furnish security within the time fixed, an order for rejecting the appeal should be obtained from the Court that gave the order to furnish security. Upon the application of the respondent in a second appeal before the High Court, an order was passed directing the appellant to furnish security at

PRACTICE—continued.

1. CIVIL CASES—continued.

any time before the hearing. This order purported to be made under s. 549 of the Civil Procedure Code, but neither the application nor the order stated the amount of the security required. At the hearing of the appeal, no security having been lodged, the respondent objected that, with reference to the terms of s. 549, the Court had no option but to dismiss the appeal. Held that the proper course was to have applied to the Judge who passed the order for security, at any time before the case came on for hearing, for the rejection of the appeal, and that it was too late at the hearing to ask the Court to reject the appeal. **THAKUR DAS v. KISHORI LAL** [I. L. R., 9 All., 164]

123. ——— **Setting down case for hearing—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 135—Trial of particular issue.**—It should be a rule of practice that when an order is made under s. 135 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) by the Judge in chambers, the suit should be set down for the trial of the particular issue as well as of the cause itself when it comes to a hearing before the same Judge. **AHMEDBHAY HUBIBHOY v. VULLEEDBHAY (ASSUMBHOY)** . I. L. R., 6 Bom., 572

124. ——— **Small Cause Court cases transferred to High Court—Revival of claim abandoned in Small Cause Court—Amendment of plaint.**—Where the plaintiff having a claim against the defendant for Rs. 2,500 brought his suit in the Small Cause Court for Rs. 2,000, abandoning Rs. 500, and on application of the defendant the case was transferred to the High Court, the plaintiff, on application to the High Court, was allowed to amend the summons in chambers, was allowed to amend the plaint, so as to include the Rs. 500 abandoned in Small Cause Court. **RAM LALL v. BRAJAHARI** [I. C. W. N.]

125. ——— **Stay of proceedings between same parties and for same property—Privy Council—Stay of suit.**—A suit should be allowed to go on while an appeal relating to the same property and between the same parties pending before the Privy Council. **SHEO MISSE v. RAJENDERKISHORE SINGH** [W. R., 18]

126. ——— **Stay of suit until costs of a previous foreign Court have been paid.**—The Court have no power to stay proceedings in a suit therein because the costs of a previous suit between the same parties brought in the High Court have not been paid. **JUSTICE IN ENGLAND** . I. L. R., 8

127. ——— **Application to restrain recovery of funds, pending appeal—Power of Court.**—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, when an appeal is dismissed, the Court dismissing the appeal, save that it may stay execution of the decree or order for costs. An application made to a Court of first instance at the time of the appeal, but before appeal filed,

PRACTICE—continued**I. CIVIL CASES—continued**

receiver may be restrained from parting with funds in his hands pending an appeal, cannot be granted
YAMIN-UD DOWLAH v AHMED ALI KHAN

[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 561]

128 ——— *Compromises Act (VI of 1882), s. 134—Winding up company—Stay of proceedings when petition to wind up is pending—High Court Rule No. 10, s. 1 (r).*—The plaintiff sued the defendant company to recover Rs 10,000. The claim was not disputed, but shortly after the suit was filed another creditor filed a petition to wind up the company. This petition was pending when the suit came on for hearing, but no order to stay proceedings had been obtained by the defendants, and the plaintiff contended that under the circumstances he was entitled to obtain a decree, having regard to the fact that no such order had been made,

WADIA MILLS Co I. L. R., 18 Bom., 65

129, ——— *Application for stay of execution—Costs*—Where the defendants in an original s. it applied to the Appellate Court for stay of execution of the decree pending the appeal—*Held* (BANKER, J., dissenting) that the applicant who asked for the indulgence must pay the costs of the application. CHUNI LAL v ANANTRAM

[I. L. R., 25 Calc., 893]

130. ——— *Testamentary matters—Testamentary and probate matters—Probate Act (V of 1881)*—The practice in India in testamentary matters previously to Act V of 1881 was the same as that of the Ecclesiastical Court in England, except so far as that practice might be inconsistent with the Civil Procedure Code. IN THE MATTER OF PITAMBER GIRPHAR I. L. R., 5 Bom., 638

See IN THE GOODS OF BRUGGEBUTTY DASSEE PROSUNNOMOYEE DOSSEE v AGHOOR CHANDRA DUTT 4 C. W. N., 757

131. ——— *Translation of papers—Application for translations*—Translations of papers, if required, should be applied for before the case is posted. KONDATYA GAUNDAN v RAMASWAMI GAUNDAN 1 Mad., 130

132 ——— *Transfer of case—Applications under s. 4, Act XXIII of 1861—Suits on bonds, etc.*—In all applications under s. 4, Act XXIII of 1861, in suits brought on a bond or other document, the place at which the document was executed must be definitely stated. ANONYMOUS

[7 Mad., Ap., 34]

133 ——— *Transmission of docu*

PRACTICE—continued**I CIVIL CASES—concluded**

to be made out IN THE MATTER OF AMERGOONISSA KHATOON 14 W. R., 94

134 ——— *Withdrawal of suits or appeals—Withdrawal of suit—Lundlord and tenant—Forfeiture for non payment of rent—Right to relief from application in motion*—A motion was

dismissed. *Held* such an application should not be made by motion, but the defendant was entitled to be relieved from the forfeiture on payment of what was due. GHOLAM MOHAMED v CALCUTTA CLUB

[Cor., 87]

135. ——— *Withdrawal of second appeal—Discovery of new evidence—Review by lower Court—Civil Procedure Code (Act V of 1877), s. 623*—Having regard to the decisions in *Nanabhai v Nathabhai*, 9 Bom. 89 and *Narayan v Dattabhai*, 9 Bom., 238, and the uniform practice in accordance with them which had since obtained, and the practical similarity on this point of Act V of 1877, s. 623, and Act VIII of 1859, s. 376 (on which the cases above mentioned were decided) the Court for a review of its judgment on the ground of the discovery of new evidence the appellant to pay the respondent's costs of appeal. PANDU DEVJI

[I. L. R., 7 Bom., 287]

2 CRIMINAL CASES**See APPEAL IN CRIMINAL CASES—PEAC-TICE AND PROCEDURE**

136. ——— *Adjournment—Adjournment of trial by proclamation*—The adjournment of a trial by public proclamation is irregular and objectionable. ANONYMOUS 8 Mad., Ap., 30

137 ——— *Affidavits—Contradicting allegation in verified petition*—Important statements made in a verified petition to the High Court, if untrue, should be contradicted on affidavit. REG v. KASHINATH DINKAR 8 Bom., Cr., 126

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1 ——— Permanently settled estates in Sylhet—Act XXIII of 1861 s 14—Extension of Act—S 14 of Act XXIII of 1861 was not applicable to permanently settled estates in Sylhet nor to estates in any district of Bengal unless extended thereto **ABDUL JABER v KHELAT CHUNDER GHOSH**
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Transfer other than sale.—Pre-emption applies only
to sales. A lease in perpetuity, with a rent (however
small) reserved, is not a sale, and cannot therefore
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HUREE RAM 8 W. R., 106Transfer by lease—Aliena-
tion or transfer of proprietary right.—Held that a
provision in the wajib-ul-urz securing a right of pre-
emption to the sharers in cases of sale or mortgage
was not applicable to transfer by lease, which was
not such an alienation as was contemplated by the
terms of the wajib-ul-urz, viz., alienation or transfer
of proprietary rights. MANICK CHAND v. BISHAI-
SHUR BUKHSH SINGH 2 Agra, 99Transfer to manager on
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tween the parties made over to a manager upon trust

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RISE TO, PRE-EMPTION—continued.to pay part of the profits to the debtors of the trans-
ferors, and the residue of the profits to the trans-
ferors, who bound themselves not to alienate until the
debtors were paid.—Held that it was not such aliena-
tion as would confer on the plaintiff a right of pre-
emption under the wajib-ul-urz. OUTAR SINGH v.
ABLAHKEE KOONWER 2 Agra, 328Alienation of "chuck"
13.—Right of sharer in zamindari.—Where a
resumed maafec "chuck" was aliened by the holder
thereof, and a preferential right to take it was
claimed by a sharer in the zamindari under the terms
of the wajib-ul-urz agreed to by the co-sharers at the
time of settlement, and to which the holder of the
"chuck" was no party.—Held that such alienation
was not an alienation of a share within the meaning
of the wajib-ul-urz; that the holder of the "chuck"
could neither confer on its possessor a right of pre-
emption, nor subject his estate to such right in the
event of alienation. SKEO LALL SAHOO v. RUM-
ZANEE 2 Agra, 35Exchange of property—
14.—Transfer giving right of pre-emption—Considera-
tion.—A share in a mouzah, together with the dwell-
ing-house of the proprietor, was exchanged for a share
and dwelling-house in another mouzah. Held that
the transaction, being an exchange of property,
was a sale, and that the right to purchase the land,
but not the house, was claimable by a co-sharer
by right of pre-emption. The consideration payable
by the pre-emptor is the estimated value of the
property given in exchange, and not that of the
property claimed. SEWA RAM v. RISAL CHOWDHRY
[1 Agra, 144]Sale and re-sale before con-
firmation.—Transfer raising right of pre-emption.
—Where the decree-holder purchased the rights
of his judgment-debtors sold at auction in satisfaction
of his own decree, but having received the amount of
the decree re-sold the property to the judgment-
debtors before the confirmation of the sale.—Held
that the transaction did not amount to an alienation
such as would give a right to the co-sharers of the
debtors to exercise the right of pre-emption under the
terms of the wajib-ul-urz. MAHOMED RAZA KHAN
v. JAWAHIR SINGH 2 Agra, 1Transfer under compromise
and decree thereon to person claiming pre-
emption.—Wajib-ul-urz.—An appeal having been
preferred from a decree in a suit for pre-emption
based on the wajib-ul-urz of a village, the parties to
the suit entered into a compromise whereby the
plaintiff-pre-emptor relinquished his claim to a por-
tion of the property in dispute in favour of the defend-
vendees, and the latter admitted his claim with
respect of the remainder of the property. Upon
compromise a decree was passed. Subsequently
co-sharer in the village where the property
situate brought a suit for pre-emption, upon
contention that the compromise and the decree
thereon amounted to a transfer to the plaintiff

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**1. SUBJECTS OF, AND TRANSFERS GIVING RISE TO, PRE-EMPTION—concluded.**

the former suit within the meaning of the *waqf-ul-uruz* Held that the suit was not maintainable.
HANUMAN RAI v. UDIT NARAIN RAI

[I. L. R., 7 All., 917]

17. — Transfer by compromise—
Wajib-ul-uruz—“Transfer”—“Sale”—On the 1st September 1831 *L* and *R* entered into an agree-

ment of the share *L* and *R* found funds for the prosecution of two suits in respect of the share, which on the 5th April 1832 were compromised, *B* getting 1 anna and 3 pies out of the 12 annas originally claimed by her. In that compromise *B* stated as follows: “I make over 1 anna to *L* and *R*, my partners in lieu of the prosecution of the two cases. I, the plaintiff shall remain in possession of the remaining 3 pies.” Meanwhile, on the 3rd September 1831, *G* had sold 3 annas out of the 12 annas share to *M*. On the 3rd April 1833 *M* brought a suit against *L* and *R*, claiming the right of pre-emption in respect of the 1 anna which they had acquired from *B* on the allegation that the transfer of the share had taken place on the 5th April 1832. This claim was based on the *waqf-ul-uruz* of the village which gave a right of pre-emption

the interest in the share between *B* and *L* and *R* that the real transfer to *L* and *R* was given effect to on the 1st September 1831, and that, this having been prior to the acquisition by *M* of any right in the village, he was not a co-sharer at the time of the transfer, and that he had consequently no right as against *L* and *R* by way of claim for pre-emption.
IACHMI NARAIN v. MANOJ DAT

[I. L. R., 7 All., 391]

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18. — Sale in execution of decree—
Act XXIII of 1861, s. 14—Share sold in execution of decree—A suit by a person claiming possession by right of pre-emption, under the provisions of s. 14 of Act XXIII of 1861, of a share sold in the execution of a decree was held to be premature and unmaintainable. The claimant should have sued to set aside the order of the Court confirming the sale in favour of the auction purchaser and to have himself declared entitled to the pre-emption of the property and to be substituted for the auction-purchaser as its purchaser.
SHIB DATT v. PHUKA RAM
 [7 N. W., 97]

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of grace mentioned in the notice of foreclosure.
AMBER ALI v. BHABO SOONDUREE DEBIA

[6 W. R., 116]

20. — Rights and interests of mortgagee—
Share of undivided immovable property—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 310—The provisions of s. 310 of Act X of 1877 are not applicable in a case where the property sold is not a share of undivided immovable property, but the right and interests of a mortgagee in such a share.
JAIRAM DAS v. BENT PRASAD
 [I. L. R., 3 All., 15]

21. — Co-sharer—Sale in execution of share in immovable property—
Stranger—Highest bidder—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 310—A co-sharer in undivided immovable property of which a share is sold in the execution of a decree does not, under s. 310 of Act X of 1877, acquire the right of pre-emption as against a stranger to whom such share has been knocked down by merely asserting such right at the time of sale and fulfilling the conditions of sale required by ss. 303 and 307 of that Act. He must

22. — Sale in execution of share in immovable property—
Manner of claiming pre-emption—Highest bidder—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 310—The requirements of s. 310 of Act X of 1877 are not satisfied by the

that section contemplates a distinct bid by the co-sharer in the ordinary manner of offering bids.
Tej Singh v. Gobind Singh, I. L. R., 2 All., 850, followed.
HIRA v. UNAS ALI KHAN

[I. L. R., 3 All., 827]

23. — Holder of pattidar estate—
Act XXIII of 1861, s. 14—A person holding a share in a pattidar estate as mortgagee was not in a position which gave him a right of pre-emption, under the provisions of s. 14 of Act XXIII of 1861, in respect of a share in the estate sold in execution of a decree, nor does he obtain such a position because a share in the estate has been put up for sale and knocked down to him.
DWARAKA PRASAD SUNDAL v. RAM AUTAR VERUL
 [7 N. W., 231]

24. — Right against stranger—
Act XXIII of 1861, s. 14—A share in the *mowzah* having been put up for sale in the execution of a decree and knocked down to the defendant, a stranger, the plaintiff, a co-sharer of the share, was held to be entitled, under the provisions of s. 14 of Act XXIII of 1861, to take the share.
RAM AUTAR v. SUREO DUTT
 [6 N. W., 243]

25. — Pattidar estate—
Act XXIII of 1861, s. 14—Sale of land for arrears of revenue—Act XXIII of 1873, s. 177—Act XIX of 1873, s. 158—The provisions of s. 14 of Act XXIII of 1861 were not applicable, where the land was sold in execution of a decree of a Revenue Court. Held

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**2. RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION—continued.**

on the assumption that, where land is sold in execution of such a decree, a claim to the right of pre-emption can be preferred under the provisions of s. 177 of Act XVIII of 1873 and s. 188 of Act XIX of 1873, that such claim can only be preferred where the land is a patti of a mehal, not where it is part only of a patti of a mehal. *Semble*—That, where land which is a patti of mehal is sold in execution of such a decree, a claim to the right of pre-emption can be preferred under the provisions of s. 177 of Act XVIII of 1873 and s. 188 of Act XIX of 1873.

NARAIN SINGH v. MUHAMMAD FARUK

[I. L. R., 1 All., 277]

26. ——— Requisite of valid claim—

Act XXIII of 1861, s. 14—Conditions required by Mahomedan law.—If a person claiming pre-emption under the provisions of s. 14 of Act XXIII of 1861 fulfilled the conditions of sale respecting the deposit of the purchase-money, the sale could not be held void merely by the failure of the person to whose bid the property was knocked down also to complete the deposit. All that the claimant was bound to do was to establish that he was a pattidar within the meaning of the section in the estate of which the property sold formed part, and that he had fulfilled the conditions of sale. If he established this, the sale should be confirmed in his favour, unless some irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale was shown which would justify the setting aside of the sale. The conditions of pre-emption under the Mahomedan law did not apply to a claim brought under the section. **DABEE PERSHAD v. BISHESHVAR PERSHAD SINGH**

[6 N. W., 289]

27. ——— *Wajib-ul-ur-z*, Claim under—Conditions required by Mahomedan law.

—Held that the person in whose favour a preferential right of purchase is stipulated for, by the terms of the *wajib-ul-ur-z*, is entitled to a decree if he comes forward and claims his right, without unreasonable delay, after he hears that a sale has been made without any tender to him, although he may not have proved specially that he has fulfilled all the conditions required in the case of a claim of pre-emption under the Mahomedan law of Shuffa. **KOTLA PUT v. MAHARAJ DOOBEX**

[1 Agra, 278]

28. ——— *Act XXIII of 1861, s. 14—Sale of pattidari estate in execution of decree—Act I of 1841, s. 2—Right of co-sharer.*

—It was incumbent on an officer conducting a sale in execution of decree, of land which was a share of a pattidari estate paying revenue to Government, as defined in s. 2 of Act I of 1841, to take notice of a claim made by a person under the provisions of s. 14 of Act XXIII of 1861, and to receive the purchase-money as a fulfilment of the conditions of the sale, subject to any question which might be raised by any party interested in the sale as to the claimant's title to advance the claim. When the whole of the purchase-money has been paid by the claimant within due time, the Court executing the decree, unless it is satisfied that he has no right to advance the claim, cannot treat the payment by him as a nullity, but

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**2. RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION—continued.**

must accept it as a fulfilment of the conditions of the sale respecting the purchase-money, and the sale is not defeasible by the failure of the bidder to complete the deposit of the purchase-money. The sale to the claimant cannot become absolute until it has been confirmed, and until it has become absolute, he cannot maintain a suit for possession. If the claimant has fulfilled the conditions of sale, and his right is clear, the Court executing the decree is bound to give effect to the right. **TASUDUR ALI v. MUKSUD ALI**

[6 N. W., 272]

29. ——— Sale in execution of decree.

—During the minority of two out of four brothers an *ikrarname* was entered into between them to the effect that no separation was to take place without the consent of all, and that, if one of them separated without such consent, he was to forfeit his share of the family property, and that, if any one wished to dispose of his share, he was to give his brothers the preference. One *F* purchased at a private sale the share of *M*, one of the brothers. On this two of the brothers, *A* and *I*, brought a suit against *F* to set aside the sale as contrary to the terms of the *ikrarname*, and urged their claim to pre-emption. The suit was decreed with a stipulation that the purchase-money should be paid back. This not having been done, *F* sued *M*, got a decree, and in execution put up for sale *M*'s rights and interests in the family estate, bought them himself, and took possession. The present suit is by *A* and *I* to recover possession on the ground that *M* had no rights and interests left which could be sold in execution. Held that, as *M* had never separated, his share had not been forfeited, and that the only other privilege left to the plaintiffs under the *ikrar*, viz., pre-emption, could not be exercised, inasmuch as *M* had not sold his share, the sale having been the act of the Court. **FERASUT ALI v. ASHOOTOSH ROY SINGH**

[15 W. R., 455]

30. ——— Right of auction-purchaser as against party whose claim to pre-emption is allowed.

—The auction-purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree of a share in a pattidari estate seeking to establish his right as against a person whose claim to the right of pre-emption under the provisions of s. 14, Act XXIII of 1861, has been allowed, and in whose favour the sale has been confirmed, cannot maintain a suit for possession of the share, but should sue for a declaration that the person claiming the right of pre-emption has no such right and to set aside the sale. **FARZAND ALI v. ALIMULLAH**

[I. L. R., 1 All., 272]

SANGAM RAM v. SHEOBART BHAGAT

[I. L. R., 3 All., 112.]

31. ——— Condition for assertion of right—*Wajib-ul-ur-z*—Offer of property—Notification that property is for sale and offers will be received—Acquiescence.—In order to entitle a co-sharer to assert a right of pre-emption based on the *wajib-ul-ur-z*, there must, as a condition precedent to such assertion, be a sale of a share already negotiated with a stranger, and a price fixed with the stranger by the co-sharer desiring to sell. The only mode in

PRE EMPTION—continued.**2. RIGHT OF PRE EMPTION—continued**

which a pre-emptive claim can then be defeated is by proof of a distinct intimation to the co-sharer seeking to maintain such claim, of the contemplated sale, and of the price agreed to be paid by the stranger, of an offer to him (the co-sharer) at such price, and of his refusal to purchase. Where the sale in respect of which the pre-emptive claim was raised was one made by the Collector as Manager of the Court of Wards and the Collector, before selling the property, issued a proclamation through the tehsildar notifying to all the shareholders that the property was for sale, and that sharers intending to purchase should make offers.—*Held* that such a notification was not a sufficiently distinct and definite notice of

in the light of total strangers in respect of the whole of the property included in the sale deed, and that a note at the foot of the sale-deed mentioning the interest severally purchased by each of the vendees would not entitle them to retain the shares respectively purchased by them. *GUNESHEE LAL v. ZARAUT ALI* 2 N. W. 343

33. — *Joint purchase by co sharer and strangers—Specification of interests taken by purchasers*—A co-sharer of an estate sold his share to R, who was also a co-sharer in such estate, and to two other persons, who were not

of the property sold. The co-sharers of the estate were entitled, on the sale by a co-sharer of his share, to the right of pre-emption. *Held* that such specification could not alter the joint nature of the

was concerned, a claim by another co-sharer to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of such sale, but R must be regarded as a "stranger" in respect of the whole of the property sold by reason of having associated himself with "strangers." *Guneshee Lal v. Zaraut Ali*, 2 N. W. 343, observed on. *MANNA SINGH v. RAMADHIN SINGH* I L. R. 4 All, 252

34. — *Wajid-ul-ur-*

favour of co sharers in the thoke who were related to the vendor by descent from a common ancestor

PRE EMPTION—continued.**2 RIGHT OF PRE EMPTION—continued.**

("hussadaran ekjaddi thoke") It was also provided that, in the event of any dispute arising as to price, it should be settled by arbitration, and that, "if the co-sharers do not take at the amount fixed by the arbitrators" the co-sharer desiring to sell might make the transfer to a stranger. *Held* that co-sharers who were not of common descent from the vendor were entitled to pre-emption after own brothers and co-sharers ekjaddi and to have preference over strangers. *Guneshee Lal v. Zaraut Ali*, 2 N. W. 343 followed. *SABIR ALI v. YAD RAM* I. L. R. 9 All, 660

35. — *Benami purchaser—Purchaser as a co-partener—Act XXIII of 1861, s. 14*—Where the rights of a judgment-debtor in a pattidari estate were sold at auction in execution of decree, and bid for by the son of the judgment debtor who gave the name of his father in law to whom the property was knocked down (and who was not a co-partener in the estate) as the actual purchaser, such father-in-law subsequently waiving his claim as auction purchaser in favour of the judgment debtor. *Held* under s. 14 of Act XXIII of 1861 that the property had been knocked down to a stranger, and that the right of pre-emption attached in favour of the person entitled thereto on such sale he having done all that was necessary to assert his claim. *GUNGA RAM v. MOOLA* 2 N. W. 200

36. — *Co-sharers—Recorded co sharers—Benami purchase of shares—Sale by co sharer—Claim for pre-emption resisted*

him upon the strength of the interest so acquired to

v. Macqueen, I. R. I A, Sup 101, 49 referred to. *BENI SHANKAR SHELHAT v. MAHPAL RAMADUR SINGH* I L. R. 9 All, 480

37. — *Co-sharer—"Proprietor"—*

were not merely air of a co-sharer, and were not grove lands held by a licensee from a zamindar, but lands belonging to a zamindar and in his occupation, notwithstanding the fact that he had not yet obtained mutation of names in respect thereof. *DAKHNI DIN v. RAMMUNNISSA* I L. R. 16 All, 412

38. — *Mortgagee of a co-sharer—A mortgagee of a co-sharer is not a "co-sharer"* *NAND LAL v. BANSI* I L. R. 20 All, 19

PRE-EMPTION—continued.

2. RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION—continued.

39. ————— *Wajib-ul-urz*,
Construction of—Purchaser of isolated plot of land in mehal—Purchaser of sir land.—The *wajib-ul-urz* of a village gave a right of pre-emption to “co-sharers in the mehal.” One of the co-sharers brought a suit for pre-emption which the vendee-defendant resisted on ground that he also was a co-sharer in the mehal, and the plaintiff had therefore no preferential right. This contention was based on a former purchase by the defendant under a deed of sale executed by a co-sharer: and comprising (i) an isolated plot of land in the mehal; (ii) sir lands in the mehal. *Held* by the Full Bench that, it being found that the vendee-defendant had already become a co-sharer in the mehal prior to the date of the purchase which was in question in the suit, the plaintiff had no preferential right of pre-emption. *Per* MAHMOOD, J.—The decisions of the Full Bench in *Naimat Ali v. Asmat Bibi*, I. L. R. 7 All., 626, have overruled *Hazari Lal v. Ugrah Rai*, *Weekly Notes* (All.), 1884, p. 103, and *Rup Ram v. Mungni*, *Weekly Notes* (All.), 1886, p. 136. *Safdar Ali v. Dost Muhammad*. I. L. R., 12 All., 426.

40. ————— *Pre-emption among co-sharers under the Oudh Laws Act (XVIII of 1876), ss. 9 to 13—Pre-emptor's right, as such, dependent on the intending vendor's right to sell—Accounts between co-sharers Contribution, Right to, for expenses of suit.*—Pre-emption, as declared in the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, is not applicable where the co-sharer claiming it denies the title of the co-sharer proposing to sell, alleges that the latter is not a sharer, and says that he himself is entitled to the property. One of two co-sharers, entitled to equal shares in an inheritance, having taken possession of the whole, was used by the other for her share, with mesne profits from the date of the suit. To provide costs, the latter had sold to her co-plaintiffs the right to claim half of her share. The defences were—(1) relinquishment of her claim in favour of the defendant; (2) that the defendant had a right of pre-emption as to part, in consequence of the above transaction; (3) that the share in dispute was subject to a proportion of the debts due from the estate of the deceased, chargeable on the whole inheritance; and that, if the plaintiffs should be held to be entitled to a decree, they should also be declared liable to pay, according to shares, their part of all the debts of the deceased liquidated by the defendant, as well as a proportion of money which he had expended, in good faith, in litigation for the protection of the inheritance. As to (1), the two Courts below concurred in the finding that no relinquishment had taken place. As to (2), it was pointed out that there had been no attempt to sell a share of the inheritance, but only to sell a share in a suit; and it was held that the position taken up by the defendant was inconsistent with his claiming to pre-empt, so that pre-emption was inapplicable. As to (3), it was held that, although the plaintiffs could not have a decree for mesne profits during the whole period of the defendant's possession, yet, if any account was to be taken of the defendant's payments, it must also be taken of his receipts; and

PRE-EMPTION—continued.

2. RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION—continued.

it was held that the incidental benefit to the plaintiffs, who had not authorized the litigation, in which expense had been incurred, did not give rise to any implied contract on their part, or render them liable in equity for any portion of that expense. *ABDUL WAHID KHAN v. SHALUKA BIBI*

[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 496
 L. R., 21 I. A., 26]

41. ————— *Co-sharers in pattidari village—Preferential claim.*—In a pattidari village the sharers in each patti have a preferential claim to the right of pre-emption in that patti. *MAHARAJ SINGH v. BEECHOOK LALL*. 1 W. R., 233

42. ————— *Co-sharers in pattidari estate—Act XXIII of 1861, s. 14—Stranger—Purchaser at sale in execution of decree.*—A shareholder in one patti of a pattidari estate was not a “stranger” with reference to a shareholder in another patti of the estate within the meaning of that term in s. 14, Act XXIII of 1861. *FARZAND ALI v. ALIM-ULLAH*. I. L. R., 1 All., 272

SANGAM RAM v. SHEOBART BHAGAT

[I. L. R., 3 All., 112]

43. ————— *Strangers.*—Where a share in a certain patti was sold by the holder of the share to a stranger, and three persons, holding equal shares in the patti, were equally entitled under the village administration paper to the right of pre-emption of the share,—*Held* that such persons were each entitled to have the sale made to him to the extent of one-third of the share. *MAHABIR PARSHAD v. DEBI DIAL*. I. L. R., 1 All., 291

44. ————— *Act XXIII of 1861, s. 14—Land held rent-free in zamindari.*—Where a plot of land formerly held rent-free situate in a pure zamindari estate is sold at auction,—*Held* that the claim of preferential purchase under s. 14, Act XXIII of 1861, would not lie, as the estate was not a pattidari estate within the meaning of s. 2, Act I of 1841. *GHOOROO SINGH v. DABEE DYAL*

[2 Agra, 280]

45. ————— *Act I of 1841, s. 2—Preferential right.*—Where a resumed *maafee* estate comprising three pattis in an *adaec-mehal* was assessed with a lump sum of Government revenue payable through the *lambardars* of the *adaec-mehal*, who were empowered to proceed summarily against the sharers of the pattis in case of default, and to bring the share of the defaulter to public sale, and were held liable to Government for payment of the revenue assessed on the three pattis, and in case of default their rights in the mehal, not of the sharers of the defaulting patties, were liable to sale for satisfaction of Government demand on those pattis,—*Held* that the estate was not a pattidari estate as contemplated by s. 2, Act I of 1841, and the right of pre-emption given to co-sharers of the patti by that enactment could not attach to it. To constitute a pattidari estate as contemplated by the 2nd section of the Act, it was necessary not only that it should come within the express terms of that section, but also that it should

PRE EMBTION—*continued***2 RIGHT OF PRE EMBTION**—*continued*

be liable to the same incidents which attach to the estates described in the section by the other provisions of the same Act **SALIG RAM v PURSIDH RAM**

[1 Agra, 188

ing and his share of the rent of the common lands, and paid his own quota of revenue separately. *Held*, the tenurs came within the definition of a jattidari estate contained in s. 2 of Act I of 1841 **RAM AFTAB v SHRO DUTT** 8 N W, 243

47

Wajib ul-uruz—

Partition of mehal—Mode of division of property

embtion to the owners of each thoke in respect of property situate in every other thoke, when such property was sold to anyone having no share in the vil-

was constituted a separate mehal and a new wajib ul uruz was framed for it. Prior to the partition, a proprietor of land both in the pattis which remained in the original mehal and in the pattis which formed the new mehal, sold property in both to a stranger. Thereupon a co sharer in the original mehal brought a suit for pre embtion in respect of the property situate therein which had been sold, excluding the property situate in the new mehal. *Held* that the effect of the partition was to exclude property situate in the new mehal from the operation of the wajib ul uruz framed in 1856 and to place it under new conditions as to the right of pre embtion, that the plaintiff could after the separation exercise no such right against and in respect of shareholders and pro-

they had separated, and that the suit to pre empt that portion only of the property sold which was situate in the original mehal was maintainable **Durga Prasad v Munni** 1 L R 6 All 423, **Hulasi v Sheo Prasad**, 1 L R 6 All 455, **Kashi Nath v Ukhata Prasad** 1 L R 6 All, 370, **Motee Shah v Gokli**, N W P, S D A 1861 p 506, **Rin Prasad v Buljeet Singh** 2 Agra, 252 **Oonar Khan v. Murad Khan**, N W P S. D A 1865, p 173 and **Salig Ram v Dabi Prasad** 7 N W 38 referred to **Ier MAHMOOD J**—The rule of the Mahomedan law that where more persons than one owning the property in virtue of which the

with reference to the number of the shares of each

PRE-EMPTION—*continued***2 RIGHT OF PRE EMBTION**—*continued*

P

RAM v MAHABIR RAI **MAHABIR RAI v RAGHU NANDAN RAI** **RAGHUNANDAN RAI v MAHABIR RAI** [1 L R, 7 All, 720

Wajib ul uruz—Co-sharers—Rules of the Board of Revenue of the 13th November 1875—N.W. P Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), s 207—Where at the attisement of a village constituting a single

November 1875, issued under s 207 of Act XIX of 1873, a record of village customs was framed which did not give to the sharers in any one of the new mehals a right of pre embtion in respect of land situated to another mehal, it was held that the latter record of village customs was a valid and binding document, and no right of pre embtion existed in favour of the co sharers in any one mehal in respect of land situated in another mehal. *Per AIKMAN J*—Where a village, originally one, is divided by perfect partition into two or more mehals unless at the time of partition a right of pre embtion is specifically reserved by the co sharers in respect of lands lying outside any given mehal, such right of pre embtion is not to be presumed from the mere fact that when the village formed but one mehal the co-sharers had pre emptive rights against such other, **Mote Sah v Guklee**, S D A, N W P (1861), Vol 2, p 506, and **Jai Ram v Mahabir Rai**, 1 L R, 7 All 720, referred to. Under the above circumstances, the mere retention of a community of interest in certain property, such as roads etc will not give the sharers in one mehal any right of pre embtion over land situated in another. **Nazir-ud din v Kadir Baksh** *Weekly Notes*, All. (1894), 193, referred to **Gokal Singh v Manu Lal**, 1 L R, 7 All, 772 dissented from **GHUREN v MAN SINGH** 1 L R, 17 All, 226

49 ——— **Effect on pre emptive rights of partition without new wajib ul uruzes being framed—N W P Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), s 107—When a mehal is divided by perfect partition into two or more separate mehals a separate record of rights should be framed for each of the new mehals. Where under such circumstances no fresh records of rights are framed for the new mehals, the co-sharers in any one of the new mehals cannot, unless under very exceptional circumstances, claim, under the terms of the old records of rights applicable to the original undivided mehal, pre embtion in respect of land situated in any of the other new mehals.**

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**2. RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION—continued.**

Ghure v. Man Singh, I. L. R., 17 All., 422, referred to. ABDUL HAI v. NAIN SINGH

[I. L. R., 20 All., 92

50. ——— Effect of partition on pre-emptive rights, no new wazib-ul-urz being framed—*Wajib-ul-urz—Partition—Cause of action—Extinction of cause of action before suit brought.*—In order that a suit for pre-emption may be successfully maintained, it is necessary not only that a cause of action should arise in favour of the pre-emptor at the time of the sale on which the suit is based, but that such cause of action should subsist at the time when the suit is brought. *Dalganjam Singh v. Kalka Singh, Weekly Notes, All., 1899, 111. JANKI PRASAD v. ISHAR DAS*

[I. L. R., 21 All., 374

51. ——— Meaning of the terms “Patti” and “Patti of mehal”—*Co-sharers—N.W. P. Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), ss. 166, 168, 188—N.W. P. Rent Act (XII of 1881), s. 177—Interpretation of statutes.*—The expression “patti of a mehal” as used in s. 188 of the N.W. P. Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873) means a division of a mehal distinct from the share of an individual co-sharer. The right of pre-emption, therefore, which is given by the above-named section is not exercisable on the sale merely of the share of an individual co-sharer not amounting to such a division of a mehal. Moreover, the provisions of s. 188 of Act XIX of 1873 do not apply to a sale under s. 168 of the same Act of land other than that in respect of which the arrears which it is sold to satisfy accrued. Hence, where the share of a co-sharer in an imperfect pattidari village, not being the land in respect of which the arrears of rent, for the satisfaction of which the said share is sold, are due, is sold under the provisions of s. 177 of the N.W. P. Rent Act (XII of 1881), no right of pre-emption can be claimed in respect of such sale. So held by *EDGE, C.J., and YOUNG, J., MAHMOOD, J., contra.* There being no statutory definition of the word patti, that word must be taken in its ordinary acceptation, and in that acceptation it means the share of a pattidar, whether such share amounts to a definite division of a mehal or not. The exigencies of the law of pre-emption require that in s. 188 of Act XIX of 1873, the word patti should be construed in its broader signification as equivalent to any share of a pattidar. The words of s. 168, which provide that land sold under that section is to be proceeded against “as if it were the land on account of which the revenue is due under the provisions of this Act,” render the incidents of sales under s. 166, including pre-emption applicable to sales under s. 168, with the exception that in such case only the defaulter's interest in the land sold passes by the sale. Hence a right of pre-emption would accrue under s. 188 in respect of the compulsory sale of any share of a co-sharer, though such share did not amount to a patti in the sense of a definite division of a mehal. *BAIR NATH v. SITAL SINGH* . I. L. R., 13 All., 224

52. ——— Partition of village into separate mehals.—Cases where, after the division

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**2. RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION—continued.**

of a village area into separate mehals for which no new wajib-ul-urz is drawn up, the old wajib-ul-urz for the whole area has been held to apply generally to the new mehals, and such division has been held not to affect covenants existing between the co-sharers under such wajib-ul-urz, distinguished from cases where a new wajib-ul-urz has after the division been drawn up for each mehal. *Gokal Singh v. Mannu Lal, I. L. R., 7 All., 772, and Jai Ram v. Mahabir Rai, I. L. R., 7 All., 720, referred to. KUAR DAT PARSAD SINGH v. NAHAR SINGH*

[I. L. R., 11 All., 257

53. ——— Effect of perfect partition—*Wajib-ul-urz—Co-sharers—Purchase of equity of redemption by mortgagor in possession—Acquiescence—Equitable estoppel.*—The wajib-ul-urz of three villages which originally formed a single mehal gave a right of pre-emption to co-sharers in case of transfers of shares to strangers. Afterwards the shares in these villages were made the subject of a perfect partition and divided into separate mehals. Subsequently, by two deeds of sale executed on the 13th January 1884, and registered on the 17th January 1884, some of the original co-sharers sold to strangers their shares in all three villages. At the time of the sale, the shares in two of the villages were in possession of the vendees under a possessory mortgage, the amount due upon which was set off against the purchase money. The share in the third village was, at the time of the sale, in possession of another of the original co-sharers under a possessory mortgage. On the 17th January 1885 this last-mentioned co-sharer brought a suit against the vendors and the vendees to enforce his right of pre-emption under the wajib-ul-urz in respect of the shares sold in the three villages. Held that, notwithstanding the partition of the village into separate mehals, the existing wajib-ul-urz at the time of partition must be presumed to subsist and govern the separate mehals until it was shown that a new one had been made. *Gokal Singh v. Mannu Lal, I. L. R., 7 All., 772, referred to.* Held also that the Court below was wrong in holding that the plaintiff, by reason of his having omitted in a suit previously brought against him for redemption of his mortgage, and dismissed for want of jurisdiction, to set up in defence any right of pre-emption or to express any desire to purchase, was equitably estopped by acquiescence in the sale from asserting his pre-emptive right. *SHIAM SUNDER v. AMANAT BEGAN* . I. L. R., 9 All., 234

54. ——— Hindu widow in possession of property of her deceased husband, but not as his heir—*Stranger—Effect of joining a stranger as plaintiff in a suit for pre-emption.*—A Hindu widow in possession of the immoveable property of her deceased husband, but not as his heir, there being a son living, has no right of pre-emption as a co-sharer by virtue of such possession, even though she may be recorded as a co-sharer in the village papers. *Phopi Ram v. Rukmin Kuar, Weekly Notes, All. (1895), 84, and Imam-ud-din*

PRE EMBTION—continued.**2 RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION—continued.**

v. Surgats, Weekly Notes, All (1895), 85, followed **BRUPAL SINGH v. MOHAN SINGH**
[I. L. R., 19 All, 324]

PHOPI RAM v. RUKMIN KUAR
[I. L. R., 19 All, 327 note]

IMAN UD-DIN v. SURJATI
[I. L. R., 19 All, 329 note]

such share, and is entitled to prefer a claim to pre-emption as a shareholder in such village **PHUZZAN RAI v. DANI KUARI** I. L. R., 1 All, 452

56. ———— *Joinder of plaintiffs one of whom has no right to sue for pre-emption—Amendment of plaint*—The plaintiffs in a suit to enforce a right of pre-emption based on the wajib-ul-uruz of a village, which gave the right to "co-sharers," alleged themselves to be jointly interested in the village, and in their plaint claimed relief jointly. One of the two plaintiffs was the widow of a co-sharer in the village, who, at the time of his death, was a member of a joint Hindu family. Held that, inasmuch as the widow had only a right of maintenance out of the estate of her husband, she was not a co-sharer in the village, and therefore had no right to claim pre-emption. **KARAN SINGH v. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL KHAN** I. L. R., 7 All, 860

57. ———— *Possession of share of village in lieu of maintenance—Right of pre-emption*—Possession for life by a Hindu widow of a share of a village in lieu of maintenance under a decree of Court does not give her such an interest in the share as to entitle her to enforce the right of pre-emption on the sale of another share of the village. **DILA KUARI v. JAGAR NATH KUARI**
[I. L. R., 6 All, 17]

58. ———— *Purchaser of share subsequent to pre-emption*—A person purchasing the said shareholder's interest in the village subsequently to the sale cannot claim and enforce pre-emption as his vendor might have done. **SHRO NARAIN v. HIRA**
[I. L. R., 7 All, 535]

interest in one village, which upon his death was to be divided among his sons.—Held that during the father's lifetime no son could claim a right of pre-emption in respect of the village so reserved by the father. **RAM ADHEEN PANDEY v. GOORDIAL PANDEY** . . . 2 N W., 434

60. ———— *Right of pre-emption reserved in family partition deed—Covenant by*

PRE EMBTION—continued.**2 RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION—continued.**

guardian of infant co-parcener—Notice of covenant—Constructive notice—Transfer of Property Act, s. 3—Tender of purchase-money—The plaintiff and his step mother, as guardian of her son defendant No 1, then an infant, made a division of the family

the plaintiff, sold his share of the house to defendant No 3 for Rs 130 under a sale deed which referred to the deed of partition. The plaintiff now sued to enforce his right of pre-emption, and in the course of the suit offered to pay Rs 130. Held (1) that the purchaser had constructive notice of the covenant in the deed of partition, (2) that the covenant was not invalid, and that it was unnecessary for the plaintiff to prove tender by him of the purchase money before suit. **RAJARAM v. KRISHNASAMI**

[I. L. R., 16 Mad, 301]

61. ———— *Transfer to plaintiff pre-emptor after sale—Hindu widow in possession for widow's estate*—Held that the daughter of a Hindu widow to whom the widow had relinquished a share in a village, of which share she was in possession for a widow's life estate, was entitled to pre-emption in respect of a sale which had taken place in the village prior to the relinquishment made to her by her mother. **Shro Narain v. Hira**, I. L. R., 7 All, 535, distinguished. **MUHAMMAD YUSUF ALI KHAN v. DAL KUAR** . . . I. L. R., 20 All., 148

62. ———— *Mortgage—Covenant to give mortgagee preferential right to pre-emption*—An agreement by the mortgagor to give the mortgagee a preference of pre-emption in case of sale is not contrary to public policy, and may be enforced against a purchaser with notice of the covenant. **HARIS PAIK v. JAHURUNDI GAZI** . . . 2 C W N., 575

63. ———— *Sale to a co-sharer and stranger—Specification of interest sold to stranger, and price—Right of pre-emption of vendor co-sharer*—The principle of denying the right of pre-emption, except as to the whole of the property

up or separated. It should be limited to such transactions, and the reason of it does not exist where the shares sold are separately specified, and the sale to the stranger is distinct and divisible, though contained in the same deed as the sale to the co-sharers. The ratio decidendi of *Bhawan Prasad v. Damru*, I. L. R., 5 All, 197, explained. *Sheodyal*, 1860, *ant Ali*, *maddin*. A co- certain land to four persons, three of whom were co-sharers in

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**2. RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION—continued.**

the same patti as the vendor. The deed contained a specification of the interests purchased and the considerations paid by the co-sharers and the stranger vendees respectively. In a suit for pre-emption by certain co-sharers of the same patti as the vendor, the lower Appellate Court held that, although the co-sharers-vendees had a pre-emptive right of the same degree as the plaintiffs, nevertheless they, having joined a stranger with them in purchasing the property, had forfeited their right, and could not resist the claim even in respect of such portions as they had purchased under the sale-deed. Held that this view was erroneous, and that, inasmuch as the deed of sale contained an exact specification of the shares purchased by the co-sharers-vendees, who had an equal right of purchase to that of the plaintiffs in respect of such shares, and as the shares purchased and the consideration paid by the stranger vendee were also exactly specified, the lower Court should not have decreed the claim for pre-emption as to that portion of the property which had been purchased by the co-sharers. *Sheobharios Rai v. Jiach Rai*

[I. L. R., 8 All., 462]

64. — — — — — *Effect of co-sharer vendee joining with himself in his purchase a stranger.*—When, in the purchase of immovable property in respect of which a right of pre-emption exists, a vendee, being a person entitled to purchase, joins with himself in the purchase a stranger, then, in the event of a suit for pre-emption being brought, if the interest of the co-sharer vendee can be separated from the interest of the stranger vendee, the plaintiff pre-emptor can succeed only as against the stranger, the rights of the co-sharer vendee being equal or preferential to those of the pre-emptor. If, however, the interest of the co-sharer vendee cannot be separated from the interest of the stranger vendee, the plaintiff pre-emptor can succeed as against both. *Sheobharios Rai v. Jiach Rai*, I. L. R., 8 All., 462, approved. *Sheo Dyal Ram v. Bhyroo Ram*, S. D. A., N. W. (1860), 53; *Guneshee Lal v. Zaraut Ali*, 2 N. W., 343; and *Manna Singh v. Ramadhin Singh*, I. L. R., 4 All., 252, referred to. *RAM NATH v. BADRI NARAIN*

I. L. R., 19 All., 148

See *MUSHTAQ AHMAD v. AMJAD ALI*

[I. L. R., 19 All., 311]

BRUPAL SINGH v. MOWAN SINGH

[I. L. R., 19 All., 324]

65. — — — — — *Time from which right takes effect—Profits of property accruing between purchase and transfer to pre-emptor.*—B purchased a share in a mehal on the 3rd January 1880 (Pous 1287 Fasli). A sued B and the vendor to enforce his right of pre-emption, and on the 24th March 1882 (Chait 1289 Fasli) obtained a final decree enforcing the right. Subsequently B, as a co-sharer in the mehal during 1288 Fasli, claimed from A, as lambar-dar of the mehal, the profits of the share for 1288 Fasli. Held that the pre-emptive right which was declared in the suit instituted by A, when it was once established, existed, and must be presumed to have

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**2. RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION—continued.**

taken effect on the date when the subsequently-awarded sale to B took place, and therefore there was no period of time during which B was properly in possession of the share and entitled to profits from A in his character of lambar-dar, but A must be presumed to have been in possession and entitled to the profits from the date of the sale to B. *AJUDHIA v. BALDEO SINGH*

I. L. R., 7 All., 674

66. — — — — — *Rights as to period before transfer—Interest.*—Although a successful pre-emptor becomes substituted for the original transferee, and thus becomes entitled to the benefits of the transfer, those benefits cannot be claimed by him for any period antecedent to such substitution itself, and a pre-emptor, before his pre-emption is actually enforced, possesses no such right in the subject of pre-emption as would entitle him to any benefits arising out of the property which he is entitled to take, but has not yet taken. The original vendee cannot, whilst he is in possession, be regarded as a trespasser, who would have no right to enjoy the usufruct of the property which he has purchased. *Udan Singh v. Muneri Khan*, 2 Sel. Rep., 85, dissented from. *Manik Chand v. Rameshwar Rao*, N. W. P. S. D. A., 1865, Vol. II, p. 171; *Buldeo Persad v. Mohun*, 1 Agra, Rev., 30; and *Ajudhia v. Baldeo Singh*, I. L. R., 7 All., 674, followed. *DEO DAT v. RAM AUTAR*

I. L. R., 8 All., 502

67. — — — — — *Claim based upon custom—Evidence afforded by obsolete wajib-ul-urz—Rules of the Board of Revenue for the settlement of the Gorakhpur and Basti districts (B. E. C., 8-1, s. 38).*—The plaintiffs brought their suit in 1890 to pre-empt certain property situated in the Gorakhpur district. Their claim was based upon two grounds: one, an alleged contract said to be recorded in and proved by a wajib-ul-urz of 1860 relating to the village in question; and the other, a custom of pre-emption alleged to be existing in the village. The period during which the wajib-ul-urz of 1860 was in force expired prior to the sale which gave rise to the right of pre-emption sought to be enforced. Subsequently to the expiration of that wajib-ul-urz, certain rules had been framed, with reference to the settlement of the Gorakhpur and Basti districts, the material portions of which, for the purposes of the present case, were as follows: "A memorandum of the village customs will be appended to each khewat by the Assistant Settlement Officer, when he verifies the jamabandi, and it will take the place of the document hitherto known as the wajib-ul-urz" * * * "In regard to any custom or constitution peculiar to the mehal, the following matters should be noticed: class (d), s. 25]: (a) Pre-emption (as regards mehals which belong to other than Mahomedan proprietors) when the proprietors expressly demand that it may be noted and proved conclusively that the custom exists." At the new settlement made in accordance with these rules, no mention of the right of pre-emption as obtaining in the mehal in question was recorded. Upon these facts it was held by ENGE, C.J., and BURKITT, J., that having regard to the rules above-mentioned framed by the Board of Revenue for the

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**2 RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION—continued.**

settlement of the Gorakhpur and Basti districts, the

tion of the existence of a right of pre-emption was a circumstance which the Court would be entitled to take into consideration in any conflict of evidence as to whether or not the custom of pre-emption did exist. **ADHU SAHU v. RAJA RAM**

[I L R, 16 All, 40]

68 ——— Wajbuluruz—Custom—

Mahomedan law—Immediate and compulsory demands—The wajbuluruz of a village gave a right of pre-emption according to the usage of the country. In a suit for pre-emption there was no evidence to show what in fact was the usage prevailing in the district in regard to pre-emption. There was no evidence that the plaintiff had satisfied the requirements of the Mahomedan law as to immediate and compulsory demands or that there was any custom which absolved him from compliance with those requirements, or that he was at any time willing to pay the actual contract price. *Held* that, in the absence of evidence of any special custom

stated, the suit failed, and must be dismissed. **Fakir Rai et al. v. Imambakhsh** I L R, Sup Vol 35 Chund, by Bry Lall, v. Goor Sahai, Agra, F B, 1283 and Jai Kver v. Hira Lal, 7 N-W, 3, referred to. **RAM PRASAD v. ABDUL KARIM**

[I L R, 9 All, 513]

69 ——— Pre-emptor out

sharer with the vendors. The defendants to the suit were the vendors, the vendees and others who were rival claimants for pre-emption in the share sold. The rival pre-emptors alone defended the action on the ground among others that plaintiff was not in possession of her own share in the village out of which she alleged that her right to claim pre-emption arose. The Court of first instance dismissed her suit. On appeal the District Judge in effect dismissed her claim as against the defendants who were the rival pre-emptors but gave the plaintiff a right to obtain the share if the other pre-emptors did not avail themselves of the decree which they had obtained in their action. On the 1st of January 1877 plaintiff's second

sold in execution of a decree in another suit. Respondent contended that as since the appeal the share out of which plaintiff alleged that her right arose was sold, she could not get any decree now in her favour.

PRE-EMPTION—continued**2 RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION—continued**

Held that this Court as a Court of appeal has only got to see what was the decree which the Court of first instance should have passed, and if the Court of first instance had wrongly dismissed the claim, the plaintiff cannot be prejudiced by her share having been subsequently sold in execution in another suit, such a sale could not have affected her right to maintain the decree, if she had obtained a decree in her favour in the Court of first instance either on appeal or on appeal nor could it have been made the ground of appeal. Further plaintiff being out of possession of her share at the time she instituted the suit for pre-emption was immaterial. The Court should have ascertained whether the plaintiff was at the date of suit entitled in law to the share out of which her right of pre-emption was alleged to have arisen. *Held* by MANNING, J. that the passage from *Hemilton's Hedaya* by Grady, p 562, means that in the pre-emptive tenement the pre-emptor should have a vested ownership and not a mere expectancy of inheritance or a reversionary or any kind of contingent right, or any interest falling short of full ownership. **SAKINA BIBI v. AMIRAN** I L R, 10 All, 472

70 ——— Plaintiff's title to

wajbuluruz lost during the pendency of the suit the right to pre-empt by reason of the mahal in which both properties were originally comprised having become the subject of a perfect partition it was held that the suit for pre-emption should be dismissed. **Sakina Bibi v. Amiran** I L R 10 All 472 distinguished. **RAM GOPAL v. PIARI LAL**

[I L R, 21 All, 441]

71 ——— Mortgages by conditional sale—Foreclosure—Reg XVII of 1806—Suit by mortgagee for possession—Compromise and decree thereon—Mortgagee accepting part of the property in suit—Suit for pre-emption—Pre-emptor not asserting or proving validity of foreclosure proceedings—Pre-emptor's title referred to date of compromise and decree—Purchase money—The

a suit for possession of the mortgaged property. On the 19th September 1885 the suit was compromised. Part of the mortgaged property was sold to the remainder of the mortgagee. Subsequently, a suit for pre-emption was brought against the mortgagee and mortgagee to enforce pre-emption in respect of the alienation. The plaintiff claimed to pre-empt the whole of the property to which the deed of 1878 related, including the portion relinquished by the conditional vendee under the

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**2. RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION—concluded.**

in a conditional vendue, even though he might not have obtained a decree establishing or declaring his right, and the right of pre-emption accrued on the date when the conditional sale thus became absolute, yet foreclosure proceedings under the Regulation, being of a purely ministerial character, were not conclusive or even *prima facie* evidence in a subsequent litigation against the conditional vendor that a valid foreclosure had been duly effected; that strict observance of the requirements of the Regulation were conditions precedent to the right of foreclosure; and that, in the present case, as the plaintiff had not asserted or attempted to prove that all those requirements had been fulfilled so as to result in an actual foreclosure and consequent accrual of pre-emption at the end of the year of grace, no foreclosure was shown to have taken place prior to the compromise of the 19th September 1885, and the plaintiff's right of pre-emption accrued on and must be referred to that date, and consequently extended only to the property to which the compromise related, and the price payable by the plaintiff was the amount specified in the compromise. *Bhadu Mahomed v. Radha Churn Bolia*, 1 B. L. R., A. C., 219; *Sheodeen v. Sookit*, S. D. A., N. W., 1864, p. 624; and *Tauwakkul Rai v. Lachman Rai*, I. L. R., 6 All., 344, distinguished. *Norender Narain Singh v. Dwarka Lal Mundur*, L. R., 5 I. A., 18; *Matho Prashad v. Gajadhar*, L. R., 11 I. A., 186; *Sitta Bakhsh v. Lalta Prasad*, I. L. R., 8 All., 388; and *Jagat Singh v. Ram Bakhsh*, *Weekly Notes*, All., 1887, p. 233, referred to. *AJAIB NATH v. MATHURA PRASAD* . . . I. L. R., 11 All., 184

3. CONSTRUCTION OF WAJIB-UL-URZ.

72. ——— Presumption of compliance with conditions of law—Intention of parties.—*Held* that, where a pre-emptive claim is based on the wajib-ul-urz, it is not to be assumed that the claimant of pre-emption complied with the peculiar conditions which, under the Mahomedan law, are essential to give validity to such a claim, unless expressly provided by the wajib-ul-urz, and the Court construing such contracts ought to consider the intention of the parties as expressed in those contracts, and to give effect to them without alteration or addition. *CHOWDHRY BRIJ LALL v. GOOR SUNDAR* [Agra, F. B., 128: Ed. 1874, 95

73. ——— Custom—Mahomedan law.—In a suit for pre-emption based on a wajib-ul-urz the material words of the wajib-ul-urz under the heading of "Custom for pre-emption" were as follows: "At the time a proprietary share is transferred a right of purchase will vest, first, in a co-sharer of the same family, and then in the other co-sharers of the village in preference to a stranger, provided that the same price is paid by the co-sharer as is offered by the stranger. *Held* that these words were intended to define a special custom of pre-emption, and did not merely mean that the custom of pre-emption according to the Mahomedan law was to

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**3. CONSTRUCTION OF WAJIB-UL-URZ—continued.**

be followed. *Ram Prasad v. Abdul Karim*, I. L. R., 9 All., 513, distinguished. *JASODA NAND v. KANDHAIYA LALL* . . . I. L. R., 13 All., 373

74. ——— Wajib-ul-urz not signed by lambardar or co-sharers.—Where a wajib-ul-urz was not signed by the lambardar or by any of the co-sharers of the village for which it was framed, but was found to have been in existence without having been questioned by any of the parties who might have been affected thereby for a period of some thirteen years,—*Held*, that the wajib-ul-urz might be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the custom of the village for which it was framed. The said wajib-ul-urz contained a clause relative to pre-emptive rights to the following effect: "When any musafidar in the patti desires to transfer his share, then first a shareholder in the patti takes it, and if he does not take it, then another man who desires to take it takes it." *Held* that this clause was declaratory of the village custom, and that it was not intended thereby to adopt the Mahomedan law of pre-emption. *RUSTOM ALI KHAN v. ABBASI BEGAN* . . . I. L. R., 13 All., 407

75. ——— "Brethren"—Sharers in patti—Preferential right.—Where the wajib-ul-urz provided that alienation should be first made to brethren of common ancestor, and then to the other sharers of the patti,—*Held* that the brethren in whose favour the first right of pre-emption was secured must be construed to be brethren who were sharers in the patti. *HUR SAHAI v. JAWALA*

[2 Agra, 31]

76. ——— Bhai-band—Suit to enforce the right of pre-emption—Non-joinder of vendor—Mortgage.—In a suit for pre-emption it was objected by the vendee in second appeal that the vendor had not been made a party. *Held* that, whether the omission to make the vendor a party in a suit to enforce the right of pre-emption renders the suit unmaintainable or not, as the vendee had not been prejudiced by such omission in this case, the objection taken at such a late stage of the case could not be allowed. *Held* also that the word "bhai-band" in the wajib-ul-urz in this case meant the brotherhood of the village, and not merely those persons who were related by blood. *S. A. No. 1054 of 1881* decided the 1st April 1882 referred to. *HIRA LAL v. RAMJAS* . . . I. L. R., 6 All., 57

77. ——— Shikmi showkayan—Preference to sharers in thoke—Sharers in village.—*Held* by a Full Bench, in concurrence with the lower Court, that the proper construction of the words "shikmi showkayan" used in a clause of the administration paper was that they gave a preference to sharers in the thoke over those who were merely sharers in the village. *JAY MULL v. KESREE* [Agra, F. B., 171: Ed. 1874, 128

78. ——— Intiquial—Absolute transfer—Conditional sales and usufructuary mortgages—

PRE EMBTION—continued

3. CONSTRUCTION OF WAJIB UL URZ
—continued

Alienation—Held on the construction of a wajib ul urz that the word "a tigual" not only signifies an absolute transfer, but also applies to conditional sales and usufructuary mortgages. **CHUTTUR MULL v CHUTTUR KISHORE LALL** 3 Agra, 388

79 ——— Co-sharers—*Members of joint Hindu family*—The members of a joint and undivided Hindu family other than that member who is recorded in the Collector's book as a sharer in the mahal, are "co sharers" for the purposes of pre-emption, in the sense of the wajib ul urz. **GANDHARP SINGH v SAHIB SINGH** I L R., 7 All, 184

80, ——— "Ek jaddi"—The wajib ul urz of a village gave a right of pre-emption in cases of sale to "brothers" and provided that, on refusal by a "brother" there should be a right of pre-emption in favour of co-sharers in the thoke who were related to the vendor by descent from a common ancestor (*hissadaran ek jaddi thoke*). It was also provided that in the event of any dispute arising as to price, it should be settled by arbitration, and that, "if the co-sharers do not take at the amount fixed by the arbitrators," the co-sharers desiring to sell might make the transfer to a stranger. Held that co-sharers who were not of common descent from the vendor were entitled to pre-emption after own brothers and co-sharers *ek jaddi* and to have preference over strangers. **Guneshee Lal v Zorant Ali**, 2 N W, 343, followed. **SABIR ALI v YAD RAM** I L R., 9 All, 660

vendor **BALWANT SINGH v SUBHAN ALI**
[I L R., 10 All, 107]

82 ——— The clause "near" to the vendor is ambiguous and inadequate to express the intentions of the shareholders. The pre-emptive clause in the wajib ul urz of a village gave a right of pre-emption, in cases of sale by shareholders, first to "bhai bakki" (own brothers),

be construed as meaning "bhai bhand" or "bhai log," so as to include all near relatives both male and female. Held also that a vendor's father's brother's widow, holding a share in the village absolutely and as heir of her deceased husband, was entitled to pre-emption in preference to the vendors who were only sharers in the same thoke as the vendor. **KHUMAN SINGH v HARDAI**

[I L R., 11 All, 41]

83 ——— Express limitation of operation of wajib ul urz—Time limited by agreement for pre-emption—When by the express terms

PRE EMBTION—continued

3 CONSTRUCTION OF WAJIB UL URZ
—continued

of a wajib ul urz its operation is limited to the period of the settlement a right of pre-emption created by it cannot be enforced after the expiry of that period, unless a provision has been made for that purpose or the operation of the wajib ul urz has been extended by the agreement of the parties. **RUTUN SINGH v OOMRAO SINGH** 4 N W, 13

84 ——— Right of alienation—*Express conditions*—Held that the conditions of the wajib ul urz in no way confer on any person under disability a right of alienation which he does not otherwise enjoy. **RADHEY PANDY v MUN-SARAM** 2 Agra, 85

85 ——— Condition that sharer's consent construction of stipulating that ——— consent of all the sharers did not stipulate for the existence of pre-emption, and that the claim based on that was untenable. **RAM PERSHAD SAHOO v RUMZANEE** 2 Agra, 37

GAYADEEN v RAMSAHAI 2 Agra, Pt II, 181

BURBOO DOOREY v ISHREE 3 Agra, 74

86 ——— Right of pre-emption of

of Deobarampur, sued for pre-emption of certain land, being "resumed revenue free land" in the village, which had been sold to a stranger. The clause of the wajib ul urz under which pre-emption was claimed

hissadar is (haqqiyat), the sharer bent on transfer can take it, after that any other person who is interested (sharik) in the village rank by rank can take it. If no person interested in the village takes it, then a stranger may take it. Held that, under the circumstances of the case, the plaintiff had no right of pre-emption in respect of the land claimed by him, the vendor not being, within the meaning of the wajib ul urz, a co-sharer in the village by virtue of his possession of a portion of the resumed muafi. **KALLIAN MAL v MADAN MOHAN** I L R., 17 All., 447

87. ——— Procedure of co sharer who wishes to sell share—By the clause in a wajib ul urz which related to pre-emption, it was provided as follows: When any co-sharer wishes to make a sale or mortgage of his share, it is incumbent on him to do so first, in favour of a favour of a of Rs20 per bigha of waste land. If none of these take it, then he may transfer it to an outsider. If any co-sharer (i.e., any co-sharer who wishes to sell or mortgage) fail to act as above directed, another co-sharer has the right of enforcing pre-emption in respect of the

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**3. CONSTRUCTION OF WAJIB-UL-URZ**
—continued.

property. If the term of the mortgaged share of any co-sharer is about to expire and notice of foreclosure has been issued, and the co-sharer mortgagor has not the means to redeem, then another co-sharer, after paying up the money, may take back the share, and when the original mortgagor has the means, he, after paying the money, may take possession of the share. *Held* that, in the case of a conditional sale of property to which this wajib-ul-urz applied, there were only two stages contemplated by the wajib-ul-urz, and not three. The first stage was at or about the time of the execution of the deed of conditional sale, and at that time pre-emption might be had by a co-sharer at the rate indicated in the wajib-ul-urz. The second stage was when the conditional vendee had brought his suit for foreclosure, and at that time the pre-emptor would have to pay the amount found to be due under the deed of conditional sale. When once, however, the order for foreclosure had been made absolute, the co-sharer's right of pre-emption was gone and extinguished. *Gya Bhairu v. Lakhnath Rai* **I. L. R., 20 All., 103**

88. ———— *Wajib-ul-urz—Co-sharers in the Khailsa Mahal distinguished from owners of separate plots of muafi lands in the mahal.*—The co-sharers in a mahal and the owners of separate plots of muafi land included in the area of the mahal have, as a rule, no connection with one another, and it by no means follows that the custom adopted by or existing among the members of the khailsa co-partnership body would be applicable to the owners of the muafi plots. Strict evidence is always necessary to prove that the same custom is applicable to each. *Kalyan Mal v. Madan Mohan*, **I. L. R., 17 All., 447**, referred to. *Narain Das v. Ram Saban Das* [**I. L. R., 20 All., 419**]

89. ———— *Agreement to offer property to co-sharers—Mode of offer.*—Where the terms of a wajib-ul-urz are that the property before sale to a stranger must be offered to the co-sharers, such offer must be made to each and every one of such co-sharers. *Dowlut v. Netram* **3 N. W., 42**

90. ———— *Preferential right of co-sharers—Right of refusal.*—Where the terms of wajib-ul-urz recognize the right of each sharer to sell without the consent of the others, but limit that right so far as to give preference or right of refusal to the co-sharers, the sale to a stranger can only be good and valid on proof of offer being made and refused by the co-sharers. *Permashree Doss v. Raikoondun Singh* **3 Agra, 3**

91. ———— *Usufructuary lease, Construction of.*—Where the wajib-ul-urz provided that, in cases of transfer by "sale, etc.," the co-sharers would have a preferential right to the same,—*Held* that the co-sharers were entitled to claim by right of pre-emption to take over an usufructuary lease which was made for the term of eight years. *Ahmed Ali Khan v. Ahmed* [**1 Agra, 101**]

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**3. CONSTRUCTION OF WAJIB-UL-URZ**
—continued.

92. ———— *Shareholders, Right of—Relatives, Right of—Strangers.*—One of the provisions in the wajib-ul-urz of a village was that, when a shareholder was desirous of selling his share, the right of purchase should lie, first, with the real brother of the shareholder; secondly, with the nearest relatives; thirdly, with the shareholders in the thoke; and lastly, with the shareholders in other thokes. *Held* that, if a person was a near relative, he fulfilled all the conditions required, and there was no necessity that he should belong to the same thoke as the vendor. *Held*, also, where the parties were Mahomedans, that the wife of the vendor must be regarded as a near relative within the meaning of the wajib-ul-urz, and that, though she was not a shareholder, she could not be considered a stranger, that is, a person who had no interest whatever in the family. *Mahomed Tukee v. Hujjee alias Khujjai* **5 N. W., 142**

93. ———— *Partition, Effect of—Co-sharers—"Village"—Effect of perfect partition on covenants contained in the wajib-ul-urz.*—The wajib-ul-urz of a village contained a covenant among the co-sharers that, in the event of any one of them selling his share, a right of pre-emption should be enforceable, first, by a "near shareholder"; next, by a partner in the thoke; and thirdly, by a partner in the village. The village was subsequently divided into three separate mehals by means of a perfect partition under the N. W. P. Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873). *Held* that the agreement regarding pre-emption remained in force after the partition. The term "village," as used in the wajib-ul-urz, means a definite area of land with houses upon it, and does not necessarily imply a joint ownership of such land, inasmuch as after partition there may remain some community of interest, and things held and used in common by all the inhabitants. Every one who lives in that area has a share in it, and may therefore be regarded as a "shareholder" within the meaning of the wajib-ul-urz. *Gokal Singh v. Mannu Lal* [**I. L. R., 7 All., 772**]

94. ———— *Perfect partition of mehal—N. W. P. Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), s. 191—No new wajib-ul-urz framed on partition—Pre-emption claimed under wajib-ul-urz of undivided mehal—Custom—Co-sharers—Hissadar deh.*—Where, on the perfect partition of a mehal under the N. W. P. Land Revenue Act, 1873, no new wajib-ul-urz has been framed for any of the new mehals, the question whether or how far a contract or a custom of pre-emption recorded in the wajib-ul-urz of the undivided mehal is still in force, or who is entitled to claim the benefit of it, is not capable of any absolute or invariable answer. It depends in each case upon the proper construction of the terms of the particular contract or the proper interpretation of the particular custom recorded, assuming that there is no evidence of any intention on the part of the co-sharers at the time of partition to put an end to the contract or the custom. But there is a strong presumption against

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**3 CONSTRUCTION OF WAJIB UL URZ**
—continued?

such claims for pre-emption when made after perfect

transfer by a "hissadar" of his share or "hissa" to a stranger. After a perfect partition, on which no new wajib ul urz was framed, and after a subsequent sale to a stranger of land in one of the new

of the new mohals, claimed pre-emption under the old wajib ul urz as a "hissadar deh." *Held* by the Full Bench, upon the construction of the wajib ul urz, that he was not entitled to pre-emption.
DALJANJAN SINGH v. KALKA SINGH

[I. L. R., 23 All., 1

95 ——— Division of lands in village

common according to the interest of the co-sharers in the village. The wajib ul urz contained the following provision regarding the right of pre-emption: "Each sharer is by all means at liberty to transfer his right and share, but first of all the transfer should be effected by him in favour of his own brothers and nephews who may be sharers and, in case of their refusal, in favour of the other owners of the thoke." *Held*, in a suit by a sharer in one thoke to enforce a right of pre-emption under the wajib ul urz, in respect of a share in another thoke, that the fact that the plaintiff was common with all the sharers of the different thokes was a sharer in the common lands did not make her a sharer in the vendor's thoke, and she had therefore no right of pre-emption under the wajib ul urz. **MAYA RAM v. LACHHO.**

[I. L. R., 2 All., 631

Affirmed on appeal to the Privy Council, **LACHHO v. MAYA RAM.**
[I. L. R., 5 All., 168
[L. R., 10 I. A., 1

96 ——— Nearer co sharer—Mortgage by conditional sale—Limitation—Acquiescence—Equitable estoppel.—The two joint owners of a 2 annas 8 pies share in a village jointly executed two deeds of mortgage by conditional sale, each for a share of 1 anna 4 pies, in favour, respectively, of 1 and 4 co-sharers in the village, and related to the vendors. In 1875 the conditional sale in favour of 4 became absolute, and he was recorded as proprietor of half the share of the vendors, and obtained possession thereof. In 1889 4 foreclosed his mortgage and obtained possession of the other half share. 1 thereupon claimed the right to purchase the half share so acquired by 4 on the allegation that he had

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**3 CONSTRUCTION OF WAJIB-UL-URZ**
—continued.

a right of pre-emption in respect thereof, having become the vendee in 1875 of the other half share, and therefore being the "nearest co sharer" of the vendors within the meaning of the wajib ul urz, and also being nearer in relationship to the vendors than 4. The wajib ul urz provided that each co-sharer was competent to transfer his own share, but that, when making a transfer, it was incumbent on him to notify the same to his nearest co-sharer, and on his refusal, to other sharers in the village. The lower Appellate Court held that the plaintiff was estopped from preferring a claim to pre-emption on the ground that he had acquiesced in the conditional sale in favour of the defendant, and also that he had no right to pre-emption under the wajib ul urz. *Held* that as much as from 1875 to 1882 the only owner of the 2 annas 8 pies share was the plaintiff and the mort-

respect of
other co-
just there

fore be regarded as a "nearest co sharer" of the vendors than the defendant within the meaning of the wajib ul urz, and that as such he was entitled to claim pre-emption. *Held* also that the right of pre-emption which arose upon the sale was a new right, and not the same as that which arose at the time of the mortgage, inasmuch as the wajib ul urz distinctly contemplated the right of pre-emption as arising upon the two different events of mortgage and sale, that the alleged acquiescence of the plaintiff pre-emptor therefore occurred at a time when the right claimed by him was not yet in existence, and that consequently the claim was not barred. **RUP NARAIN v. AWADH PRASAD.** [I. L. R., 7 All., 478

97 ——— "Stranger" — Effect of joining stranger as co vendee.—Under the terms of a wajib ul urz, successive pre-emptive rights were given, cousins
(BONKI)

regard to a sale of land to which this wajib ul urz applied, a nephew (brother's son) of the vendee was a "stranger," and his joining as co-vendee would vitiate the sale and let in other persons having a right of pre-emption. **Bhurey Mal v. Naval Singh.** [I. L. R., 4 All., 259, distinguished. **AMJAD ALI v. MUSHTAQ AHMAD.** [I. L. R., 17 All., 454

In the same case, on appeal under the Letters Patent, this decision was upheld by **EDGAR, C.J.**, and **KNOX, J.** **MUSHTAQ AHMED v. AMJAD ALI.**
[I. L. R., 19 All., 311

98. ——— Stipulated price—Rights and interest.—"Qumri"—"Sale"—Exchange.—The wajib ul urz of a village gave a right of pre-emption by a clause providing that in case of transfer by any co-sharer of his rights and interests (haqqat), his partners should have a right to purchase at the same price (qumri) as the vendor had given. One of the co-sharers transferred to a stranger 1 biswa and 6 dhurs of a grove or garden in exchange for another piece of land. *Held* by the

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**3. CONSTRUCTION OF WAJIB-UL-URZ**
—continued.

Full Bench that this transaction was a transfer of haqiyat within the terms of the wajib-ul-urz. *Held* also that the plot of land which was given in exchange for the 1 biswa and 6 dhurs must be considered as a price (qimat) within the terms of the wajib-ul-urz. *Per* MAHMOOD, J., that the word "qimat" must be interpreted in the sense given to it by the Mahomedan law, including not only money, but other kinds of property capable of being valued at a definite sum of money, and covering the consideration of "sale" as well of exchange as defined in ss. 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), respectively. *NIAMAT ALI v. ASMAT BIBI* . . . I. L. R., 7 All., 626

99. ——— Simple mortgage—"Transfer"—*Mortgage—Charge—Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property Act)*, s. 58.—The wajib-ul-urz of a village gave a right of pre-emption to co-sharers on a transfer (intikal) by sale or mortgage (rahn) by a co-sharer of "rights and interests" (hakkiyat). *Per* PETHERAM, C.J.—That as a simple mortgage, as defined in s. 58 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, by giving a right to sell, transfers an interest in the property mortgaged, a simple mortgage of his share by a co-sharer created a right of pre-emption under the terms of the wajib-ul-urz. *Per* MAHMOOD, J.—The circumstance that possession had not been transferred to the mortgagee was one which had no bearing on the question whether a right of pre-emption arose under the terms of the wajib-ul-urz in the case of a simple mortgage. The word "intikal," as used in Hindustani, has the broadest meaning in connection with "alienation," "conveyance," "assignment," or "transfer" of rights in immoveable property. The word "hakkiyat" means rights and interests in the legal sense of the phrase. The word "rahn" is a generic word indicating all that is included in the English word "mortgage," and is not limited to usufructuary mortgages, but includes simple mortgages also. When general words are used in a document, they must be understood in a general sense, unless they are accompanied by any expression limiting or restricting their ordinary meaning, or unless such limitation or restriction arises from necessary implication. The words "intikal," "hakkiyat," and "rahn" in the wajib-ul-urz could be understood only in the most general sense. "Mortgage," as understood in Indian law, includes simple mortgage as well as usufructuary, and one is as much a "transfer of an interest in specific immoveable property" as the other. A simple mortgage is a "transfer," being the transfer of the right of sale. *Held*, therefore, by MAHMOOD, J., that a right of pre-emption accrued under the terms of the wajib-ul-urz in the case of a simple mortgage by a co-sharer of his share to a "stranger." *Per* BRODHURST, J., that one of the entries in a statement showing the transfers which had taken place in the village at or about the time the wajib-ul-urz was framed, which statement was connected with the wajib-ul-urz, related to a simple mortgage, from which it appeared that it was the intention that the co-sharers should have the right of

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**3. CONSTRUCTION OF WAJIB-UL-URZ**
—continued.

pre-emption in all cases of mortgage, whether usufructuary or otherwise, and therefore a right of pre-emption accrued under the terms of the wajib-ul-urz in the case of a simple mortgage. *Per* DUTHOIT, J., that a pre-emptive right was raised by the terms of the wajib-ul-urz only upon the occurrence of a transfer of a share in the property of the mehal, and a simple mortgage was not a transfer of property. *OLDFIELD, J.*—The word "transfer" used in the wajib-ul-urz was not intended to refer to a simple mortgage, but to mortgages where possession of the property passes to the mortgagee. *SHEORATAN KUAR v. MAHIPAL KUAR* . . . I. L. R., 7 All., 258

100. ——— Mortgage by conditional sale—"Transfer"—*Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882)*, s. 58.—A clause in the wajib-ul-urz of a village gave a right of pre-emption in respect of "transfer" by the sharers of their rights and interests by sale and mortgage. *Held* that a deed of conditional sale of a share in the village, which did not transfer possession, was a transfer of an interest in the village, and was sufficient to let in the right of pre-emption. *Sheoratan Kuar v. Mahipal Kuar, I. L. R., 7 All., 258*, followed. *AZIMAN BIBI v. AMIR ALI* [I. L. R., 7 All., 343]

101. ——— Conditional sale.—The pre-emptional rights of the parties to a deed of conditional sale cannot be affected by a wajib-ul-urz prepared subsequently to the execution of the deed of conditional sale, but prior to the sale becoming absolute, they not being parties to the wajib-ul-urz, and the wajib-ul-urz not apparently indicating any pre-existing custom of pre-emption in the village. *Raghubir Singh v. Nandu Singh, Weekly Notes, All., 1891, p. 134*, distinguished. *BECHAN RAI v. NAND KISHORE RAI* . . . I. L. R., 14 All., 341

102. ——— Sale without registration of transfer—*Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882)*, s. 54—*Fraudulent omission to transfer by registered instrument.*—The wajib-ul-urz of a village gave the co-sharers a right of pre-emption in cases where any one of them should wish to "transfer his share wholly or partly by sale or mortgage." One of the co-sharers entered into a transaction by which he transferred the possession of his share to a stranger for Rs 300 and had mutation of names effected in the Revenue Department, but, in order to avoid the right of pre-emption, the parties omitted to execute or register a deed of sale in respect of the transfer. *Held* by the Full Bench (MAHMOOD, J., dissenting) that the transaction gave rise to the right of pre-emption within the meaning of the wajib-ul-urz. *Per* PETHERAM, C.J., that the terms of the wajib-ul-urz meant that, if any co-sharer transferred his right wholly or partly, the right of pre-emption should arise; that although the legal interest in the share was never transferred, the effect of the transaction in question was to transfer absolutely the whole right of possession from the vendor to the vendee, and that it was therefore such a transfer as let in the

PRE-EMPTION—continued**3 CONSTRUCTION OF WAJIB UL URZ**
—concluded

right of pre-emption. *Per* STRAIGHT J that as much as the defendants deliberately omitted to observe the necessary legal formality of a registered instrument with the object of defeating the pre-

BRODHEURST JJ that the failure of the parties to the transfer to comply with the requirements of s 54 of the Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882) as to the manner in which the transfer should be made did not alter the nature of the transaction or affect the fact that a sale had been made and could not affect a pre-emptor's right in respect of it. *Per* MAHMOOD J that a valid and perfected sale was a condition

ing of the wajib ul urz that the application for mutation of names not having been registered the provisions of s 54 of the Transfer of Property Act prevented it from taking effect as a sale or passing the ownership from the vendor to the vendee and that therefore under the wajib ul urz the right of pre-emption could not arise. *JANKI v GIRJANATH*

103 ——— Calculation of price, Mode of—Proportionate share of purchase money—The wajib ul urz of a village contained this clause regarding the transfer of shares by sale or mortgage viz, 'Whenever a shareholder intends to transfer his rights his nearest co-sharer shall be first entitled to purchase the same and on his refusal the other sharers in the thoke and on their refusal sharers in other thokes will be entitled'. S, the proprietor of a 4 pies share in one thoke and of a 2 pies share in another

D and others shareholders in the thoke containing the 4 pies share sued to obtain possession of that

emption in respect of the 4 pies share to the exclusion of the 2 pies. It was also held that the right of pre-emption did not extend to the bungalow garden and fac-

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7 N W, 38

4 PURCHASE MONEY

104 ——— Apportionment of purchase money, Illegality of—A pre-emptor claiming to exer-

PRE-EMPTION—continued**4 PURCHASE MONEY—continued**

cise his right of pre-emption must take the bargain as it was made. Any apportionment of the purchase money is altogether illegal. *MADHUB CHUNDER NATH BISWAS v TOMER BAWAN* 7 W R, 210

105 ——— Dispute as to price—Arrange-

in the deed of sale between the defendants the vendor and vendee—*Held* that plaintiff was entitled to have the property at the price agreed upon between the vendor and the vendee but not to the benefit of an arrangement by which a portion of the price had been allowed to remain in the hands of the vendee that he might pay off a mortgage debt. *GOLAM ARHAY v JOY MUSQUL SINGH* 13 W R, 435

106 ——— Rights of pre-emptor—Sale contract—Deduction of amount recovered by vendee—A pre-emptor is entitled to all the benefit which

to the vendor at the time of the sale and the vendee recovered such moneys that the pre-emptor was entitled to a deduction of the amount of such moneys from the sum originally fixed as the price of the property. *TAJAMMUL HUSAIN v UNA*

[I L R, 3 All, 668]

107 ——— Bad title of vendor as to part of property—Pre-emptor and preferential pre-emptor—Certain persons sold an 8 anna share of a village. G sued the vendors and purchasers of the share to enforce his right of pre-emption in respect of the sale, and obtained a decree. M claiming 1 anna 4 pies of the share as his property sued the vendors and purchasers of the share and G for such

8 pies claiming to pay only a proportionate amount of the price paid for the whole share. *Held* that M was not bound to pay the price paid for the whole share but only the proportionate amount of such price. *MUHAMMAD LATIF v GOBIND SINGH*

[I L R, 5 All, 362]

Farles v Amretoonnissa Begum 10 Moore's I A, 340 referred to. Also that on general principles a decree in a suit to foreclose a mortgage by conditional sale cannot bind a person not a party to the suit claiming to enforce a right of pre-emption and raising

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**4. PURCHASE-MONEY—continued.**

a similar question. *Held* also that a person claiming a right of pre-emption in respect of a mortgage by conditional sale was bound to pay as the price of the property the entire amount due on such mortgage at the time it became absolute. *Ashik Ali v. Mathura Kandu, I. L. R., 5 All., 187*, followed. *TAWAKHUL RAI v. LACHMAN RAI. TAWAKHUL RAI v. SHEO GHULAM . . . I. L. R., 6 All., 341*

109.——— *Arrangement between vendor and vendee as to payment of purchase-money—Right of pre-emptor to stand in the position of the purchaser.*—A co-sharer of a village sold part of his share to a stranger. This sale was subject to a right of pre-emption created by the *wajib-ul-urz* in favour of the partners of the vendor. Only a part of the purchase-money was paid in cash, it being agreed that the balance should remain on credit, and be secured by two deeds in which the property was hypothecated by the purchaser to the vendor. *Held* that it could not be said that the partners of the vendor had not only the right of pre-emption, but also the right to be put in the same position with reference to all the peculiar incidents of the payment of the purchase-money as that arranged between the vendor and purchaser. *NIHAL SINGH v. KOKALE SINGH*

[I. L. R., 8 All., 29]

110.——— *Concealment by vendor and vendee of actual price—Evidence—Market value.*—In suits for pre-emption, where the Court has come to the conclusion—that the price alleged in the deed of sale is not the true contract price, and where it cannot ascertain the true price by reason either that the vendor and vendee refuse to disclose the same by their own evidence or their evidence cannot be believed, the Court should ascertain, if possible, what was the market price of the property in dispute at the time of the sale, and accept that market price as the probable price agreed upon between the parties. It is for the plaintiff either to show what was the actual contract price or to give substantial evidence on which the Court can act, showing what was the market value at the time of the sale. *AGAR SINGH v. RAGHURAJ SINGH*

[I. L. R., 9 All., 471]

111.——— *Clause in wajib-ul-urz fixing price in case of sale to a co-sharer—Vendor and purchaser—Sale to a stranger for higher price—Agreement running with land—Pre-emptor entitled to take property on payment of price fixed in wajib-ul-urz—Purchaser entitled to recover purchase-money.*—The *wajib-ul-urz* of a village contained a provision that any co-sharer desiring to sell his share should offer it to the other co-sharers before selling it to a stranger, and further that, in case of sale to a co-sharer, the price to be paid should be calculated in proportion to the price for which a particular share had been sold, in 1860. One of the co-sharers, without first offering his share to the other co-sharers, sold it to a stranger, for a price higher than that which would be payable according to the above-mentioned provision. A suit for pre-emption was brought by a co-sharer against the vendor and the purchaser, and the plaintiff claimed the benefit of the sale upon payment of a sum calculated according to the condition

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**4. PURCHASE-MONEY—continued.**

of the *wajib-ul-urz* relating to sales between co-sharers. *Held* by the Full Bench that the condition of the *wajib-ul-urz* regarding the price to be paid for the share was still binding on the land, notwithstanding the sale; that a co-sharer was entitled to purchase the share at the price agreed before it could be sold to anyone else, and in case of sale to a stranger could call on the vendor and the purchaser to hand it over on payment of such price; and that, if the stranger vendee had paid more than was payable according to the *wajib-ul-urz*, he was entitled to recover it from the vendor. *Akbar Singh v. Juata Singh, Weekly Notes, All., 1885, p. 216*, distinguished by *TYRRELL, J. KARIM BUKHSH KHAN v. PHULA BIBI*

[I. L. R., 8 All., 102]

112.——— *Agreement running with the land—Pre-emptor entitled to take property on payment of price fixed in wajib-ul-urz.*—The pre-emptive clause in the *wajib-ul-urz* of a village contained a provision that the right of pre-emption could be enforced on payment of such sum as would represent the "*kimat i-murav vajah*," that is according to current rates. A suit for pre-emption was brought against the vendor and vendee of a certain fractional share in the village, and the plaintiff claiming the benefit of the above provision disputed the price entered in the sale-deed as the proper price for the share according to current rates. *Held*, following *Karim Baksh Khan v. Phula Bibi, I. L. R., 8 All., 102*, that a co-sharer was entitled to purchase the share sold at a price to be ascertained according to the rule in that behalf contained in the *wajib-ul-urz*, and the condition in the *wajib-ul-urz* regarding the price to be paid for the share sold was binding on the land and therefore binding on the stranger vendee. *UPMANI KUAR v. RAM DIN*

[I. L. R., 10 All., 621]

113.——— *Application for refund of money paid into Court by a successful plaintiff in a suit for pre-emption, the decree having been set aside on appeal—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 583—Interest.*—A plaintiff in a pre-emption suit obtained a decree and paid into Court the pre-emptive price as stated in that decree, and the money was drawn out of Court by the vendor. Subsequently the decree was reversed on appeal, and the plaintiff then applied under s. 583 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for a refund of the money paid into Court as above described with interest. *Held* that the pre-emptor was entitled to a refund of the money together with interest up to date of repayment. *Rogers v. Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, L. R., 3 P. C., 475*, followed. *Jaswant Singh v. Dip Singh, I. L. R., 7 All., 432*, referred to. *Hatti Prasad v. Chattarpal Dubey, Weekly Notes, All. (1888), 287*, dissented from. *BHAGWAN SINGH v. UMMAT-UL-HASANAIN*

[I. L. R., 18 All., 262]

114.——— *Decreed pre-emptive price paid into Court by pre-emptor—Subsequent partial withdrawal by a creditor of the decree-holder of the money so paid in.*—The holder of a

PRE-EMPTION—continued**4. PURCHASE MONEY—continued.**

decree for pre-emption and the decreed pre-emptive price into Court. A creditor of the decree holder applied for attachment of the money so paid in, and ultimately was allowed by the Court to withdraw a portion of it. After the decree for pre-emption had been confirmed in appeal, the pre-emptor applied for possession of the pre-empted property. *Held* that the decree-holder was entitled to obtain possession, and that it was not competent to the Court to pay out to any one but the person entitled to it under the decree for pre-emption any portion of the pre-emptive price, so long as the decree for pre-emption was not modified or reversed in appeal. **ABDUS SALAM v. WILAYAT AHI KHAN** **I. L. R., 19 All., 258**

115. — Calculation of price—Covenant for pre-emption, Breach of—Suit to enforce covenant—Four brothers, on making a partition of their joint property, covenanted with each other that if any one of them, or their heirs, had to sell his share, he should offer to sell the same to one of the co-sharers. One of the brothers having died, his widow sold his share which he had inherited without such an offer to the surviving brothers, who thereupon sued her and her vendee for possession up on payment of what they alleged to be the value of the property (viz., Rs. 27). The Munsif found the value to be greater (viz., Rs. 95), and set aside the sale without giving possession. The lower Appellate Court made an order that, if plaintiffs deposited Rs. 95 in Court, their appeal would be decreed. The plaintiffs deposited the amount, and a decree for possession was given them. *Held* that neither of the Courts had the power to make the decrees which they did, and the order of the lower Appellate Court to deposit the money was not binding on the plaintiffs who had no right under their contract to an election, after the value had been ascertained, whether they would purchase at that price or not. *Quare*—Can a perpetual covenant as to the disposition of land be enforced? **RAIPORA SOONDUREE v. JUGGERNATH DUTT **24 W. R., 321****

116. — Conditional decree—Appeal—Costs—Civil Procedure Code, ss. 214, 583—A Court of first instance decreed a claim for pre-emption conditionally, on the pre-emptor paying into Court Rs. 125 within a specified period, and also awarded the pre-emptor Rs. 90 as his costs in the suit. Within the specified period the pre-emptor paid into Court the Rs. 125, and subsequently executed his decree for costs by drawing out therefrom the Rs. 90. After this, the decree was modified on appeal, the Appellate Court raising the Rs. 125 payable as the condition of pre-emption to Rs. 200, and reversing the first Court's order as to costs. Within the period specified in the Appellate Court's decree, the pre-emptor paid into Court the further sum of Rs. 75. Subsequently the vendee, defendant, applied to the Court under s. 583 of the Code of Civil Procedure to have the property in suit restored to him, contending that the pre-emptor had failed to pay the full Rs. 200 within the prescribed period. *Held* by **STRAIGHT, J. affirming the judgment of **MAHMOOD, J.**, that this contention must fail, that**

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**4 PURCHASE MONEY—concluded.**

the payment of Rs. 125 due under the first Court's decree could not be said to have been reduced by the pre-emptor subsequently executing against the amount so paid the order of that Court in his favour for costs, and that the subsequent payment of Rs. 75 within the period prescribed by the Appellate Court satisfied the requirements of that Court's decree, subject to the judgment debtors right to recover the costs realized in execution of the first Court's decree. *Held* by **TRELL, J., contra**, that, although the pre-emptor had once made a payment, which for a few days was a compliance with the first Court's decree, such compliance became immaterial when that decree was modified on appeal, and as he had never had in any Court a credit for Rs. 200, as required by the Appellate Court's decree which alone was the decree in the cause, he had failed to fulfil the condition essential to pre-emption, and therefore the defendant's application should be allowed. **BAHMUKAND v. PANCHAM** **[I. L. R., 10 All., 400]**

5 PROFITS OF LAND

117. — Lambardar collecting rents for co-sharer—Right of suit by pre-emptor to recover profits accruing between the date of his decree and the time when he obtained mutation of names—Principal and agent—Held that a pre-emptor who had obtained a decree for pre-emption in respect of a share in a pure zemindari village could not successfully maintain a suit against the judgment debtor co-sharer for the profits of the pre-empted share accruing between the date of the original decree and the date of his obtaining mutation of names, such profits having been collected by the Lambardar, but not paid over to the judgment-debtor, inasmuch as neither could the Lambardar be considered as an agent of the co-sharer, whose possession of the profits was the possession of his principal, nor was there any obligation on the co-sharer to collect the profits and hold them to the use of the plaintiff. **SHI KISHEN LAL v. ATMA RAM** **[I. L. R., 19 All., 261]**

6 LOSS OR WAIVER OF RIGHT

which is given in cases where a higher price than was actually paid has been alleged to have been paid to the prejudice of the pre-emptor. **KUDHARA v. KUMMAN SINGH** **1 Agra, 265**

119. — Boni fide belief that price stated is in excess of real price—A loss if price at which such price is in excess of the real price, where such belief is entertained and expressed in good faith. **LAJJA PRASAD v. DEBI PRASAD**

[I. L. R., 3 All., 236]

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**6. LOSS OR WAIVER OF RIGHT—continued.**

120. ———— **Effect of imperfect partition on right of pre-emption.**—Where there is imperfect partition, *viz.*, where the land is divided, but the joint liability to the Government remains, and the property is not made into separate mehals, the right of pre-emption is not lost. *RAM PERSHAD v. BULJEET SINGH* **2 Agra, 252**

121. ———— **Pre-emptor opposing mutation of names—Effect of such opposition on right of pre-emption.**—Held that a pre-emptor is not precluded from claiming the property by right of pre-emption because he opposed the mutation of names only on the ground that the vendor was not in possession. *PERRA v. SHIMBHOO* . **2 Agra, 348**

122. ———— **Insertion of names of purchaser's sons in deed of sale, Effect of—Absence of intention to defraud.**—Held that a preferential right to purchase is not lost merely by the inclusion of the names of the sons of the purchaser in the sale-deed, if it be proved that the actual purchaser was the father, and the names of the sons were included in accordance with the prevailing usage, without any intention to defraud the other co-sharers. *DOWLUT SINGH v. KEDAR SINGH* **[3 Agra, 25]**

123. ———— **Re-sale—Effect of re-sale on right of pre-emption.**—A re-sale cannot destroy the right of pre-emption in a property the sale of which is admitted by the vendor. *POTOQARAM v. SHAM LALL SAHOO* **7 W. R., 206**

124. ———— **Acquiescence in mortgage by conditional sale—Relinquishment.**—Acquiescence in a mortgage by conditional sale does not involve relinquishment of the right of pre-emption upon the conditional sale eventually becoming absolute. *AJAIB NATH v. MATHURA PRASAD* **[I. L. R., 11 All., 164]**

125. ———— **Relinquishment of right—Partition of property sold on application of vendee—Silence of pre-emptor—Waiver—Estoppel.**—Subsequently to the sale of a one-third share in a village, the vendee applied for partition of the share. A co-sharer, who had a right of pre-emption in respect of the sale, made no objection to this application, and the partition was effected. The co-sharer afterwards set up a claim to pre-emption. Held that there was nothing in the conduct of the pre-emptor which could amount to estoppel, or to a waiver of his right of pre-emption. *Motes Sah v. Goklee, N.-W. P. S. D. A., 1861, p. 506*, distinguished and dissented from; and *Bhairon Singh v. Lalman, Weekly Notes, All., 1884, p. 216*, referred to by *MAHMOOD, J. THANMAN SINGH v. JAMAL-UD-DIN* **I. L. R., 7 All., 442**

126. ———— **Transfer of property to "stranger"—Right of decree-holder to possession.**—The holder of a decree enforcing a right of pre-emption, who subsequently to the date of the decree sells the property to a "stranger," and permits the latter to pay the purchase-money decreed into Court, does not by such conduct debar himself from

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**6. LOSS OR WAIVER OF RIGHT—continued.**

obtaining possession of the property in execution of the decree. *Rajjo v. Lalman, I. L. R., 5 All., 180*, and *Sarju Prasad v. Jamna Prasad*, unreported, distinguished. *RAM SAHAI v. GAYA* **[I. L. R., 7 All., 107]**

127. ———— **Co-sharer joining relatives with him in claiming right—Effect on co-sharer's right—Stranger.**—A co-sharer of an estate, who has a right of pre-emption, does not, merely by joining with himself members of his family who are not co-sharers in such estate in a suit to enforce such right, defeat such right. *Manna Singh v. Ramadhin Singh, I. L. R., 4 All., 252*, distinguished. *BRUREY MAL v. NAWAL SINGH* **[I. L. R., 4 All., 259]**

128. ———— **Forfeiture of right—Suit by pre-emptor and "stranger" to enforce right—Effects on pre-emptor's right—"Justice, equity, and good conscience"—Mahomedan law.**—Held, applying the doctrine of the Mahomedan law of pre-emption, such doctrine being in accordance with justice, equity, and good conscience, that a co-sharer in a village who had under the *wajib-ul-urz* a right of pre-emption in respect of the sale of a share who joined a "stranger" (that is, a person who has not such right) with himself in suing to enforce such right, thereby forfeited such right. *Shaodyal Ram v. Bhyro Ram, N.-W. P. S. D. A., 1860, p. 53*; *Guneshee Lal v. Zaraut Ali, 2 N. W., 343*; and *Fakir Rawot v. Emambaksh, B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 35*, referred to. *BHAWANI PRASAD v. DAMRU* **[I. L. R., 5 All., 197]**

RAJJO v. LALMAN **I. L. R., 5 All., 180**

129. ———— **Effect on right of pre-emption of breach on a former occasion of the provisions of the *wajib-ul-urz* relating to pre-emption.**—*Semile*—That a claimant for pre-emption under a *wajib-ul-urz* would not forfeit his right to pre-emption if upon a former occasion he had violated the provisions of the *wajib-ul-urz* by mortgaging his share to a stranger. *Gokul Chand v. Ram Prasad, Weekly Notes, All. (1889), 127*, followed. *Rajjo v. Lalman, I. L. R., 5 All., 180*, referred to. *UJAGAR LAL v. JIA LAL* **[I. L. R., 18 All., 382]**

130. ———— **Effect on right of pre-emption of joining a stranger in suit for pre-emption—Amendment of plaint—Striking out name of party.**—Where a plaintiff having a right to pre-empt joins with himself in a suit for pre-emption a stranger, *i.e.*, a person who has no such right, he thereby forfeits his right to pre-empt, and this disability cannot be overcome by amending the plaint by striking out the name of the stranger. *Bhawani Prasad v. Damru, I. L. R., 5 All., 147*; *Ram Nath v. Budri Narain, I. L. R., 19 All., 148*; and *Fida Ali v. Muzaffar Ali, I. L. R., All., 65*, referred to. *BHUPAL SINGH v. MOHAN SINGH* **[I. L. R., 19 All., 324]**

131. ———— **Sale to a stranger—*Wajib-ul-urz*—Re-sale before suit to a co-sharer—Effect**

PRE-EMPTION—concluded

6 LOSS OR WAIVER OF RIGHT—concluded
of such re sale—In cases of pre-emption based upon a wajib ul urz the right of pre-emption does not survive if the land which is subject to pre-emption having been sold to a stranger is subsequently re-sold by the stranger vendee before suit to a co-sharer having equal rights with those seeking pre-emption
SERR MAL : HUFAM SINGH

[I L R., 20 All, 100

132 ——— Non payment of price fixed by decree within the time limited

of the plaintiff in a suit for pre-emption The plaintiff paid in a portion only of the pre-emptive price within the time limited by the decree The prescribed expired the time for

decree of the first Court paid in the balance of the pre-emptive price, which was accepted by the Court On appeal by the defendant from the Court's order directing the balance of the pre-emptive price to be received it was held that the order of the Court allowing the payment was without jurisdiction on the decree having on the expiration of the time limited without payment by the plaintiff become a decree in favour of the defendant and the plaintiff having therefore lost his right of pre-emption under it
JAOGAR NARE PANDI v JOHRI TAYARI

[I L R., 18 All, 223

7 MISCELLANEOUS CASES

133 ——— Suit for pre-emption—Custom and contract—Practice—It is the practice of the Courts to allow claims to pre-emption to be asserted on the grounds both of contract and custom in one and the same plaint
NENCHUL : THAM SINGH

[2 N W, 222

134 ——— Pleading right of pre-emption—Right pleaded in defence to suit for possession by purchaser of co-sharer's rights and interests—A co-sharer of a village who is in possession, cannot plead the existence of a right of pre-emption in defence to a suit for possession on by the purchaser of the rights and interests of another co-sharer
AJUDHIA BAKSH SINGH v ANAR ALI KHAN

[I L R., 7 All, 892

135 ——— Want of opportunity to exercise right—Conditions essential before alienation—Held that the plaintiff who had a pre-ferential right to purchase and had no opportunity offered him had a right to enforce those conditions on a compliance with which was essential before alienation to others
ABDOOLAH KHAN v AMERBUN

[1 Agra, 274

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES, s 351 (1872 s 104 1881 69 s 206)

[14 W R, Cr, 20

See CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

[9 W R, Cr, 54

See MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION OF—COMMITMENT TO SESSIONS COURT

[8 W R, Cr, 81

3 B L R, A Cr, 47

See PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE

[I L R, 18 Bom, 159

See REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES—MISCELLANEOUS CASES

[I L R., 20 Calc, 349

See SANCTION TO PROSECUTION NATURE, FORM AND SUFFICIENCY OF SANCTION

[I L R. 8 All, 88, 101

[I L R., 20 Calc, 474

I L R., 15 All, 393

See SANCTION TO PROSECUTION POWER TO GRANT SANCTION

[I L R. 19 Calc, 345

I L R., 23 Calc, 582

PREROGATIVE OF THE CROWN

——— Statute limiting—

See SUPREME COURT BOMBAY

[3 Moore s I A, 468, 488

PRESCRIPTION

	Col
1 CLAIM TO PRESCRIPTION	6994
2 EASEMENTS	6995
(a) GENERALLY	6995
(b) HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS	6996
(c) LAND	6997
(d) MONEY ALLOWANCE	6999
(e) OFFICE	7000
(f) COLLECTION OF REVENUE	7000
(g) PRIVACY	7000
(h) LIGHT AND AIR	7001
(i) RIGHT OF WAY	7010
(j) RIGHT CONCERNING WATER	7013
(k) TREES	7022

See CASES UNDER LIMITATION ACT, 1877, s 26 (1b71, s 27)

1 CLAIM TO PRESCRIPTION

1. ——— Assertion of right, Form of—Election in alternative case—The right asserted in a claim founded on prescription should be strictly and clearly defined and cannot be based on rights which are inconsistent When a party is called upon by the Court to elect which branch of a double

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**6. LOSS OR WAIVER OF RIGHT—continued.**

120. ———— *Effect of imperfect partition on right of pre-emption.*—Where there is imperfect partition,—*viz.*, where the land is divided, but the joint liability to the Government remains, and the property is not made into separate mehals,—the right of pre-emption is not lost. *RAM PERSHAD v. BULJEET SINGH* **2 Agra, 252**

121. ———— *Pre-emptor opposing mutation of names—Effect of such opposition on right of pre-emption.*—Held that a pre-emptor is not precluded from claiming the property by right of pre-emption because he opposed the mutation of names only on the ground that the vendor was not in possession. *PERRA v. SHIMBHO* . **2 Agra, 348**

122. ———— *Insertion of names of purchaser's sons in deed of sale, Effect of—Absence of intention to defraud.*—Held that a preferential right to purchase is not lost merely by the inclusion of the names of the sons of the purchaser in the sale-deed, if it be proved that the actual purchaser was the father, and the names of the sons were included in accordance with the prevailing usage, without any intention to defraud the other co-sharers. *DOWLAT SINGH v. KEDAR SINGH* **[3 Agra, 25]**

123. ———— *Re-sale—Effect of re-sale on right of pre-emption.*—A re-sale cannot destroy the right of pre-emption in a property the sale of which is admitted by the vendor. *PUTOORAM v. SHAM LALL SAHOO* **7 W. R., 208**

124. ———— *Acquiescence in mortgage by conditional sale—Relinquishment.*—Acquiescence in a mortgage by conditional sale does not involve relinquishment of the right of pre-emption upon the conditional sale eventually becoming absolute. *AJAIB NATH v. MATHURA PRASAD* **[I. L. R., 11 All., 164]**

125. ———— *Relinquishment of right—Partition of property sold on application of vendee—Silence of pre-emptor—Waiver—Estoppel.*—Subsequently to the sale of a one-third share in a village, the vendee applied for partition of the share. A co-sharer, who had a right of pre-emption in respect of the sale, made no objection to this application, and the partition was effected. The co-sharer afterwards set up a claim to pre-emption. Held that there was nothing in the conduct of the pre-emptor which could amount to estoppel, or to a waiver of his right of pre-emption. *Motea Sah v. Goklee, N.-W. P. S. D. A., 1861, p. 506*, distinguished and dissented from; and *Bhairon Singh v. Lalman, Weekly Notes, All., 1884, p. 216*, referred to by *MAHMOOD, J. THAMMAN SINGH v. JAMAL-UD-DIN* **I. L. R., 7 All., 442**

126. ———— *Transfer of property to "stranger"—Right of decree-holder to possession.*—The holder of a decree enforcing a right of pre-emption, who subsequently to the date of the decree sells the property to a "stranger" and permits the latter to pay the purchase-money decreed into Court, does not by such conduct debar himself from

PRE-EMPTION—continued.**6. LOSS OR WAIVER OF RIGHT—continued.**

obtaining possession of the property in execution of the decree. *Rajjo v. Lalman, I. L. R., 5 All., 180*, and *Sarju Prasad v. Jamna Prasad*, unreported, distinguished. *RAM SAHAI v. GAYA*

[I. L. R., 7 All., 107]

127. ———— *Co-sharer joining relatives with him in claiming right—Effect on co-sharer's right—Stranger.*—A co-sharer of an estate, who has a right of pre-emption, does not, merely by joining with himself members of his family who are not co-sharers in such estate in a suit to enforce such right, defeat such right. *Manna Singh v. Ramadhin Singh, I. L. R., 4 All., 252*, distinguished. *BHUREY MAL v. NAWAL SINGH*

[I. L. R., 4 All., 259]

128. ———— *Forfeiture of right—Suit by pre-emptor and "stranger" to enforce right—Effects on pre-emptor's right—"Justice, equity, and good conscience"—Mahomedan law.*—Held, applying the doctrine of the Mahomedan law of pre-emption, such doctrine being in accordance with justice, equity, and good conscience, that a co-sharer in a village who had under the wajib-ul-urz a right of pre-emption in respect of the sale of a share who joined a "stranger" (that is, a person who has not such right) with himself in suing to enforce such right, thereby forfeited such right. *Sheodyal Ram v. Bhyro Ram, N.-W. P. S. D. A., 1860, p. 53*; *Guneshee Lal v. Zarat Ali, 2 N. W., 343*; and *Fakir Rawot v. Emambaksh, B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 35*, referred to. *BHAWANI PRASAD v. DAMRU*

[I. L. R., 5 All., 197]

RAJJO v. LALMAN **I. L. R., 5 All., 180**

129. ———— *Effect on right of pre-emption of breach on a former occasion of the provisions of the wajib-ul-urz relating to pre-emption.*—*Semble*—That a claimant for pre-emption under a wajib-ul-urz would not forfeit his right to pre-emption if upon a former occasion he had violated the provisions of the wajib-ul-urz by mortgaging his share to a stranger. *Gokul Chand v. Ram Prasad, Weekly Notes, All. (1889), 127*, followed. *Rajjo v. Lalman, I. L. R., 5 All., 180*, referred to. *UJAGAR LAL v. JIA LAL*

[I. L. R., 18 All., 382]

130. ———— *Effect on right of pre-emption of joining a stranger in suit for pre-emption—Amendment of plaint—Striking out name of party.*—Where a plaintiff having a right to pre-empt joins with himself in a suit for pre-emption a stranger, *i.e.*, a person who has no such right, he thereby forfeits his right to pre-empt, and this disability cannot be overcome by amending the plaint by striking out the name of the stranger. *Bhawani Prasad v. Damru, I. L. R., 5 All., 147*; *Ram Nath v. Badri Narain, I. L. R., 19 All. 148*; and *Fida Ali v. Muzaffar Ali, I. L. R., All., 65*, referred to. *BHUPAL SINGH v. MOHAN SINGH*

[I. L. R., 19 All., 324]

131. ———— *Sale to a stranger—Wajib-ul-urz—Re-sale before suit to a co-sharer—Effect*

PRE-EMPTION—concluded

6 LOSS OR WAIVER OF RIGHT—concluded
of such re sale—In cases of pre-emption based upon a wajib ul urz the right of pre-emption does not survive if the land which is subject to pre-emption having been sold to a stranger is subsequently re-sold by the stranger vendee before suit to a co-sharer having equal rights with those seeking pre-emption
SERH MAL v HUKAM SINGH
 [I L R, 20 All, 100]

132 ——— Non payment of price fixed by decree within the time limited by decree—*Effect of an appeal from a decree for pre-emption on the time limited for paying in the pre-emptive price—Limitation—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s 214*—A decree was given in favour of the plaintiff in a suit for pre-emption. The plaintiff paid in a portion only of the pre-emptive price within the time limited by the decree. The prescribed time expired the time for the Court's

decree. The plaintiff then, after the lapse of a period from the date of the appellate decree in excess of that which had been given him for payment by the decree of the first Court, paid in the balance of the pre-emptive price which was accepted by the Court. On appeal by the defendant from the Court's order directing the balance of the pre-emptive price to be received, it was held that the order of the Court allowing the payment was without jurisdiction, the decree having, on the expiration of the time limited without payment by the plaintiff become a decree in favour of the defendant and the plaintiff having therefore lost his right of pre-emption under it
JAGGAR NATH PANDE v JOKHU TEWARI
 [I L R, 18 All, 223]

7 MISCELLANEOUS CASES

133 ——— Suit for pre-emption—*Custom and contract—Practice*—It is the practice of the Courts to allow claims to pre-emption to be asserted on the grounds both of contract and custom in one and the same plaint
MEHROUL, THAN SINGH*
 . 2 N W, 222

134 ——— Pleading right of pre-emption—*Right pleaded in defence to suit for possession by purchaser of co-sharer's rights and interests*—A co-sharer of a village, who is in possession cannot plead the existence of a right of pre-emption in defence to a suit for possession by the purchaser of the rights and interests of another co-sharer
AJUDHIA BAKSH SINGH v ARAB ALI KHAN
 . I L R, 7 All, 892

135 ——— Want of opportunity to exercise right—*Conditions essential before alienation*—Held that the plaintiff who had a preferential right to purchase, and had no opportunity offered him had a right to enforce those conditions a compliance with which was essential before alienation to others
ABDOULLAH KHAN v AMBERUN
 [I Agra, 274]

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES, s 351
 (1872 s 104 1881 69 s 206)

[14 W R, Cr, 20]

See CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

[9 W R, Cr, 54]

See MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION OF—COMMITMENT TO SESSIONS COURT

[8 W R, Cr, 61]

3 B L R, A Cr, 47

See PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE

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[I L R, 20 Calc, 349]

See SANCTION TO PROSECUTION NATURE, FORM, AND SUFFICIENCY OF SANCTION

I L R, 6 All, 98, 101

[I L R, 20 Calc, 474]

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See SANCTION TO PROSECUTION—POWER TO GRANT SANCTION

[I L R, 19 Calc, 345]

I L R, 23 Calc, 582

PREROGATIVE OF THE CROWN

——— Statute limiting—

See SUPREME COURT, BOMBAY

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PRESCRIPTION

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1 CLAIM TO PRESCRIPTION	6934
2. EASEMENTS	6935
(a) GENERALLY	. 6995
(b) HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS	6996
(c) LAND	. 6997
(d) MONEY ALLOWANCE	6999
(e) OFFICE	7000
(f) COLLECTION OF REVENUE	7000
(g) PRIVACY	7000
(h) LIGHT AND AIR	. 7001
(i) RIGHT OF WAY	7010
(j) RIGHT CONCERNING WATER	. 7013
(k) TREES	7022

See CASES UNDER LIMITATION ACT, 1877,
 s 26 (1871, s 27)

1 CLAIM TO PRESCRIPTION

1. ——— Assertion of right, Form of—Election in alternative case—The right asserted in a claim founded on prescription should be strictly and clearly defined, and cannot be based on rights which are inconsistent. When a party is called upon by the Court to elect which branch of a double

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**1. CLAIM TO PRESCRIPTION—concluded.**

case he will proceed with, the election, must be distinct and clear, and such as will bind him and will show accurately on the face of the record the claim (if any) which is abandoned. **BIJOY KESHUB ROY v. OBHOY CHURN GHOSE** . . . 16 W. R., 198

See **DRUNPUT SINGH BAHADOOR v. NARAIN PERSHAD SINGH** . . . 20 W. R., 94

2. EASEMENTS.**(a) GENERALLY.**

2. ——— Prescription Act—Law of mofussil of India.—The English Prescription Act does not apply to the mofussil of India. **BIJOY PROKASH SINGH v. AMEER ALLY** . . . 9 W. R., 91

3. ——— Easements, Law of, Applicability of, to British subjects in India—Civil Law.—The law of easements in England, being derived from the civil law, has no peculiarities to debar its being applied to British subjects in India. **CULLIANDOSS KIRPARAM v. CLEVELAND** [2 Ind. Jur., O. S., 15

4. ——— Foundation of prescriptive rights—Presumption of grant.—Prescriptive rights are founded on the presumption of a grant from long-continued uninterrupted user and enjoyment as of right. **CHUNDER JALEAH v. RAMCHURN MOOKERJEE** . . . 15 W. R., 212

5. ——— Easements how created—User—Easement creating damage to servient tenement.—A grant, either express or implied, in prescription, is necessary to establish an easement. Conclusive evidence is required to prove an easement the result of which is great damage to the servient tenement. Without an uninterrupted user, there can be no claim to an easement. **ZUMBER ALI v. DOORGA-BUN** . . . 1 W. R., 230

6. ——— Long possession—User—Presumption of title.—Long and undisturbed user or possession confers title by prescription, because it is presumed to be founded on title. **GOOROO PERSHAD ROY v. BYKUNTO CHUNDER ROY** [6 W. R., 82

7. ——— Permissive possession.—To constitute a right by prescription, the possession must have been as of right. Mere permissive possession cannot be the basis of right by prescription. **ASKAR v. RAM MANICK ROY** . . . [5 B. L. R., Ap., 12 : 13 W. R., 344

8. ——— Right of user—Ancient and uninterrupted right.—A party claiming the right of user by prescription over the property of another must show not only that the right has existed from ancient days, but also that it has been exercised as of right, and has not been interrupted. **MALLIK JAWAD-UL-HUQ v. RAM PRASAD DAS** [3 B. L. R., A. C., 281

9. ——— Period creating right—User as creating prescriptive title.—It was formerly held that no fixed period had been laid down to create a

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2. EASEMENTS—continued.**

right by prescription. **KRISHNA MOHAN MOOKERJEE v. JAGANNATH ROY JUGI** . 2 B. L. R., A. C., 323

RUPCHANDRA GHOSE v. RUPMANJARI DAS [3 B. L. R., A. C., 325 : 12 W. R., 274

DOORGA CHURN PAUL v. PEAREE MOHUN [9 W. R., 283

BIJOY KESHUB ROY v. OBHOY CHURN GHOSE [16 W. R., 198

10. ——— Uninterrupted enjoyment—Bom. Reg. V of 1827, s. 1, cl. 1.—Held that uninterrupted enjoyment for a period of more than thirty years was necessary in order to acquire a title by prescription to an easement in the mofussil of the Bombay Presidency; the law applicable to such cases being Regulation V of 1827, s. 1, cl. 1, and that Act XIV of 1859 had made no alteration in this respect. **ANAJI DATTSHET v. MORUSHET BAPUSHET** . . . 2 Bom., 354 : 2nd Ed., 334

RAMBHAU BAPUSHET v. BHAI BAPUSHET [2 Bom., 352 : 2nd Ed., 333

11. ——— User—Cases prior to Limitation Act, 1871.—Prior to the passing of the Limitation Act, 1871, in order to give rise to an easement by prescription over immoveable property in the island of Bombay, it was necessary for a plaintiff claiming such an easement to prove twenty years' uninterrupted user of it. **NAROTAM BAPU v. GANPATRAV PANDURANG** . . . 8 Bom., O. C., 69

The period was fixed by the Limitation Act, 1871, s. 27, at twenty years, and that provision has been continued in the present Limitation Act, s. 26.

12. ——— Alterations in property—Severance of tenements—Continuance of easement without grant.—If the alterations which a man makes in his property before alienation of any part of it are palpable and manifest, and in their nature permanent changes in the disposition of the property, so that one part thereof becomes dependent on another, the purchaser of either part must take the land either burdened or benefited, as the case may be, by the qualities thus attached thereto. On a severance of tenements, an easement in its nature continuous would pass by implication of law without any words of grant. **AMUTOOL RUSSOOL v. JHOOMUCK SINGH** [24 W. R., 345

(b) HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

13. ——— Loss of easements—Discontinuance of user—Pulling down house.—Where the house, the right of easement to which was claimed, was not and had not been in existence for several years, nor was the intention shown of rebuilding it within a reasonable time,—Held that the right of easement which is acquired by prescription and enjoyment, and continues so long as the person enjoying it continues the enjoyment and shows an intention to continue it, had thus been lost by discontinuance; and that by the destruction of the tenement the servitude had been extinguished, and the plaintiff

PRESCRIPTION—continued**2. EASEMENTS—continued.**

had no right to maintain the suit for the right of easement **TEKA RAM v DOGROA PERSHAD**

[1 Agra, 186

KALEE DASS BANERJEE v BHOORUN MOHUN DOSS 20 W. R., 163

14. ——— Long continued user of house as house of prayer—*Public right*.—A thatched house, which has been used by the proprietor of the land whereon it stood as a house of prayer for himself, family, neighbours, and the public, having been blown down, a brick-built one was erected in its stead by public subscription and maintained for the same purpose. After the proprietor's demise, his heirs claimed the right and title to the house. *Held* that the consent of the proprietor, added to the long use of the house by the public, entitled the public by way of implied grant to the occupation of the same as a house for prayer, and the plaintiffs could not succeed. **SURBOO SHAIKH DURIER v. FUTTEH SHAIKH DURIER** . . . 15 W. R., 505

15. ——— Wall—*Adjoining building—Side wall*.—A built a house in the rear of B's house. There was a passage between the houses. Over the passage A built a room connecting the two houses. This room corresponded with B's first floor, and had an open terrace on the top of it. The structure by which A connected the two houses was quite independent of B's house. It was supported throughout by wooden pillars adjoining B's wall, which the cross beams did not penetrate or touch. But the structure was built so close to

no side wall to his own house, but trusted to B's keeping up his wall to shelter his (A's) house on that side. **GORDHAN DALPATRAM v CHOTALAL HARGOVAN** 1 L. R., 13 Bom., 79

(c) LAND.

16. ——— Title by prescription—*Adverse possession—Quare*.—Whether a title to land can be gained by prescription without adverse possession. **RAJ NARAIN DUTT v. GOUBHONNE DOSS** 6 W. R., 215

with that use **MOHUN LALL v NOOR AHMUD**
[1 N. W., Ed. 1873, 202

18. ——— Right to land for stall in market.—
of land on
the sale of
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PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2. EASEMENTS—continued.**

stall located in a particular spot, and that the latter right could only be acquired either by grant or by prescription. **RAM MANICK ROY v. ASGUR**

[11 W. R., 112

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1827 was in the possession of the plaintiff, but must show affirmatively that this intervention was rightful and in virtue of proprietorship, and such as to supersede the previous prescriptive right acquired against him. **RAM CHANDRA BIN MADHAVRAY v. ANAJI**

[1 Bom., 64

20. ——— Right to watan.—*Bom Reg V of 1827, s 1, cl 1—Uninterrupted possession*.—The plaintiff in 1861 sued to recover his share in a watan. The defendants had been in actual possession of it from 1811 to 1830, when the Government attached the watan and enjoyed its revenues till 1845. In 1846 it was restored to the defendants. *Held* that the defendants had uninterrupted possession for more than thirty years, under cl 1 of s 1 of Regulation V of 1827. **LADO LAKSHMAN v KARSHANJI SADASHIV** . . . 6 Bom. A. C., 41

21. ——— Right to place tazias on certain plot of land during Moharram.—*Easements Act (V of 1882), ss 4 and 18—Customary right—Facts necessary to establish the existence of a customary right*.—The plaintiff

during the Moharram the tazias and alams were deposited upon the chabutia and a takht was placed

the said land in the manner claimed by them, found as follows "That various muras whose connexion with each other is not established have within a period of twenty years or so placed tazias upon the land and sung there" *Held per* **ALFMAJ, J**—A right to place tazias on a certain plot of land during the Moharram is a right of the nature of the customary easements referred to in s 18 of Act V of 1882,

lead to the conclusion that there was a local custom by virtue of which the easement now claimed by the defendants was acquired. Where a local custom excluding or limiting the general rules of law is set up, a Court should not decide that it exists unless such Court is satisfied of its reasonableness and its

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2. EASEMENTS—continued.**

certainly as to extent and application, and is further satisfied by the evidence that the enjoyment of the right was not by leave granted, or by stealth, or by force, and that it had been openly enjoyed for such a length of time as suggests that originally by agreement or otherwise the usage had become a customary law of the place in respect of the persons and things which it concerned. **KUAR SEN v. MAMMAN**

[I. L. R., 17 All., 87

reversing on appeal under the Letters Patent **MAMMAN v. KUAR SEN** . I. L. R., 18 All., 178

(d) MONEY ALLOWANCE.

22. ———— Allowance attached to hereditary office—Bom. Reg. V of 1827—Immoveable property.—An annual allowance for palki haq to the holder of the hereditary office of desai paid by Government out of the land revenue of a particular pergunnah to successive desais for upwards of thirty years was held not to create a prescriptive title, as such money payment was not "immoveable property" within the meaning of Bombay Regulation V of 1827, s. 1, cl. 1. **GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY v. DESAI KULLIANRAI HAKOOMUTRAI**

[14 Moore's L. A., 551

23. ———— Annual allowance—Presumed grant.—For upwards of a century the holders of an inam had paid an annual allowance to the parties represented by the appellants, plaintiffs below. Held (TUCKER, J., dissentiente) that the recipients had acquired a good title to allowance by prescription, and that an original grant for a sufficient consideration must be presumed. **BHAVANI v. HASAN MIYA** 1 Bom., 45

24. ———— Continued voluntary payment—Bom. Reg. V of 1827, s. 1—Chirda haqs—Acquisitive prescription.—A prescriptive right to have a yearly payment made by Government to a private individual cannot be acquired by reason of a continued series of voluntary payments made to him by Government extending over a period of more than thirty years. Thus where Government paid a yearly sum of Rs 2-4-6 to a chirda haqdar, by whom no services in return were rendered, from the year 1818 to 1860, and then discontinued such payment to the heir of the last holder, it was held that such yearly payments gave the haqdar no prescriptive rights against Government. **COLLECTOR OF SURAT v. DARI JORI** 8 Bom., A. C., 166

25. ———— Allowance not incidental to hereditary office—Bom. Reg. V of 1827, s. 1, cl. 1.—In considering, with reference to prescription, whether an allowance (not being incidental to an hereditary office) is or is not immoveable property, the High Court has generally followed the test—"Is or is not the allowance a charge upon land or other immoveable property?" Where an allowance by Government was neither incidental to an hereditary office nor a charge upon immoveable property, and was not supported by a grant from Government, the enjoyment of it for thirty years did not create a

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2. EASEMENTS—continued.**

prescriptive title to its continuance under Regulation V of 1827, s. 1, cl. 1. **GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY v. GASVANI SHRI GIRDHARLALJI** . 9 Bom., 222

26. ———— Fixed permanent allowance—Grant—Immoveable property—Nibandha—Hindu law.—The right to receive annually a fixed permanent allowance payable out of the revenues of a temple is "nibandha," and must be regarded as immoveable property under the Hindu law; but this rule could not enable the right to be acquired by prescription. **LAKSHMANDAS BHAGATRAMJI v. MANOHAR GANESH TAMBEKAR**

[I. L. R., 10 Bom., 149

(e) OFFICE.

27. ———— Religious office held by successive appointees—Bom. Reg. V of 1827, s. 1, cl. 1.—When a religious office with lands attached thereto was held by several gurus in succession, each holding such office by virtue of an appointment made on his succession, it was held that no proprietary right could be acquired by such gurus in the office or lands against the patron or owner by prescription, as such a case did not come within the meaning of cl. 1 of s. 1 of Regulation V of 1827. **TVATAT SVAMI v. ANDNYA CHARANTI**

[6 Bom., A. C., 132

(f) COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

28. ———— Joint kabuliatdars—Exclusive collection by one kabuliatdar for more than thirty years.—Where a kabuliatdar collected Government revenue for more than thirty years, the kabuliat being signed each year by his co-kabuliatdar as well as by himself, it was held that by so doing he had not, under the circumstances, acquired a prescriptive right to collect the revenue to the exclusion of his co-kabuliatdar. **BAFU RAM PARBHU v. VISAJI CHANDO SAKTANEKAR** . 8 Bom., A. C., 182

(g) PRIVACY.

29. ———— Customary easement—Right to have windows closed—Custom.—Case in which it was found that the plaintiff was by local custom entitled to an easement of privacy, and in which the Court granted a mandatory order compelling the defendant to permanently close the door or window complained of. **LACHMAN PRASAD v. JAMNA PRASAD** I. L. R., 10 All., 162

30. ———— Custom—Right of suit.—A customary right of privacy under certain conditions exists in India and in the North-Western Provinces, and is not unreasonable, but merely an application of the maxim *sic utero tuo ut alienum non laedas* and *aedificare in tuo proprio solo non licet quod alteri noceat*. A substantial interference with such a right, where it exists, if without the consent or acquiescence of the owner of the dominant

PRESCRIPTION—continued**2 EASEMENTS—continued.**

... and in fact enjoyed

ferred with by acts done by the defendant, without the consent or acquiescence of the person seeking relief against such acts. The Indian law relating to the right of privacy reviewed. **GOKAL, PRAHAD v. RADHO** **I. L. R., 10 All, 353**

31. — Custom—Right of privacy—The customary right of privacy which prevails in various parts of the North-Western Provinces is a right which attaches to property, and is not dependent on the religion of the owner of such property. **ABDUL RAHMAN v. EMILE, EMILE v. ABDUL RAHMAN** **I. L. R., 16 All, 69**

(A) LIGHT AND AIR

32. — Light and air, Right to—Easements to dwelling house—Use as a dwelling-house.—

undisturbed windows building assumed the appearance and outward aspect of a dwelling-house for more than twenty years before the time of the commencement of the suit, though not completed or used as a dwelling house for the full

prescriptive right to the access of light and air from arising in respect of such windows, to take steps to challenge and hinder the acquisition of such right. **PRANJIVAN DAS HARIJIVAN DAS v. MAYARAM SAMAL DAS** **1 Bom., 148**

33. — Ancient lights—Ancient lights cannot be obstructed by the owner of the adjacent land building on it, so as to obscure the light and air always enjoyed. Whether the party has or has not other windows on another side of his premises is immaterial. **PURAN MUDDUCK v. OOPAY CHAND MULLICK** **3 W. R., 29**

MAHOMED HOSSEIN v. JAFER ALI **4 W. R., 23**

34. — Right to have building removed—Sufficient light, Right to access

BALA v. MAHARU **I. L. R., 20 Bom., 768**

35. — Right to have windows closed—Invasion of privacy, comfort, and ventilation—If the plaintiff's privacy was invaded, and the defendant could not establish his right by

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2 EASEMENTS—continued.**

long usage, the former was entitled to have the windows closed, and the latter could not be allowed to open new windows, merely because the comfort and ventilation of his own building would be increased. **GOOR DASS v. MANOHUR DASS** **2 Agra, 269**

38. — Presumption of

air and for damages.—Held by **MANKEY, J.** that in cases where English law is applicable, the law of prescription is that existing in England prior to the passing of the Prescription Act. Although the enjoyment of light and air as of right for upwards of thirty years is evidence from which an enjoyment from time immemorial may be presumed, yet, inasmuch as the period of legal memory is about 700

from user, whether the presumption is a presumption of prescription or not. The only amount of light which can be claimed by prescription or by length of enjoyment, without an actual grant, is such an amount as is reasonably necessary for the convenient and comfortable habitation of the house. The user

tudes are known and recognized both in Hindu and Mahomedan law. A right to the unobstructed access

[**3 B. L. R., O C, 16**

37. — Knowledge and acquiescence—2 & 3 Will. IV., c 71—In a suit for enforcing the removal of an obstruction to the alleged right of the plaintiffs to the light and

the windows in question were had been subsequently commenced in 1819, and the Judge of the Court

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2. EASEMENTS—continued.**

below found on the evidence that the room and windows had been completed and in use for a period of twenty years prior to the date of suit, May 18th, 1870; that the plaintiffs had enjoyed the light and air through the windows for a period of twenty years without any interruption by the defendants; and it being proved that the defendants had by buildings obstructed the light and air coming to the plaintiff's windows, he granted an injunction commanding the defendants to take down so much of the wall as rose to the height of more than five feet above the level of the plaintiff's floor, and restraining them, the defendants, from continuing their building above the height of five feet. *Held* on appeal *per* COUNCH, C.J.—By the English law before the Prescription Act (which is the law governing the case), the presumption of a grant, in the case of a claim to the access and use of light for a building, was a presumption of fact, the presumption being founded on the consent or acquiescence of the owner of the servient tenement. Acquiescence implies knowledge, and knowledge may be presumed where the owner is in possession. There must be knowledge for twenty years, at any rate; if the knowledge were for a lesser period, whether there was a grant would be a question of fact, and no presumption could arise. The question of whether or not there was knowledge is one preliminary to the consideration whether or not a grant is to be presumed. *Held* on the evidence that there had been no knowledge on the part of the defendants during the whole time, and therefore there had not been a twenty years' enjoyment of the light and air with their acquiescence. *Held per* MARKBY, J.—The presumption of a lost grant is one of fact. An uninterrupted user for twenty years would be evidence from which, taken with other circumstances, it might be inferred that a grant had existed. No "patientia," or "submission" on the part of the defendants being shown so as to constitute an acknowledgment of the existence of the right of the plaintiffs to the light and air, the defendants were entitled to succeed. **BHUBAN MOHAN BANERJEE v. ELLIOTT 6 B. L. R., 85**

Held on appeal to the Privy Council that the law of prescription applicable to India was the English law previous to the passing of the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71. In order to establish a right to light and air, an uninterrupted user of at least twenty years, with the acquiescence of the owner of the servient tenement, must be shown. In a suit to restrain the defendants from obstructing the light and air through certain windows of a house belonging to the plaintiffs, it was shown that the enjoyment of the alleged right began on 14th April 1850, the windows then being in a sufficiently finished state to create the right. In March 1870 the plaintiffs received notice from the defendants of their intention to erect a building which would have the effect of obstructing the passage of light and air through the plaintiffs' windows. The building was actually commenced on 23rd March 1870, but it was not actually raised to such a height as to amount to an obstruction until some days after the twenty

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2. EASEMENTS—continued.**

years had elapsed. *Held* that there was not an enjoyment for twenty years with the acquiescence of the defendants such as entitled the plaintiffs to maintain the suit. *Quære*—Whether proof of constructive knowledge on the part of the defendants would not be sufficient to show their acquiescence.

ELLIOTT v. BHOOBUN MOHUN BONERJEE

**[12 B. L. R., 406: 19 W. R., 194
L. R., I. A., Sup. Vol., 175]**

38. ————— *Act IX of 1871, s. 27—Enjoyment "as of right"—Unity of possession—The English Prescription Act (2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71), s. 3—Grant independent of user.*—In a suit to restrain the defendant from obstructing the access of light and air through certain windows of the plaintiff's house, it appeared that both the tenements had formerly constituted the joint property of a Hindu family, and that in 1835 a partition took place among the various members composing it, by which the tenement in the occupation of the plaintiff became separated from that occupied by the defendant; and that the latter property was, in 1860, purchased by the plaintiff jointly with one G, but under the purchase the plaintiff took sole possession thereof; that in 1867, however, he relinquished it in favour of G in pursuance of an award, wherein it was found the plaintiff had no right or title thereto; and that in 1870 it was purchased by the defendant, who, in 1871 and 1872, erected the obstructions complained of by the plaintiff. *Held* that though, in the interval between 1860 and 1867, the plaintiff had not such an estate in the servient tenement as to constitute unity of title in him to the two tenements, and thereby extinguish all easements between them, yet the unity of possession in the plaintiff during that period excluded the operation of s. 27 of Act IX of 1871, as the enjoyment during that time was not "of right." *Semble*—In order that the enjoyment should be "of right," there must be an adverse exercise of it as against the servient holder. Act IX of 1871 does not exclude other modes than therein provided of acquiring an easement by enjoyment. In this case, applying the law of prescription in force in Calcutta prior to 1871, which was the English law previous to the passing of 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, a grant might be implied independently of user; and, under the circumstances of the case, the plaintiff was entitled to such right to easements of light and air as can be inferred from enjoyment, i.e., a right to restrain the defendant from committing any act whereby the access of light or air should be so diminished as with respect to air to prove a nuisance or injurious to health, and with respect to light to render the house unfit for comfortable habitation. **MODHOOSOODUN DEX v. BISSONATH DEX 15 B. L. R., 361**

39. ————— *Ancient lights—Enlargement of window—Obstruction—Notice—Delay—Mandatory injunction.*—Where a person, who has a right to light from a certain window, opens a new window, or enlarges the old one, the owner of an adjoining house has a right to obstruct

PRESCRIPTION—continued**2 EASEMENTS—continued**

the burden A plaintiff entitled as of right to light and air through a certain window, subsequently en-

entitled to a mandatory injunction requiring the defendant to remove it **PROVABUTTY DABER v. MOHENDRO LALL BOSE I. L. R., 7 Cal., 453**

40 ——— Obstruction—

Substantial injury—Injunction—Damages—Acquiescence—Any act by which the control of light and air are taken off the hands of the person entitled to them or by which the access of light and air to the window of a dwelling house is interfered with is *prima facie* an injury of a serious character. Where the defendant without leave or license took possession of the plaintiff's window as completely as if he had blocked it up altogether—**Held** that no precedent warranted the substitution of damages for

entitled to the removal of the obstruction and that it was for the defendant to show that the right had been lost by acquiescence **HANDESHOR BALGOVAN : BHAGUPHAT PRANVALABDHAS**

[I L R, S Bom, 45]

41 ——— User—Adjoining

frame in an aperture in an upward extension of his part of the wall which he had erected eight years before suit and the latter thereupon raised the wall on his side so as to cut off the supply of light and air which the plaintiff used to receive before, and after the placing of the window frame **Held** that there had been no appropriation of the light and air by the plaintiff for the statutory period (twenty years) creating in him a right of easement and entitling him to relief against the inconvenience sustained by him **SARUBAI : BAPU NABHAR**

[I L R, 2 Bom, 680]

42 ——— Injunction—

Damages—Specific Relief Act (X of 1877), s. 65, cl. (c)—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), s. 26—Mandatory injunction—The plaintiff complained that the defendants intended to build so as to obstruct

ing the defendant from so building It was proved that the wall intended to be built would so shut out the light and air as to render the room completely dark and unfit for use The Subordinate Judge granted

PRESCRIPTION—continued**2 EASEMENTS—continued**

the injunction as prayed The defendants appealed lower Court's injunction and he opened in the window in

43 ——— New house

Windows are in the same position and are of the same dimensions as the old doors and windows in other words the question for consideration would be whether the easement claimed as appertaining to the newly constructed house imposes a different and a greater burden on the servient tenement **Foulers v. Walker, L. J., 49 Ch. 698 L. J. 51 Ch., 443 and Pendaries v. Menro L. R. 1 Ch., 61, followed A. CASPERSE : RAJ KUMAR SARKAR**

[3 C W N, 28]

44 ——— Obstruction of action or 7) : 51

Jambul wadi Street in Bombay The defendant owned a house to the east of it and between the two houses was a gully three feet seven inches wide, the part of which next the defendant's house was a gutter On the ground floor of the plaintiff's house were four windows and on the first floor two windows, all looking out into the gully and all of them ancient windows The defendant's house originally was a little higher than the plaintiff's house, and consisted of a ground floor, a first floor, and a loft Shortly before suit, the defendant pulled down this house and on the same site began to build a new four storied house with a loft The plaintiff sued for an injunction, alleging that this new house, which would be of much greater height than the old one, would completely block up his ancient windows and cause him material damage there being no other window in his house on the side next

PRESCRIPTION—continued.

2. EASEMENTS—continued.

defendant. The defendant in his written statement denied that his new house would cause material damage to the plaintiff. He alleged that his old house, which was higher than the plaintiff's, had a projecting cornice, so that hardly any direct light came to the plaintiff's windows, which were almost, not entirely, lighted by the light that came from the end of the gully. He further stated that his new house would have no cornice, and that he had widened the gully, so that light to the plaintiff's windows would not be appreciably diminished, but that, even if the passage had not been widened, there could have been little diminution of light. He also alleged that the plaintiff had other windows and sources of light than the said six windows. While denying all damage, the defendant, however, to avoid litigation and without prejudice, paid into Court Rs 200, which, he said, was more than sufficient to compensate the plaintiff. After filing the suit, the plaintiff obtained a rule for an injunction on the date of which the walls of the defendant's house had been built up as far as the second floor. The rule was subsequently discharged, the defendant consenting that the cause should be argued at the hearing as if the new house was then in the same condition. The defendant, however, subsequently continued to build, and at the date of hearing it was practically complete. The lower Court (STARLING, J.) found that prior to the building of the new house direct light came to the plaintiff's windows to the extent at all events of 5 inches, and in addition to this considerable amount of lateral light came to the windows over the defendant's roof. The Court held that, as the plaintiff had a right to this light by prescription, he was absolutely entitled to the whole of it; that the defendant had by his new building cut off all the direct light, and that practically all the light left to the plaintiff was reflected light, the amount of which depended on the condition in which the defendant might choose to keep the walls of his house. Under these circumstances, the lower Court, looking at the house as if it was still in the condition in which it was at the time the injunction was discharged, held that the plaintiff was entitled to a mandatory injunction, and directed the defendant to remove the upper portion of the house, which had been built since that time. On appeal,—Held that, although the plaintiff's light had been sensibly diminished by the defendant's new building, there had not been such a large, material, and substantial damage as to require interference by injunction, or that the plaintiff's room had been rendered unfit for the purpose for which it might reasonably be expected to be used. The Appeal Court therefore varied the decree of STARLING, J., and refused an injunction, but ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff Rs 500 as damages. GHANASHAM NILKANT NADKARNI v. MOROBA RAMCHANDRA PAI [I. L. R., 18 Bom., 474]

45. ——— Access of light and air windtoows—Agreement preventing the acquirement of an easement—Easements Act (V of 1882), s. 15, expl.—Specific Relief Act (I of 1877)

PRESCRIPTION—continued.

2. EASEMENTS—continued.

s. 54.—A promise was made regarding the access of light and air, by the plaintiff's predecessor in title, to windows placed by him in the upper part of his house which was separated by a narrow space from a building opposite belonging then to the defendant's predecessor. This promise was that the owner of the house would make no objection to the blocking up of the windows in question when the owner of the building opposite should rebuild it and raise it to a higher elevation. The owner of the windows accepted this promise. After the lapse of twenty years, the defendant, having given notice that he would act on the agreement, proceeded to rebuild; and he raised his building higher than the old one, causing the obstruction of which the plaintiff now complained. The High Court (FARRAN, J.) in its Original Jurisdiction decided that the case was not one for an injunction, but for damages, and gave the plaintiff a decree for a sum as compensation. On appeal, the Appellate Bench of the High Court (PARSONS and STRACHEY, JJ.) held that the plaintiff had made out no prescriptive right to light and air, and the cases of *Dhanjibhoy v. Lisboa*, I. L. R., 13 Bom., 252, and *Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni v. Moroba Ramchandra Pai*, I. L. R., 18 Bom., 474, followed and approved as to the circumstances in which the Court will grant an injunction where a right to light and air is infringed. SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG v. RUSTOMJI NANABHOY I. L. R., 20 Bom., 704

Held, on appeal to the Privy Council, that there having been a continuing agreement between the parties within the meaning of expl. 1 of the Easement Act, 1882, the acquirement by the plaintiff of an easement by prescription had been prevented. From the agreement it was apparent that the enjoyment of light and air had not been granted as an easement. SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG v. RUSTOMJI NANABHOY BYRAMJI JIJIBHOY I. L. R., 24 Bom., 156. [I. R., 26 I. A., 184]

46. ——— Air, Right to—Right to uninterrupted passage of air.—The owner of a house cannot by prescription claim to be entitled to the free and uninterrupted passage of a current of wind. He can claim no more air than what is sufficient for sanitary purposes. BARROW v. ARCHER . . . 2 Hyde, 125

47. ——— South breeze—Limitation Acts (IX of 1871), s. 27; (XV of 1877) s. 26—English Prescription Act (2 & 3 Will. IV), c. 71—Limitation Act, Effect of, on the pre-existing law as to nature and extent of the right to light or air.—The Indian Limitation Act, unlike the English Prescription Act, places light and air on the same footing; and the object of the Prescription Act and of the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act is not to enlarge the extent and operation of the easement, but to provide another and more convenient way of acquiring such easements—a mode independent of legal fiction and capable of easy proof in a Court of law; these Acts do not therefore alter in any way the pre-existing law as to the nature and extent of the right. The

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2 EASEMENTS—continued**

only amount of light for a dwelling house which can be claimed by prescription or by length of time (whether prior or subsequently to the Limitation Act of 1871) without an actual grant is such an amount as is reasonably necessary for the convenient and comfortable habitation of the house. Rule laid down in *Bagram v Khettranath Karformah*, 3 B. L. R. O C, 41, followed. The right of air is co-extensive with the right to light. To give a right of action, either prior or subsequently to the Limitation Act of 1871, in a case (where there is no express contract on the subject) for an interference with the access of air to dwelling houses by building on adjoining land, the obstruction must be such as to cause what is technically called a nuisance to the house, in other words, to render the house unfit for the ordinary purposes of habitation or business. There is no such right as a right to the uninterrupted flow of south breeze as such. The "45 degree rule" is not a positive rule of law, but is a circumstance which the Court may take into consideration and is especially valuable when the proof of the obstruction is not definite or satisfactory. *DELHI AND LONDON BANK v HEM LAL DUTT*. I L R, 14 Calc, 839

48. *Partition of a joint family house—Effect of partition by a consent decree where the decree does not reserve any right to the use of light and air—Implied grant of easement upon severance of tenement—* On partition of a family dwelling house by a consent decree the plaintiff claimed a right to the passage of light and air necessary for the enjoyment of his share of the building in the way in which it was enjoyed at the time of the partition, though no such right was expressly reserved in the decree. The defence was that the principle of an implied grant of easement upon severance of the tenement should not be applied to the case, but that the rights of the parties should be determined solely with reference to the decree made in the partition suit. *Held* that the principles of justice, equity, and good conscience should be applied to the case, and that the plaintiff was entitled to the right claimed, even in the absence of any express provision in the decree reserving such right. *Quare—* Whether the principle of an implied grant of easement upon severance of tenements would apply in a case where the partition was effected by a decree of the Court in a contested suit, and not by a consent of parties. *KADAMBINI DEBI v KALI KUMAR HALDAR*. I L R, 28 Calc, 516 [3 C. W. N., 409]

49. *Partition, decree*

with windows. No easements were claimed in respect of the windows in that suit and the decree made no mention of it. The windows began ancient lights,

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2 EASEMENTS—continued**

it was held that the partition decree must be taken to have made an implied grant of such easements. *DWARKA NATH PAUL v SUNDER LALL SEAL* [3 C. W. N., 407]

(3) RIGHT OF WAY

50. *Path across land—Implied grant—Modes of acquiring easements—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), s 26—* In a suit for an injunction to restrain the defendant from obstructing a path across land to one owner, and that the plaintiff and the defendant had obtained their respective tenements more than twenty years previously. The path had been

and refused the injunction. The District Judge, treating the case as if it fell under s 26 of the Limitation Act, and being of opinion that the defendant had not proved twenty years' peaceable, open, and uninterrupted exercise of the right of way, gave the plaintiff a decree. *Held* that the mode of acquiring an easement provided by s 26 of the Limitation Act is not the only way in which an easement may be acquired, but an easement may also be

there would be an easement of necessity, or the use of the path, though not absolutely necessary to the enjoyment of the defendant's tenement, might be necessary for its enjoyment in the state in which it was at the time of severance, and in this case, if the easement were apparent and continuous, there would be a presumption that it passed with the defendant's tenement. *CHARU SURNOKAR v DOKOURI CRUNDER THAKOOR*

[I. L R, 8 Calc, 958; 10 C. L R, 577]

51. *Right of way—Implied grant—Easement upon the severance of a heritage by its owner into two or more parts—Continuous and apparent easement—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), s 26—* Implication of a grant of easement upon the severance of a tenement may extend to a "way," but that is so only where there has been some permanence in the adaptation of the tenement from which continuity could be inferred. *Charu Surnokar v. Dokouri Crunder Thakoor*, I. L R, 8 Calc, 958, distinguished. *RAM NARAIN SHAHA v KAMALA KANTA SHAHA*. I. L R, 26 Calc, 311

52. *Lane from public road to house—User—Limitation Act (XV of 1871), s 27—* In a suit for declaration of the plaintiff's right of way over a lane leading from a public road to a door in the plaintiff's house, which lane the defendant, who resided at the end of the lane, had obstructed so as to prevent access to the plaintiff's house it appeared that the house in respect of which the easement was claimed belonged in 1855 to one H C, during the time of whose occupation there was

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2. EASEMENTS—continued.**

user of the right of way over the lane to the door, until he had the door bricked up. In April 1865 the house was sold by *H C*, and in June 1867 was conveyed by the purchaser to the plaintiff. From the blocking up of the door until the plaintiff's purchase no user was proved. The suit was brought in June 1875, about a month after the erection by the defendant of the obstruction complained of. *Held*, both in the Court below and on appeal, that the owner of the dominant tenement having, with the intention of preventing the use of the way, created an obstruction of a permanent nature which rendered such use impossible, the way could not be said, during the continuance of such obstruction, to have "been openly enjoyed" within the meaning of s. 27 of Act IX of 1871, and that accordingly, though there had been no interruption within the meaning of that section, a right to the way had not been established under the Act. *SHAM CHURN AUDDY v. TARINEY CHURN BANERJEE*

[I. L. R., 1 Calc., 422; 25 W. R., 228]

53. ——— **Right of passage—Unity of possession—Severance—Nuisance arising from acts of several persons.**—The words "appurtenant" or "belonging" will ordinarily carry only actual existing easement, and therefore will carry no right of way over the land of the grantor, though, under certain circumstances, even these words will have a wider construction. Where further words are used, such as "therewith held or used," such words will carry a way formerly enjoyed as an easement, but as to which the right has been suspended by unity of possession. But such words will not carry a way made by the owner of both properties during the unity of possession for his own greater convenience in the use of the two properties jointly. But where, during the unity of possession, a way, which has never existed as an easement, is in fact used for the convenience of one of the tenements afterwards severed, the authorities show that the words in question are large enough to carry it. One who has a right of passage over any place must not, any more than the owner of the soil might, use it in an excessive or improper manner so as to obstruct the exercise by others of their rights. The acts of several persons may together constitute a nuisance, though the damage occasioned by the acts of any one, if taken alone, would not be appreciable. *CHUNDER KOOMAR MOOKERJI v. KOYLASH CHUNDER SETT*

[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 665]

Substantially confirmed on appeal; see *SHAMA CHURN DEY v. CHUNDER COOMAR MOOKERJEE*. *CHUNDER COOMAR MOOKERJEE v. KOYLASH CHUNDER SETT* . . . I. L. R., 8 Calc., 677

54. ——— **Change of use—Easements Act (V of 1882), s. 23—Increase of servitude.**—Under s. 23 of the Indian Easements Act (V of 1882), a right of way enjoyed for agricultural purposes may be used for the purposes of a factory, provided no additional burden is thereby imposed on the servient heritage. *JESANG v. WHITTLE* . . . I. L. R., 23 Bom., 595

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2. EASEMENTS—continued.**

55. ——— **Right of passage for boats in the rainy season—Water.**—A right of passage for boats in the rainy season over a channel wholly in another man's land is, in respect of extent, analogous to an ordinary right of way; and the dominant owner cannot complain of the servient owner's narrowing the channel, so long as the latter, by so doing, does not prevent the former from passing and re-passing as conveniently as he has always been accustomed to do. A right of passage for boats in the rainy season over another person's tank must be claimed in a particular direction in order to be valid. *DOORGA CHURN DHUR v. KALLY COOMAR SEN* . . . I. L. R., 7 Calc., 145; 8 C. L. R., 375

56. ——— **Right of private ferry—User for twenty years—Per GARTH, C.J., and WHITE, J.**—Twenty years is the shortest period within which such a right of ferry can be established by user. *Per MITTER, J.*—Where the existence of a private right of ferry plying between the lands of *A* and *B* is admitted by *B*, no question of user arises; the issue that is raised between the parties is not whether a private ferry exists, but whether the recognized private ferry which is in existence is the property of *A* or *B*; but *semble*—supposing such question of user to arise, a right of private ferry cannot be established as an indefeasible right by long user. *PARNESHARI PRASAD NARAIN SINGH v. MAHOMED SYUD*

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 608; 7 C. L. R., 504]

57. ——— **Landlord and tenant—Act V of 1892 (Easements Act)—Act VIII of 1891—Application of Act—Suit before Act VIII of 1891 came into force.**—There is nothing in Act VIII of 1891, which extended the Easements Act to the North-Western Provinces, to compel the Court to apply the Easements Act (V of 1882) to a suit commenced before Act VIII of 1891 came into force. A tenant cannot as against his landlord acquire by prescription an easement of way in favour of the land occupied by him as tenant over other land belonging to his landlord. So held by the Full Bench, *Gayford v. Moffatt, L. R., 4 Ch. App., 133*, referred to. *UDIT SINGH v. KASHI RAM* . . . I. L. R., 14 All., 185

58. ——— **Prescriptive right of the defendant to have branches of his trees overhanging the plaintiff's land—Right of the defendant to go on to the plaintiff's land to collect the fruit of the trees distinct from, and not accessory to, the right to have the branches overhanging.**—The defendant having acquired a prescriptive right to have the branches of his trees overhanging the plaintiff's land, the lower Courts held that he had a right to go on to the plaintiff's land for the purpose of gathering the fruit of trees, on the ground that the prescriptive right to have the branches of his trees overhanging the plaintiff's land carried with it an "accessory" right to enjoy the profits of the branches in the best way possible. *Held* (reversing the lower Court's decree) that the right to go on to the plaintiff's land to pick the fruit off the branches was perfectly distinct from the prescriptive right to

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2. EASEMENTS—continued.**

SOTAM GHELA & GANDRAP FATEAL GOKUL DAS

[I L R, 17 Bom, 745]

59. ——— Landlord and tenant—*Ease-ment of necessity*—A tenant cannot, as against his landlord, acquire by prescription an easement of way, in favour of the land occupied by him as tenant over other land belonging to his landlord. But a tenant is entitled to a way of necessity over the adjoining land of his landlord. *Udit Singh v Kash Ram*, I L R, 14 All, 185, approved. *Gayford v Moffat*, 31 L J, Ch, 610 followed. *Quare*—Whether one tenant can acquire a prescriptive right of easement against other tenant under the same landlord. *JEENAB ALI & ALLABUDDIN*

[I C W N, 151]

(j) RIGHT CONCERNING WATER

ran into a tank in a village which was the plaintiff's property, and to compel the removal of sluices erected across the said channel by the first defendant's predecessor in office, and used for the purpose of diverting the flow of the water. *Held* that acquiescence in the sense of mere submission to the interruption of the enjoyment does not destroy or impair an easement. To be effectual for that purpose, it must be attributable to an intention on the part of the owner to abandon the benefit before enjoyed. *Held* also that the diversion of the water was a continuing injury down to the time of the institution of the suit and that the plaintiff's suit was not barred. *Held* also that it must appear from the circumstances in evidence in such case that the interference or obstruction complained of is not a trivial, but a substantial injury in order to warrant relief by way of injunction. *Held* also that the right to an easement in the flow of water through an artificial water course is as valid against the Government as it is against a private owner of land. *Held per SCORLAND, C J*—That the grant of an easement may be presumed from mere continued user of the privilege openly enjoyed by the occupiers of the dominant tenement as of right throughout any long period of time without interruption on the part of the proprietor of the servient tenement but with this qualification, that the user should be for at least the period of adverse possession which is prescribed by s 1, cl 12, of the Act of Limitations, as a bar to the enforcing of title to corporeal property. *Per INNES, J*—That no precise period of uninterrupted enjoyment can be fixed as sufficient of itself to establish a right to an easement. *PONNUSAWMI TEVAR & COLLECTOR OF MADRAS*

5 Mad, 6

61. ——— *Presumption from long user—Limitation Act, 1877, s. 7*—A right to the uninterrupted flow of water along a

PRESCRIPTION—continued**2 EASEMENTS—continued.**

defined channel over the lands of others may exist independently of the provisions of s 27 of the Limitation Act, 1871. When such a right is claimed as a hereditary and customary right and evidence is given in support of long user, such evidence may be sufficient to justify the Court in presuming a grant of the easement, and a Court is not justified in dismissing the suit on the ground that there had been no user by the plaintiff within two years prior to suit. *SHINIVASA RAO SAHEB (JAGIEDAR OF ABNI) v SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA*

[I L R, 5 Mad, 326]

62. ——— *Permission to erect dam—Grant—Relief against injury done by permissive act*—When a tenant by his lessor's permission erected a dam upon his holding, and thereby obstructed the natural flow of the water to other lands of the lessor,—*Held* that the mere permission did not amount to a grant. *Held* also that there was no implied grant of the right to use water so as to derogate from the rights of those through whose lands the stream would otherwise flow. *Held* also that the right under the permission might be terminated by revocation of the latter, but that such revocation would only be permitted on the terms of the landlord paying to the tenant the expenses which that permission had led him to incur. Even when the dominant and servient tenements are the property of different persons, a man may license an act in its inception, and yet be entitled to relief when the act is found to have injurious consequences which he could not have contemplated at the time of the license. *KESAVA PILLAI & PANDU REDDI*

[2 Mad, 258]

63. ——— *Exclusive right to use of water*—The plaintiffs, as shareholders in, and heads of, the villages of Anyur and Kuvirikudi, sued for an injunction directing the defendants to close an irrigation channel which was opened in 1669 and to remove the sluice. It appeared that a channel called Kaduvai had, by means of a branch, for with defer open from the Mallattar channel. The supply from this was insufficient, and the second defendant, the Superintendent Engineer (representing Government), designed a new channel from the Kaduvai to supplement the deficiency of the Mallattar. The water of the Kaduvai was diverted into the new channel at a

it was contended, first, that plaintiffs had an absolute right to the uninterrupted flow of all the water

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2. EASEMENTS—continued.**

in the Kaduvai channel without subtraction or diminution by the defendants or by the Government, represented by the second defendant, and that any diminution, though not causing loss, was an invasion of their rights; second, that if they had not such absolute right, they had a right to a supply of water for the necessary purposes of irrigation and otherwise for their village, and that the possibility of loss at some future time, arising from a possible wrongful diminution of the water to their detriment through the new sluice and channel, entitled them to the relief claimed. Upon the first point,—*Held* that the plaintiffs had not the extensive and exclusive right to the water contended for by them, but that their right was limited to the beneficial enjoyment of the water for the irrigation and other necessary purpose of their tenancies as heretofore enjoyed. Also that the Government, as proprietor of the Kaduvai channel and water in it, had, subject to the above limited use by the plaintiffs and other villages in the same position as the plaintiffs, a right to distribute the water of the Kaduvai channel for the benefit of the public. *Ponusami Tevar v. Collector of Madura*, 5 *Mad.*, 6, distinguished. *KRISTNA AYYAN v. VENKATACHELLA MUDALI*. 7 *Mad.*, 60

64. ————— *Suit to restrain interference with water rights—Damages—Right of Government to distribute water.*—The plaintiffs, who were raiyats under the Government, brought a suit to restrain the defendants, the agents of the Government, and others, from so altering a calingula as to diminish the quantity of water which the plaintiffs were entitled to receive for the irrigation of their lands, and the plaintiffs alleged that the supply of water had been materially diminished by reason of the acts of the defendants. The only ground upon which the plaintiffs' claim was put was that they had received the water for a long time. The District Court held that the Government were authorized to regulate the distribution of water in such cases. *Held*, on regular appeal, *per HOLLOWAY, J.*, that no legal right was shown by the plaintiffs which could have been violated by the defendants, and that, if such right were established, there was nothing to show that a decree for damages would not have been the proper remedy. *Per INNES, J.*—That the evidence did not show any diminution of the supply of water below the quantity to which the plaintiffs were entitled. *VENKATA REDDY v. LISTER*. 7 *Mad.*, 342

65. ————— *Interruption—Abandonment.*—The plaintiff claimed a prescriptive right to the flow of the surface drainage water from the land of the defendant on to his land. *Held* that such an easement can be acquired only where the water flows in a definite channel. In a suit for interrupting the flow of water from the land of the defendant to the land of the plaintiff it appeared that eight years before suit, the defendant had diverted the water, and that it had been diverted ever since. *Held* that the right, if acquired, would not necessarily be lost by the interruption, but that, if the plaintiff acquiesced during that time in the interruption, it

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2. EASEMENTS—continued.**

might be some evidence of an abandonment of the right. *KENA MAHOMED v. BOHATOO SIRCAR* [*Marsh.*, 508

LUCHMEE PERSHAD v. FUZEELUTCONISSA BIBEE [7 *W.R.*, 367

66. ————— *Right to passage of water—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), ss. 23 and 26—Continuing nuisance—Easement.*—From time immemorial and certainly for more than twenty years prior to the date of the obstruction by the defendants, the plaintiff enjoyed the right of having an egress for his rain-water through a drain in the defendants' land. The plaintiff, more than two years after the date of the obstruction, sued the defendants for the removal of the obstruction. *Held* that though, under the circumstances, the plaintiff had failed to prove a title acquired under s. 26 of Act XV of 1877, yet the plaintiff, having a title evidenced by immemorial user, did not require the aid of that Act; and inasmuch as the obstruction complained of constituted a continuing nuisance, as to which the cause of action was renewed *de die in diem*, the plaintiff's claim was not barred by any provision of the Act, but, on the contrary, was saved by the express provision of s. 23. *PUNJA KUVARJI v. BAI KUVAR*

[*I. L. R.*, 6 *Bom.*, 20

SOOJAN BIBI v. SHAMED ALI. 1 *C. W. N.*, 96

67. ————— *Easements apparent and continuous—Easements of necessity—Implied grant.*—*A* and *B* were originally in joint possession of certain land. They divided this land in 1865, and, ten years later, built at their joint expense a partition wall between their respective portions, leaving a drain in the wall for the passage of water from *A*'s to *B*'s land. In 1885 *B* stopped the flow of water by this drain. *A* thereupon sued for an injunction to restrain *B* from causing the obstruction. The Court of first instance decreed the claim. The Appellate Court rejected the claim, on the ground that there was no express agreement between the parties that the water should be carried off by the drain in the wall. *Held* on second appeal to the High Court that *A* would be entitled to the easement claimed by him if he could show either that it was necessary for the enjoyment of his share of the property, or that it was apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the share as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect. *PURSHOTAM SAKHARAM v. DURGEOJI TUKARAM*

[*I. L. R.*, 14 *Bom.*, 452

68. ————— *Water in defined channel.*—From time immemorial a certain "al" formed the boundary of two pieces of land belonging to the plaintiffs and the defendants respectively. The plaintiffs' land was on a higher level than that of the defendants, and from time immemorial the surplus water used to flow from the plaintiffs' land through certain passages in the "al" and across the defendants' land. The defendants closed up the passages and increased the height of the "al." *Held* that, it having been established that for a long series of years the waters from the plaintiffs' lands had been

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2 EASEMENTS—continued**

interfere with the plaintiff's rights in this respect
IMAM ALI v. PORRSH MENDUL

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 468; 10 C. L. R., 396]

99. ——— Right to use of water—Irrigation—License creating right of easement—Revocation of agreement to use water—In a suit to establish a right of water and for damages for interruption of the same, the facts were as follow Plaintiff and defendant by agreement between them constructed a dam across a main channel, and from thence a smaller channel was made through the land of the defendant to the plaintiff's land, by means of which it was agreed that the plaintiff should be at liberty to irrigate the fields. The agreement was acted upon for a long course of years. *Held* that the agreement was not a mere parol license revocable at the pleasure of the defendant, but an agreement which created a right of easement, unlimited in point of time to the use of the water by the plaintiff, and imposed upon the defendant the corresponding duty

contract, gift, or grant **KRISHNA v. RAYAPPA SHANBHAGA** 4 Mad., 98

70 ——— Artificial water—

the land from which the water is artificially brought, or on some other legal origin. Such a right may be presumed from the time, manner, and circumstances under which the easement has been enjoyed. **RAMESH PRASAD NARAIN SING v. KOONJ BEHARI PATIL**. I. L. R., 4 Calc., 633; L. R., 6 I. A., 33

1860, the time at which he entered upon possession. The defendant's estate adjoined plaintiff's. Defen-

water for the use of his estate. This channel was

defendant claimed, was made in 1874, the flow of water through the channel was enjoyed by the plaintiff. The plaintiff sued to restrain the defendant from interfering with and diverting the flow

PRESCRIPTION—continued**2. EASEMENTS—continued**

of water in this channel and for damages. *Held* that the flow of water in the channel having existed as an apparent and continuous easement in fact at the time of the execution of the lease in 1865, a right to it passed by implication under that lease, and that the plaintiff was accordingly entitled to it, that the defendant, whose lease was subject to that right, was not entitled to interrupt the flow, but that he might use the water in a reasonable manner, as it flowed through his land. **MORGAN v. KIRBY**

[I. L. R., 3 Mad., 46]

72. ——— Obstructing water-course—Presumption of title founded on user—Limitation Act 1871, s. 27, and art 31—Continuing act of wrong—More than twenty years and possibly fifty or sixty, before suit, the plaintiff's ancestors and predecessors in estate had constructed and used a pain, or artificial water-course, on the defendants' land, making compensation to them. The pain, by a channel at one part of its course, contributed to the water in a tal, or reservoir belonging to the defendants, and by a channel at another part took the water which overflowed from the tal, after the defendants had used as much of the water therein as they required. Less than twenty years before, the suit, the defendants, without authority, obstructed the flow of water along the pain in several places. The Courts below differed as to whether some of these obstructions had not been made more than two years before the suit, the rest having been made within that period. *Held* that the provisions of Act IX of 1871—a remedial Act and neither prohibitory nor exhaustive—did not exclude, or interfere with, the acquirement of rights otherwise than under them. A title might be acquired under that Act by a person having no other right at all, but it did not exclude, or interfere with, other titles and modes of acquiring easements. And s. 27, by allowing a user of twenty years, if exercised until within two years of suit, under the conditions prescribed, to give, without more, a title, did not prevent proof of an easement founded on another title independently of the Act. Such a long enjoyment as the plaintiff had proved should be referred to a legal origin, and the long user of the pain and of the superfluous water of the tal afforded evidence giving rise to a presumption that a grant, or an agreement, had been made creating an easement. Although, on the assumption that some of the obstructions in question had existed for more than two years before the suit, the plaintiff might not have shown a right under Act IX of 1871, s. 27, yet he did not require its aid. *Held* also that such obstructions being continuous acts, as to which the cause of action accrued *de die in diem*, Act IX of 1871, sch. II, part V, cl. 31, fixing two years from the date of the obstruction as the period of limitation "for obstructing a water-course," did not preclude a suit complaining of obstructions, though made more than two years preceding the date of the commencement of the suit. **RAMPR KORN v. ABUL HOSSEIN**

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 394; L. R., 7 I. A., 240
 7 C. L. R., 528]

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2. EASEMENTS—continued.**

73. ———— Right to discharge surplus water on another's land—*Servitudes—Servient and dominant owners.* Where *A* has a right to discharge the surplus rainfall from his land on to the land of *B*, no length of time will give *B* a right to compel *A* to send the water on; provided that *A* does not interfere with any portion of the water which flows from his land to that of *B* in a natural and defined channel. The servient owner cannot prevent the dominant owner from putting an end to the servitude at any time he may think proper. **KHOORSHED HOSSAIN v. TEKNARAIN SING**

[2 C. L. R., 141]

74. ———— Right to have water carried off over neighbour's land—*How far it interferes with right of erecting buildings.*—A right to have water carried away over the adjoining land does not give its owner any power to prevent the erection of buildings on the adjoining ground so long as the arrangements necessary to the preservation of his right are made. **BALA v. MAHARU**

[I. L. R., 20 Bom., 788]

75. ———— Right to use of water drain—*Proof of enjoyment of easement for term sufficient to give right to it.*—In a suit for the recovery of a right of easement in a drain that had been closed up, in which suit the Munsif found that a drain had existed which had recently been closed, and that there was no other way whereby water could escape from plaintiff's land, and accordingly gave the plaintiff a decree which was upheld by the Judge. **Held** that the real issue to be tried was whether the plaintiff had enjoyed the easement for the time (twenty years) and in the manner laid down in the law. **RAMESWAR MISSEER v. BROJO BROOKUN MISSEER**

[25 W. R., 271]

76. ———— Right to divert flow of water—*Presumption of grant—User.*—A right to divert the flow of water into a particular channel by erecting a dam across a stream was held to be established in a suit brought in 1878 by proof of exercise of the right for eighteen years prior to 1871. **ZAMINDAR OF HURUPAM v. ZAMINDAR OF MERANJI. VERICHERLA SURYA NARAYANA RAJU v. SATRACHERLA JAGANADA RAJU**

I. L. R., 5 Mad., 253

77. ———— Right to water of river—*Relative rights of riparian proprietors and occupiers to the water of river—Diversion—User—Rights of the Government—Khalsa or raiyatvadi land.*—A dam had been in existence across a river for upwards of 280 years, and during all that time the villages of *D* and *P* had received an equal supply of water from separate sluices in the dam. The Government authorities, being of opinion that *D* required less water than *P*, reduced the size of the *D* sluice, and consequently the amount of water flowing to the *D* village. The village of *D* was khalsa or raiyatvadi, i.e., was held immediately of Government. The inhabitants of *D* appealed against the action of Government. **Held** that the Government had no such right of interference, neither (1) as riparian proprietors (supposing them to be such), since the right to

PRESCRIPTION—continued.**2. EASEMENTS—continued.**

the enjoyment of the water of a river belongs to the occupant of the river-bank, whatever the nature of his tenancy; nor (2) by any other imaginable rights existing in the Government as such, since, if any such rights ever existed, the long user for upwards of 280 years of the water from the dam by the village of *D* would be amply sufficient to justify a presumption of an original *animus dedicandi* in the Government. **COLLECTOR OF NASIK v. SHAMJI DASRATH PATIL**

[I. L. R., 7 Bom., 209]

78. ———— Natural streams—*Easement Act (V of 1882), ss. 6, 7, 17—Surface water—Rights of riparian owners.*—The owners of a tank fed by natural streams which depended for their supply on natural rainfall and surface water sued for an injunction to restrain superior riparian owners from damming the streams or interfering with the supply of water, over which the plaintiffs claimed a right of easement. The issue as to the ownership of the land on which the streams rose was undecided. **Held** (1) The Easement Act only declared the existing law as to easements over water; (2) An easement can therefore be acquired in regard to the water of the rainfall. But surface water not flowing in a stream, and not permanently collected in a pool, tank, or otherwise, is not a subject of easement by prescription, though it may be the subject of an express grant or contract; (3) It is the natural right of every owner of land to collect or dispose of all water on the surface which does not pass in a defined channel; (4) Riparian owners are entitled to use and consume the water of the stream for drinking and household purposes, for watering their cattle, for irrigating their land, and for purposes of manufacture, subject to the conditions (i) that the use is reasonable, (ii) that it is required for their purposes as owners of the land, and (iii) that it does not destroy or render useless or materially diminish or affect the application of the water by inferior riparian owners in the exercise either of their natural right or their right of easement if any; (5) It was therefore necessary to ascertain where the streams rose, and the course, source, and length of their tributaries. **PERUMAL v. RAMASAMI**

I. L. R., 11 Mad., 16

79. ———— Easement over a well—*Easements Act (V of 1882), s. 2 (b)—Customary right to use the well.*—No fixed period of enjoyment is laid down by law as necessary to establish a customary right, and a customary right to use a well may exist apart from a dominant heritage. **PALANIANDI TEVAN v. PUTHIRANGONDA NADAN**

[I. L. R., 20 Mad., 389]

80. ———— Water-course—*Riparian owners, rights of—Mamlatdar, Jurisdiction of—Easements Act (V of 1882), s. 7.*—The law as to riparian owners is the same in India as in England, and is stated in illustration (h) of s. 7 of the Easements Act (V of 1882). Each proprietor has a right to a reasonable use of the water as it passes his land, but, in the absence of some special custom, he has no right to dam it back, or exhaust it, so as to deprive other riparian owners of like use. What would constitute an unreasonable diversion of water such as to

PRESCRIPTION—continued**2 EASEMENTS—continued.**

disturb the use of the lower riparian owners, is a question of fact which the Legislature has given a Mamlatdar jurisdiction to decide **NARAYAN HARI DEVAL v KESHAV SHIVRAM DEVAL**

[I. L. R., 23 Bom., 508]

81. ——— Right to throw back water

tank used formerly to throw back the waters so flowing into the tank on to the lands of defendants, where it remained till gradually drawn off into the

he acquired **ROBINSON (COLLECTOR OF NORTH ARCOT) : ATYA KRISHNAMA CHARITAR. MANIYAM NARASIMMA QAVUNDAN : ATYA KRISHNAMA CHARITAR**

7 Mad, 37

water from his roof on a certain piece of land, it is not competent for a purchaser of the land to exercise his right thereto in such a manner as to interfere with the easement, and impose the trouble and expense on the owner of the easement of procuring some new mode of discharge **SHRO NATH SINGH : BISHO NATH SINGH**

2 Agra, Pt. II, 191

of years to rest the thatch of a hut, and which wall and thatch, after having been thrown down by a cyclone, had been rebuilt by plaintiff, though the thatched roof had been again blown down, and there was no thatch at the time of the suit.—**Held** that, under these circumstances, the plaintiff could not have acquired a prescriptive right that the water from the thatch should pass over defendant's lands, and was not entitled to restrain him building up the wall. **LALL MONEE DOSSER v JOYNAIRIN SHAMA**

11 W. R., 508

84. ——— Right to discharge water from roof on house of another **Limitation—**

User—The plaintiff and the defendant were owners,

PRESCRIPTION—concluded.**2 EASEMENTS—concluded**

receive upon the roof of his house the rain-water

possession, by him, of the space occupied by his projecting roof, the Limitation Act extinguished the plaintiff's right to sue, and if such enjoyment were to be regarded as a mere easement, then the uninterrupted user of more than thirty years vested in the

neither of which did he rely. No custom can be admitted to override the provisions of the Limitation Act **MOHANLAL JECHAND v AMRATLAL BROHERDAS**

I L R., 3 Bom., 174

85. ——— Rights accessory to an easement—**Easements Act (V of 1882), s. 24**—The plaintiff, having in a previous suit obtained a decree declaring his right of having the roof of his house projecting over the defendants' land and discharging water thereon, now sued for a declaration of his right to go upon the defendants' land for the purpose of repairing the roof. **Held** that the plaintiff was entitled to the right claimed as being accessory to the easement already established, but that it should be exercised only once a year, and after notice to the defendants **HATAGEERTA v. SAMI**

[I. L. R., 15 Mad., 286]

(k) TREES

86. ——— Trees overhanging neigh-

land for forty years and contended he had therefore acquired a prescriptive right of the nature of an easement over plaintiff's land. **Held** that the plaintiff was entitled to cut away the branches which overhang his land, though they had done so for more than forty years **HARI KRISHNA JOSHI v SHANKAR VITHAL**

I. L. R., 19 Bom., 420

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT (XI OF 1878)

—**B. 4—Certificate of administration—Act XXVII of 1860—Registration of guar-**

property of the minor consisted of shares in the

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT (XI OF 1876)—concluded.

Bank of Bengal. *A* obtained power under her certificate to draw the dividends due upon the shares. After the passing of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, *A* applied under s. 4 of that Act to be registered as proprietor of the shares. The Bank refused to register her name as proprietor, and *A* then applied to have her certificate amended by empowering her to negotiate the shares. *Held* that she was not entitled to have such a power inserted in the certificate. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF RADHABULLUBH SII**

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 300 : 11 C. L. R., 274

ss. 20, 22, 23—*Bank of Bombay—Registration and transfer of shares—Rights of surviving co-parceners—Necessity of probate or letters of administration.*—Thirteen shares of the Bank of Bombay stood in the name of one Sarabhai, who died in March 1895. The plaintiff, who was the minor son of Sarabhai and joint and undivided with him, applied to the Bank to have the shares transferred to his name as the sole surviving co-parcener of Sarabhai. The Bank contended they were not bound to do so without production of the probate of the will of Sarabhai or letters of administration to his estate. *Held* (reversing *RUSSELL, J.*) that, having regard to the terms of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876), the Bank were right in their contention. For a share in the Bank, for the purposes of devolution or survivorship, must be deemed, as far as the Bank was concerned, the exclusive property of its registered holder, and that therefore the sole surviving co-parcener of a deceased Hindu cannot demand that the Bank of Bombay should, by reason of his survivorship, register him as a shareholder in respect of shares in the Bank which stand in the name of his deceased co-parcener. **BANK OF BOMBAY v. AMBALAL SARABHAI**. I. L. R., 24 Bom., 350

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

See HIGH COURT, JURISDICTION OF—CALCUTTA—CRIMINAL.

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 746

Duty of—

See COMMISSION—CRIMINAL CASES.

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 551

See REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES—COMMITMENTS. I. L. R., 16 Bom., 580

Proceedings of—

See COMPLAINT—REVIVAL OF COMPLAINT.

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 528

1 C. W. N., 49

4 C. W. N., 26, 46

See REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 746

Reference to High Court by—

See RIGHT TO BEGIN.

[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 380

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE—continued.**Statement made to—**

See CONFESSION—CONFESSIONS TO MAGISTRATE

I. L. R., 15 Calc., 595

[I. L. R., 21 Bom., 495

1. **Jurisdiction—Coroners Act (IV of 1871), s. 25—Committal to the High Court by a Coroner—Presidency Magistrate's power to inquire into a case committed by the Coroner.**—A Presidency Magistrate is competent to hold a preliminary inquiry into the case of an accused person who has been committed to the High Court by the Coroner under s. 25 of Act IV of 1871. **QUEEN-EMPRESS v. MAHOMED RAJUDIN**

[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 159

2. **Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 195—Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), ss. 116, 193—Abetment—Instigating person to give false evidence.**—*B*, without having obtained sanction under s. 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, charged *C* before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with instigating her to give false evidence in a certain divorce suit in which *C* was co-respondent. *Held* that the Chief Presidency Magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case without the sanction of the Court before which the divorce proceedings were pending, as the offence charged was alleged to have been committed in relation to those proceedings. **CHANDRA MOHAN BANERJEE v. BALFOUR**. I. L. R., 26 Calc., 359

3. **"Magistrate of Police"—Act XIII of 1859, ss. 1, 4—Criminal breach of contract—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 3.**—A Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta may lawfully take cognizance, under s. 1 of Act XIII of 1859, of a complaint in respect of a contract made in Calcutta, the breach of which has been committed beyond the local jurisdiction of his Court. The expression "Magistrate of Police" in s. 1, Act XIII of 1859, means "Presidency Magistrate." **LAL MOHAN CHOWBEY v. HARI CHARAN DAS BAIKAGI**. I. L. R., 25 Calc., 637

4. **Summary trial—Conviction in non-appealable case—Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 370.**—In every case which is not appealable to the High Court, a Presidency Magistrate should state his reasons for convicting the prisoner, so that the High Court may judge as to whether there were sufficient materials before the Magistrate to support the conviction. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF YACOOB. YACOOB v. ADAMSON**. I. L. R., 13 Calc., 272

5. **Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, s. 370.**—In the trial of a case under Act XIII of 1859 the record need not be framed in accordance with s. 370 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. **AVERAM DAS MOCHI v. ABDUL RAHIM**. I. L. R., 27 Calc., 131

[4 C. W. N., 201

6. **Sentence of imprisonment—Reasons for conviction to be recorded—Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), s. 370, cl. (i)—Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860),**

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE—concluded

s 408—S 370 of the Code of Criminal Procedure requires that in a case in which the accused is sentenced to imprisonment a Presidency Magistrate shall record a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction. It is not sufficient for him to record that the offence is proved, for that may necessarily be implied to be his opinion from the fact that he has convicted the accused. The law contemplates something further as the reason for the conviction.

NATABAR GHOSH v. PROVASH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE
[I. L. R., 27 Calc., 461
4 C. W. N., 487]

7. **Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), s. 557—Appointment of a pleader to act as Presidency Magistrate—**The appointment of a pleader to act as a Magistrate is not forbidden by s 557 or any other provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898). After the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898 had come

s 557 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *Held* that s 557 of the Code does not deal with appointments, and had no application to the present case, as the Magistrate was not practising at the time the accused was tried and convicted.

IN RE JIVANJI ADAMI
[I. L. R., 23 Bom., 490]

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES ACT (IV OF 1877)

s 39 (Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 197)

See SANCTION TO PROSECUTION—WHERE SANCTION IS NECESSARY OR OTHERWISE
[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 758; 2 C. L. R., 520]

s 41 (Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 195).

See APPEAL IN CRIMINAL CASES—ACTS—PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES ACT
[I. L. R., 2 Calc., 488]

s. 87 (Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 209).

See MALICIOUS PROSECUTION
[I. L. R., 8 Bom., 378]

See WITNESS—CRIMINAL CASES—EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES—GENERALLY.
[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 121; 4 C. L. R., 305]

s. 124 (Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 92, 344).

See COMPLAINT—DISMISSAL OF COMPLAINT—EFFECT OF DISMISSAL
[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 523]

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES ACT (IV OF 1877)—concluded.

s 129 (Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 495)

See COUNSEL.

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 59; 8 C. L. R., 374]

s 187 (Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 411, 412)

See APPEAL IN CRIMINAL CASES—ACTS—PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES ACT
[I. L. R., 5 Bom., 85]

See SENTENCE—IMPRISONMENT—IMPRISONMENT IN DEFAULT OF FINE.
[I. L. R., 2 Mad., 30]

s. 188 (Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 417, 427).

See SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—CHARTER ACT, s 15—CRIMINAL CASES.
[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 447]

s. 170

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES, s 548
[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 186
10 C. L. R., 190]

s. 181 (Criminal Procedure Code, s. 528).

See TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASE—GENERAL CASES. I. L. R., 2 Calc., 290

This Act was repealed, and its provisions were incorporated into the Criminal Procedure Codes (Act X of 1882 and Act V of 1898)

PRESIDENCY TOWNS SMALL CAUSE COURT ACT (XV OF 1882)

See CASES UNDER SMALL CAUSE COURT, PRESIDENCY TOWNS

s. 22

See COSTS—SPECIAL CASES—SMALL CAUSE COURT SUITS. I. L. R., 24 Calc., 389
[I. L. R., 21 Bom., 779]

s. 23.

See CLAIM TO ATTACHED PROPERTY.
[I. L. R., 18 Calc., 298]

s. 37.

See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, s 108.
[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 289
I. L. R., 20 Bom., 380]

See CLAIM TO ATTACHED PROPERTY.
[I. L. R., 18 Calc., 298
I. L. R., 28 Calc., 778]

See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART 164.
[I. L. R., 17 Bom., 507]

PRESIDENCY TOWNS SMALL CAUSE COURT ACT (I OF 1895).

See CASES UNDER SMALL CAUSE COURT, PRESIDENCY TOWNS.

s. 11.

See COSTS—SPECIAL CASES—SMALL CAUSE COURT SUITS . I. L. R., 24 Calc., 399
[I. L. R., 21 Bom., 779]

PRESUMPTION.

See CASES UNDER ENHANCEMENT OF RENT—EXEMPTION FROM ENHANCEMENT BY UNIFORM PAYMENT OF RENT AND PRESUMPTION.

See CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—JOINT FAMILY—PRESUMPTION AND ONUS OF PROOF AS TO JOINT FAMILY.

See HINDU LAW—PRESUMPTION OF DEATH.

See CASES UNDER LANDLORD AND TENANT—NATURE OF TENANCY.

See MAHOMEDAN LAW—PRESUMPTION OF DEATH.

See CASES UNDER OWNERSHIP, PRESUMPTION OF.

of lost grant.

See PRESCRIPTION—EASEMENTS—GENERALLY . . . 15 W. R., 212

See PRESCRIPTION—EASEMENTS—LIGHT AND AIR . . . 3 B. L. R., O. C., 18
[6 B. L. R., 85]

S. C. on appeal . . . 12 B. L. R., 406
[I. R., I. A., Sup. Vol., 175]

Rebuttal of—

See SUCCESSION ACT, s. 128.
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PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT (XI OF 1890).

ss. 2 and 3—*Crabs—Animals—Cruelty to animals.*—The provisions of Act XI of 1890 apply to cruelty exercised towards any animal which is either "domestic" or which being *feræ naturæ* has been "captured" and is in captivity. Crabs are "animals" within the definition of s. 2 of Act XI of 1890. If a person exposes them for sale at a public place with their legs broken and with their shells crushed in so as necessarily to cause them pain, he incurs the penalty prescribed by s. 3 of the Act. *TULSI BEWAH v. SWEENEY* I. L. R., 24 Calc., 881

IN THE MATTER OF TULSI BEWA

[1 C. W. N., 642]

s. 6 (1)—*Meaning of the word "per-mit."*—*Held* that the word "permits," as used in s. 6, cl. (1), of Act XI of 1890, implies knowledge of

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT (XI OF 1890)—concluded.

that which is permitted. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. LALTA PRASAD* . . . I. L. R., 20 All., 186

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See CHARGE—FORM OF CHARGE—GENERAL CASES . . . 19 W. R., Cr., 41
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See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES, s. 310.
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See CASES UNDER EVIDENCE—CRIMINAL CASES—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

See CASES UNDER SENTENCE—SENTENCE AFTER PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

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See CHURCH . I. L. R., 17 Mad., 447

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See EVIDENCE—CIVIL CASES—MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS—WAJIB-UL-URZ.
[I. L. R., 15 All., 147]

See HINDU LAW—CUSTOM—IMPARTIBILITY.
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See CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—CUSTOM—PRIMOGENITURE.

See HINDU LAW—ENDOWMENT—SUCCESSION IN MANAGEMENT.
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See HINDU LAW—INHERITANCE—IMPARTIBLE PROPERTY . 5 Bom., A. C., 161
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See MAHOMEDAN LAW—ENDOWMENT.
[I. L. R., 13 Bom., 555]

See OUDE ESTATES ACT, s. 8.
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I. L. R., 20 Calc., 649
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See OUDE ESTATES ACT, s. 22.
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1 AUTHORITY OF AGENTS

1 ——— Proof of authority—*Agent acting out of scope of authority*—To hold a person bound by the acts of his agent it must be shown that

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued

1 AUTHORITY OF AGENTS—continued

the agent acted within the scope of his authority
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2 ——— Effect of act done without
authority—*Signing document by unauthorised agent*—The signature by an agent of a *waajib ul urz* from which the record of an important interest in property was omitted cannot be considered as a waiver of the right or claim unless he was properly authorized to sign it IMAMBUNDER v BHUGWAN DASS 1 N W, 41 Ed 1873, 36

payments or advances to third parties unless he can show that such payments or advances were made by the express authority of the principal or with his knowledge and consent FAGAN v CHUNDER KANT BANERJEE 7 W R, 452

4 ——— Implied authority of agent
—*Liability of Principal*—When a person takes ad-
vantage of the management of his affairs by another,
he must fulfil the engagements which that other has
contracted in his name provided such engagement
be within the proper limits of the manager's authority,
and he for the benefit of the estate KOORA v
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5 ——— Holding out, by the prin-
cipal, of the agent's authority—The right of
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6 ——— Evidence of authority—

underwriting policies for his principal and that the
latter has been in the habit of paying losses upon
policies so subscribed MULCHAND CHUTMAL v
SUNDARJI ABANJI 7 Bom, O C, 39

7 ——— General or special
power of agent—*Evidence of agency*—Where the
evidence goes to show that a particular person said
to be the agent of the defendant was really his
general agent and did transact business of various
kinds for his principal, it is unnecessary to prove
any special power enabling him to enter into a
particular contract of bargain and sale *Per MAC-*
HERSON J—The extent and nature of the powers

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—*continued.*1. AUTHORITY OF AGENTS—*continued.*

vested in an agent are not so much matter of law as matter of fact. If it be proved that a person acted ordinarily as an agent for the defendant in buying and selling articles of merchandise, the fact of his not being proved to have previously purchased a particular kind of article would not necessarily operate against the plaintiff's case. The Court, in deciding the question of agency, must look to the general evidence on the record. *RAM BAKS LAL v. KISHORI MOHAN SHAHA*

[3 B. L. R., A. C., 273: 12 W. R., 130]

8. ———— *Factors, Shipments by — Consignees — Custom of Calcutta.* — Factors having an interest, by reason of their advances in their principal's goods, are justified in shipping those goods for sale, either "on account of those concerned," or "on account of themselves," unless their general authority was controlled by instructions from their principal or by contract. The evidence failing to show that any particular usage or custom qualifying the law of England as between principal and factor prevails in Calcutta. *Held* that the powers and duties of the factors in making consignments of their principal's goods must be determined by the general mercantile law. Factors entrusted with possession of their principal's goods, and having advanced upon them, shipped the goods to London, drawing bills against them in their own names, and selling the bills with the shipping documents in the market. The acceptance of the factors' bills by the consignees, and the delivery of the shipping documents to them, made them the pledgees, but did not alter the character of the transaction, which was one whereby the factors had pledged the goods for the payment of bills on which they (and not the principal) were liable as drawers for an amount exceeding the value of the goods. In such a case no privity exists between the consignees and the undisclosed principal. *Held* therefore that, a loss having occurred on the shipments, the principal was liable to the factors' estate for the full amount of re-drafts representing that loss, although the factors had become insolvents, and had in fact paid only a small dividend on the re-drafts. *MIRTUNJOY CHUCKERBUTTY v. COCHANE*

[4 W. R., P. C., 1: 10 Moore's I. A., 229]

9. ———— *Pledge by agent without authority—Stat. 5 & 6 Vict., c. 39, ss. 1 and 3—Factors Act (XX of 1844)—Notice of agents' malá fides.* —Where an agent entrusted with a document of title to goods pledged it *malá fide*, or without authority, it was necessary, in order to deprive the transaction of the protection given by the 1st section of the 5 & 6 Vict., c. 39, and to bring it within the proviso of the 3rd section, that the jury should find categorically that the lender had notice of the agent's *malá fides* or want of authority. To prove such notice, it was sufficient to show that the circumstances attending the transaction were such as that a reasonable man, and a man of business, applying his understanding to them, would certainly infer that the agent had not authority to make the pledge or that he was acting *malá fide* in respect thereof

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—*continued.*1. AUTHORITY OF AGENTS—*continued.*

against his principals. *GOBIND CHUNDER SEN v. ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL*

[1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 17]

1 W. R., P. C., 43: 9 Moore's I. A., 140

10. ———— *Banian—Del credere agent—Dealings between Native and European firm.* —G & S & Co. employed R to make purchases for them in the bazar, upon orders which were in force for two days, and they imposed restrictions on R's authority to pledge their credit, which were not made known to those with whom he dealt. His remuneration was to be certain *dustoor* on the purchases, and he paid and gave receipts for the jute, as agents for G & S & Co. He furnished accounts specifying the price of the goods and the expenses incurred by him upon them, and upon being paid he affixed his receipts to them. The purchases were unusually large, and in R's books G & S & Co. were debited with the amount paid for the goods, R retaining no interest in, or profit out of, it. J S, one of the vendors to R, sued G & S & Co. for the price of some of the goods so purchased by R. *Held* that a general authority implies all powers necessary, or usual, or proper, as means to effectuate the purposes for which it was created. A banian is a *del credere* agent with regard to his employer in making purchases, and is a principal with reference to third persons. *Held* also that a person who has been allowed to represent himself as agent of a merchant under a general authority is not as such a banian; that when a native dealer makes purchases for a European house, the presumption is that the vendor gave credit to the native dealer; and that goods having been purchased for an employer and entered to his debit, and receipts given for them in his name, raises no presumption that the buyer was a banian. *GRANT, SMITH & Co. v. JUGGOBUNDOO SHAW* . Bourke, A. O. C., 17: 2 Hyde, 301

Held in the same case in the Court below—In the absence of a specific contract, a European firm in Calcutta is not bound by a contract made by third parties with their banian. *JUGGOBUNDOO SHAW v. GRANT, SMITH & Co.* . 2 Hyde, 129: Cor., 47

11. ———— *Agent exceeding authority—Variation in time for delivery.* —Where a principal instructed his agent to enter into a contract for the delivery of cotton at the end of Kartik, but the agent entered into a contract for the delivery thereof by the middle of that month, it was held that the agent exceeded his authority in such a manner as to exempt the principal from liability upon the contract. Though the objection assigned by a principal for repudiating a contract at the time of such repudiation be unfounded, he is not precluded from subsequently availing himself of other valid objections. *ABEAPA NAYAK v. NARSI KESHAVJI & Co.* [8 Bom., A. C., 19]

12. ———— *Taking advances.* —A native lady, possessing an estate in a district in which she did not reside, opened an account with a banker, through her son, as agent, to provide for the punctual payment of Government revenue, and to meet current expenses. *Held* that such a

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**1 AUTHORITY OF AGENTS—continued**

course of dealing did not of itself warrant the banker in advancing to the son, as the accredited agent of his mother, large sums of money on bonds
MISRAIN v GOPAL LALL DOSS 10 W. R. 378

13 — General agent, Power of—
Universal agents—A general agent has not ordinarily powers co-extensive with those possessed by a universal agent. A general agent therefore employed to carry on a trading business has no authority to deal with immovable property by sale
DOORGA CHURN v KOONJBEHAREE PANDY 3 Agra, 23

14 — Power of agent to borrow—Evidence of authority—Although a general agent may not have power to borrow money for his principal yet the authority to borrow in a particular case may be shown by a previous authority, either express or implied, or by subsequent ratification
BUNWARRALL SAHOO v MOHSHUR SINGH Marsh, 544 2 May, 644

15 — General agent—Power to purchase—Authority to sell—An authority granted to an agent to purchase does not imply authority to sell, and the mere fact of the principal not questioning his agent's right to sell is no proof that he consents to the latter's exercising such right
GOLUCK CHUNDER CHOWDRY v KANTO PERSHAD HAZAREE 15 W. R., 317

of Government discussed
RUNDLE v SECRETARY OF STATE 2 Hyde, 35, 36

JOHNSON v SECRETARY OF STATE 2 Hyde, 153

17 — Master and servant—Buying goods on credit—Semble—If a master usually instructed his servant to buy goods upon credit he will be bound by his acts even when he has prohibited him specially from buying upon credit
NARAIN KOOHWAREE v JOOGUL KISHORE ROR 8 W. R., 309

18 — Agent employed to make wagering contract—Money paid on account of wagering contract Liability for—Act XXI of 1848—An agent employed to effect a wagering contract is entitled to recover from his principal money paid on his account in respect thereof his authority not having been revoked. The claim is not affected by Act XXI of 1848
TRIBHUVANDAS JAGJIYANDAS v MOTILALL RAMDAS 1 Bom, 34

19 — Agent sent to bid at auction—Contract Act, s. 237—The sending a man to bid at an auction cannot be considered as conduct calculated (in the language of the Contract Act s. 237) to induce third persons to believe he had general authority to buy
MACKENZIE LYALL & Co v MOSES 22 W. R., 156

20 — Agreement by agent with third party—When a principal merely authorizes an agent to bid at an auction he is not liable for an agreement entered into by the agent

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued**1 AUTHORITY OF AGENTS—continued**

with a third party pledging him to pay to such party a certain sum in consideration that he should abstain from bidding
ESHAN CHUNDER SINGH v SHAMA CHURN BHUTTO

[2 Ind Jur, N 8, 87 6W R, P C, 57 II Moore's I A, 7]

21 — Husband and wife—Mortgage by wife—When a man allowed his wife to have control over certain property and to mortgage it—*Held* that she acted as his agent and that he was bound by her act
MOORADEE BEBEE v SINGPOOL LALL W. R., 1864, 318

22 — Suit for goods sold and delivered to wife after separation—It is not necessary that knowledge of a separation between husband and wife should be brought home to the plaintiff in an action for goods sold and delivered to the wife after separation where plaintiff has long dealt with the wife as the husband's agent
SHAM CHUND DOSS v COX Cor 82

23 — Right of agent to sue—Suit by wife's constituted attorney—Lunatic—Act XXXV of 1858—*D* sued in the Mamlatdar's Court as *A*'s constituted attorney for an in

nor was *A* appointed a manager of his estate under Act XXXV of 1858. *Held* that *D* had no right to sue *A*, not having been appointed a manager of her husband's estate. *Held* herself no right to sue in respect of a disturbance of her husband's possession. She could not therefore authorize her agent to sue on her behalf
NEMAYA v DEVANDBARPA [I L R, 15 Bom, 177]

24 — Gomashita, Power of—Contract through broker—*N* sued *J S & Co* for damages occasioned by the inferiority of certain goods, which he alleged that he bought of them on a verbal contract made by his gomashita *M* through his broker *F*. The defendants' case was that the con-

one of their brokers whom *E* had authorized to sign the contract. The Court below found that *K* was *N*'s gomashita but could not as such depute a third party to sign a contract for *N*, and judgment was given for the plaintiffs. On appeal—*Held* that a gomashita has a general authority to manage his employer's business not as a mere agent, but with power to do all acts necessary for carrying it on, and to authorize brokers to make contracts. A broker authorized to sign a particular contract is not authorized to sign it if it contain a stipulation unknown to his employer, and *not verid*
JARDINE, SKINNER & Co v NATHORAM Bourke, A O C, 43

25 — Gomashita employed to collect rent—Power to distrain—Ratification—A gomashita employed to collect rents is not

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**1. AUTHORITY OF AGENTS—continued.**

authorized to distrain unless he has been expressly authorized by power-of-attorney. Therefore if a gomashtha, without such express authority, distrain for rent due, or pretended to be due, to his principal, his principal is not bound by his acts, unless he ratify them, as, for example, by receiving the proceeds of the distress, knowing they had been obtained by distress. **RAMJOY MUNDUL v. KALLYMOHUN ROY CHOWDHRY** **Marsh., 282**

S. C. KALLYMOHUN ROY CHOWDHRY v. RAMJOY MUNDUL **2 Hay, 289**

26. ——— Authority to sue for principal without special powers.—A suit for rent under Act X of 1859 may be instituted by a gomashtha employed in the collection of rents or management of land, on behalf of his principal, without his being specially empowered by warrant of attorney. **MEAJAN KHAN v. AKALLY**

[**Marsh., 384: 2 Hay, 426**

27. ——— Authority to sue on behalf of principal.—In a suit, under Act X of 1859, where plaintiff sues as a gomashtha of the zamindar, it is not necessary that a power-of-attorney or any other formal document conferring a special power on the plaintiff should be produced; if it is proved from the evidence that he filled that character. **MADHO SINGH v. GUNESHEE LALL** **2 Agra, 275**

28. ——— Tahsildar, Power of—Act X of 1859, s. 69.—A newly-appointed tahsildar stands in the same position in respect to arrears of rent which accrued during the time of his predecessor as in respect to rents accruing during his own time, and may take advantage of s. 69, Act X of 1859, in respect of one as well as the other. *Held* (by **MARKBY, J.**) that no one can be plaintiff in a suit for rent except the person who has the right to recover; the only effect of s. 69 being to enable the person who is employed in the collection of rents, to sue as agent. *Held* also (by **MARKBY, J.**) that, though it has been decided that a general authority to collect rents and to sue for them must be stamped if, in writing, it has not yet been decided whether such authority must be in writing. **MODHOOSOODUN SINGH v. MORAN & Co.** **11 W. R., 43**

29. ——— Naib, Power of—Power of mofussil naib to grant pottahs at fixed rents.—As it does not fall within the ordinary scope of the duties of a mofussil naib to grant pottahs for fixed rents, it is requisite in such cases that express authority should be proved to make the grants valid. **GOLUCK-MONEE DABEA v. ASSIMOODEEN** **1 W. R., 56**

OOMA TARA DEBIA v. PEENA BIBEE

[**2 W. R., 155**

PUNCHANUN BOSE v. PEARY MOHUN DEB

[**2 W. R., 225**

KALEE COOMAR DOSS v. ANEES

[**3 W. R., Act X, 1**

30. ——— Power to grant mokurari lease.—The grant of a mokurari lease is beyond the scope of a naib's general authority. To

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**1. AUTHORITY OF AGENTS—continued.**

enable him to give such a lease, his principal's special consent or approval is necessary. **UNNODA PERSHAD BANERJEE v. CHUNDER SEKHUR DEB**

[**7 W. R., 394**

31. ——— Agent of lessor—Power to grant lease—Stipulation for recovery of costs of litigation from lessor.—The agent of a lessor was held to have acted in excess of his power in granting a lease containing a stipulation that the lessee was to receive from the lessor the expenses which he might incur in any litigation which might take place with third parties respecting the land leased. Where such litigation did ensue, and the lessee was cast in costs, he was held entitled to recover the same, not from the lessor, but from the agent. **KENNY v. MOOKTA SOONDEREE DABEE** **7 W. R., 419**

32. ——— Agent of inamdar—Power to lease on permanent tenure.—An inamdar's agent cannot grant lands on suti or other permanent tenure without express authority from his principal. **NASAR-VANJI HOEMASJI v. NARAYAN TRIMBAK PATIL**

[**4 Bom., A. C., 125**

33. ——— Manager—Agent granting lease on pretended title afterwards set aside—Right of lessees to possession.—Where a manager has conveyed certain property to himself by a pretended deed of gift, and under such pretended title granted a darmokurari lease, and his title is set aside by a decree of Court, the lessees cannot be allowed to maintain possession, at any rate, where the lease granted is beyond the powers of the manager as agent. **SHEO SHUNKUR LALL v. DHURM JOY POOREE**

[**8 W. R., 360**

34. ——— Agent of zamindar—Power to authorize transfer of lease.—Without special powers, the ordinary agent of a zamindar who cannot grant a lease cannot authorize the quasi transfer of a lease by a tenant to some other party. **RAI-MOORAREE POSS v. BUCHA SINGH** **4 N. W., 122**

35. ——— Agent of owner of estate—Lease by agent—Fraud and collusion—Ratification.—In a suit to set aside a lease as granted without authority by an agent to the defendant, who was the naib of the estate, and as procured by fraud by the defendant in collusion with the agent, the latter charge of collusion having been withdrawn at the hearing before the Subordinate Judge, the High Court remarked on the impropriety of presenting a plaint charging collusion between the agent and defendant without good grounds for such imputation, and on the withdrawal of such charge at the hearing if there were grounds for it; and agreed with the Subordinate Judge in thinking that the owner of the estate in issue must be presumed to know what was being done on her behalf by her agent. The presumption is that a man acts rightly and not fraudulently. The mere circumstance that the rents were low does not give rise to the presumption that there had been fraudulent conduct on the part of the naib, or that he did not state the circumstance to the agent before obtaining the lease from him. There is also this difference between

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued

1 AUTHORITY OF AGENTS—continued

ity from the owner to make inquiries and ratify what had been done would render it invalid **ANUND CHUNDER BOSE v BROUGHTON**

[17 W R, 301]

Affirmed by Privy Council **ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL v ANUND CHUNDER BOSE**
[21 W R, 425]

36 ——— Agent for receipt of rent—

agent for the agent to receive the lease but if he has received such notice and given it to the lessor within time the notice is sufficient **BARNET v SKINNER**
2 W R, 208

37 ——— Agent to give lease—Notice

be notice to his principal **NUDDAR CHAND SEIN v KISHORE LAL CHOCKERPUTTY** 7 W R, 463

38 ——— Headman of village—acts of bind co sharers—Held that to make the acts

or implicit assent or sanction in absence thereof Requires authority may be inferred from the facts

to ordinary rules and usages to represent and act for one who has placed him **GUNGAPERSHAD v AJOODHIA PERSHAD GUNGAPERSHAD v RAM PERSHAD**
Agra, F B 31 Ed, 1874, 23

39 ——— Agent in survey of land

the copies originally before the Court to the effect that the lands in dispute were pointed out by one T C acting as agent for the plaintiffs to be

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued

1 AUTHORITY OF AGENTS—continued

map as a correct map and pointed out the lands as

[3 B L R, A C, 377]

40 ——— Power to appear in suit—

with the costs of the defence of an action brought against him **BHOLANATH SANDAL v GOURIN PER SHAD MOITRA**
18 W R, 310

41 ——— Power of attor

service of summons and appear in a suit brought against his principal but may either act upon the power or not as he may think proper **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF LUCHMEER CHUND**
[1 L R, 8 Cal, 317]

not an assent to arbitration but is an act entirely within the scope of his general authority as agent to carry on his principal's suits and to do all acts necessary to that end **RASENDER CHUNDER NEWGEE v MAHOMED AYNODDEEN** W R, 1864, 143

43 ——— Mooktear, Power of—Admission of title by mooktear—Authority of mooktear to bind mortgagee—Where a mortgagee signed a mooktearnama in which he stated that he would abide by any arguments which might be urged and any documents which might be filed by the mooktear thereby appointed and the mooktear subsequently filed a written statement signed by himself alone in

RUNGET RAM PANDAY
[13 B L R, P C, 177 20 W R, 375]

S C in Court below 12 W R, 443

See **SUNDER DAS v PATIMULUN NISSA**
[1 C W N, 513]

44 ——— Mooktear ap-

every single member of the family Mooktears must be considered to have a certain discretion and,

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**1. AUTHORITY OF AGENTS—continued.**

unless the contrary is shown, to do such acts as come within the ordinary scope of their duty with authority. **HURRY KISTO ROY v. MOTEE LALL NUNDEE** **14 W. R., 36**

45. ————— *Authority to sign deed of sale—Proof of authority of agent.*—Where a man resists liability for a deed of sale executed by his am-mooktear, it is necessary for the purchaser claiming under that deed to show that the mooktear had authority either by virtue of a general or special power-of-attorney to execute that deed and to bind his principal by executing that deed. **MOHAN KOOR v. AJODHYA DOSS** .

[20 W. R., 119]

46. ————— *Pardanashin woman—Account stated.*—A mooktearnama executed by a pardanashin woman appointed her husband to be her general mooktear, and declared that "all acts done by the said mooktear, such as giving and taking loans to and from others, executing on my behalf, getting executed in my favour, deeds of absolute sale," and so on, "shall be accepted by me." It was sought to render the principal liable, on an account stated by her husband as her mooktear so empowered, for a debt, without proof that the money constituting it had been borrowed on her account. *Held*, on the construction of the mooktearnama, that the mooktear had no authority to bind her by such a statement of account, whatever authority he might have had to bind her by an actual borrowing of money on her behalf. No implication of authority in the mooktear to bind the woman by his stated account had arisen from the carrying on of a course of business. Accordingly, when the evidence of express authority failed, the statement of account by the mooktear was insufficient to render the principal liable. No evidence was given of the items lent, so as to establish an indebtedness independently of the account stated. **SUDISHT LALL v. SHEOBABAT KOER**

[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 245]

L. R., 8 I. A., 39

47. ————— *Manager of firm—Power of manager to bind partners in concern.*—The partners of a concern are bound by the acknowledgments of their manager as their avowed agent. **MASSEY v. GRISH CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY** . **24 W. R., 34**

48. ————— *Partner of firm—Knowledge of person dealing with partner—Contract incapable of division.*—A firm of carriers authorized one of their partners to draw bills on the firm to the extent of R200 each. The partner, acting in excess of his authority, and without the knowledge of the firm, made two promissory notes, in the name of the firm, for R1,000 each. The plaintiff knew the partner was limited to a particular sum, but also knew that two of his bills for R300 each had been previously accepted by the firm. In an action on the notes,—*Held*, first, that the firm was not liable for the whole amount drawn; and, secondly, that the contract, whereon the action was founded, was not capable of division,

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**1. AUTHORITY OF AGENTS—continued.**

and therefore the firm was not liable to the extent of R200. **PREMABHAI HEMABHAI v. BROWN**

[10 Bom., 319]

49. ————— *Partnership in tea garden—Liability of partner for acts of managing partner—Authority of agent.*—By an agreement made on 22nd July 1862 between C and T (since deceased) and the defendants P and S, C agreed to sell, and T, P, and S to purchase, a half share in the lands, plantation and estate belonging to C, known as the Laojan Tea Estates and Grants. The agreement provided that C was to conduct and manage all matters and affairs of the estates, but nothing was said as to its being done in his own name or in that of the partners of any firm. Money to carry on the business was provided by means of bills drawn by the local manager upon C in the same manner as if he (C) had been the sole owner, the defendants being fully aware of this and finding the funds. This mode of dealing continued down to the time of the transaction, which is the subject of this suit. The only act in the way of notice to the public on the part of the defendants was a notification in a directory published by them in Calcutta (T, S & Co. being booksellers and publishers), in which in the list of tea estates the Laojan concern was mentioned, and C, T, P, and S named as proprietors. In the directory for 1870 and 1872 C was also described as Calcutta agent. This suit was brought to recover a balance due in respect of moneys alleged to have been advanced by the plaintiffs on the tea to be manufactured in the season 1872, the plaintiffs being tea brokers who made the advances on the security of tea invoices and bills of lading. The terms on which the required advances were to be made were arranged by an agreement, dated 9th February 1872, between C and the plaintiffs, who were under the belief that C was the proprietor of the Laojan concern and not merely manager. By reason of C's death and the non-delivery of a portion of the season's tea, the plaintiffs were unable to reimburse themselves for their later advances, and brought the present suit against the defendants, who, they contended, were bound by all C's acts and dealings. *Held* by COUCH, C.J., that, assuming that the plaintiffs knew what was in the directory, it could not be considered as a notice to them that the authority which C had been exercising, and which he continued to exercise with, so far as it related to bills and drafts drawn by the local manager, the knowledge of his partners, the defendants, had been determined, and that he had only the authority of an ordinary Calcutta agent. *Held* also that the question in the case was whether the transaction between C and the plaintiffs was within the scope of the authority which C had, or was allowed by his partners to appear to have, in managing and conducting the affairs and business of the partnership. It was a question of actual or apparent authority, and whether the transaction was one which the owner of a tea garden carrying on the cultivation of it would in the ordinary course of business enter into. *Held* further that the transaction would have been according

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued**1. AUTHORITY OF AGENTS—continued.**

incidental to a sole owner in that business. The defendants were therefore bound by the agreement of the 9th February 1872. *SPINK v MORAN*

[21 W. R., 161]

50. ——— **Mercantile agent—Power of agent to indorse bills—Special authority—Implied authority**—A special authority is required to empower a mercantile agent to draw or indorse bills and notes, but the authority may be implied from circumstances. *PESTONJEE NEESEERWANJEE v GOOL MAHOMED SAHIB* 7 Mad., 369

51. ——— **Managing agent—Liability of principal—Banker and customer—Bills of exchange—Indorser and acceptor—N & Co**, the managing agents of the Barea Tea Company, had a general banking account with the Oriental Bank Corporation, which account they were allowed to overdraw on having the overdraft properly secured. Under the articles of association of the Barea Tea Company, *N & Co* had power to "draw, accept, indorse, and negotiate on behalf of the company all such cheques, promissory notes, drafts, etc., as should be necessary

indorsed by *N & Co* to the Oriental Bank Corporation, who credited the amount to *N & Co*'s general account. The amount was drawn out by cheques drawn by *N & Co* personally without reference to the Barea Tea Company, and there was no proof that the money had been applied for the purposes of the Barea Tea Company. *Held*, in an action by the Oriental Bank against the Barea Tea Company, that the latter were not liable in the bills as acceptors. *ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION v BAREA TEA COMPANY* 1 L R., 8 Cal., 680; 13 C. L R., 412

contrary to
1 agent who
n by his pri-
n which he
has so acted *OOMANEE LALL v JEEVUN RAM*
[2 Agra, 33]

53. ——— **Agent acting out of scope of authority—Liability of principal—Held** that an agent who is appointed for the general management and conduct of business cannot bind his principal by an unusual contract, not strictly relating to the conduct of the business, unless he has express or implied authority for the same. The fact that a agent, who
to bind the
the agent
-orty. The
defendant, not having ratified his agent's act by receiving the benefit of the contract, cannot be bound by the acts of his agent and liable to make good the losses. *MUDAREE LALL v OILMORE* 3 Agra, 196

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued**1 AUTHORITY OF AGENTS—concluded**

54. ——— **Payment to agent in belief he was principal—Liability of purchaser—**

and not merely a broker, and paid him in good faith the price of the article purchased, he cannot be held liable to the real principal's claim, such payment protecting him from further liability. *PERUMBER BRUGUTT v MUTHOORA DASS* 1 Agra, 121

power of.—A Court in which a suit is brought on

fessing to act under authority from his principal. The plaintiff, after instituting the suit in his own name as agent, obtained an order from the Court granting him leave to amend the plaint by substituting the name of his principal as plaintiff, suing through him, an amendment which the defendant resisted disputing the authority of the agent. *Held* that the Court in allowing it did not decide that the agent had authority that remained to be proved, and as it was not proved, the suit failed. *NAM NARAIN SINGH v. RAGHU NATH SAHAI* 1 L R., 19 Cal., 678
[L R., 19 I. A., 135]

2 RATIFICATION

56. ——— **Effect of ratification—Act of principal**—Where the act of the agent has been communicated to and ratified by the principal, it becomes the act of the principal in point of law. *PESTONJEE NEESEERWANJEE v GOOL MAHOMED SAHIB* 7 Mad., 369

57. ——— **Promise to redeem mortgage—Consideration—Contract made by agent on his own behalf**—The plaintiff sued the defendant on mortgages executed to the plaintiff by the adoptive

mothers to redeem the mortgages, and that he had stood by and allowed the plaintiff to carry out the provisions of the mortgage deeds to his own detriment by paying maintenance to the defendant's adoptive mothers, and by paying off certain mortgages which had been created by them previously to the adoption of the defendant. *Held* that the defendant was not liable upon the mortgages. His promise to redeem the mortgages was not made to the plaintiff, but to his adoptive mothers, and there was no consideration for such promise as he made. Nor could the promise have the effect of ratification, for the ratification of the authorized contract of an agent can only be effectual when the contract has been made by the agent

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**2. RATIFICATION—concluded.**

avowedly for or on account of the principal, and not when it has been made on account of the agent himself. *SHIDDESHVAR v. RAMCHANDRARAY*

[I. L. R., 6 Bom., 463]

58. — Acquiescence by co-sharers

—Mortgage by lambardar—Acquiescence in acts of agent.—Where a mortgage was made by a lambardar of his own share and shares of his co-sharers as agent on their part in order to raise a sum required to pay the Government revenue, *—Held* that the co-sharers being aware of the fact of mortgage, and not having at the time repudiated it, and, moreover, having acquiesced in the decree of the Court of first instance which awarded their shares on payment of their quota of the mortgage-debt and interest, must be taken to have thereby consented to the act of the lambardar which was done on their behalf. *PUNOHUM SINGH v. MUNGLE SINGH*

[2 Agra, Pt. II, 207]

59. — Acquiescence by mortgagor

—Condition in wajib-ul-urz—Execution of wajib-ul-urz as mortgage.—*Held* that the original proprietors were not bound by a condition in the wajib-ul-urz which had been signed and attested by a third party then in possession, not as authorized agent on behalf of the proprietors, but as a mortgagee. Subsequent acquiescence by the mortgagor or his representative might be only an acquiescence in the mortgagee's act to the extent and in the qualified way in which his consent was given. *BHAGEERUTH v. MOHUN*

[2 Agra, 129]

But see *MISAJOOLNISSA v. BUNSEEDHUR*

[1 N. W., 193: Ed. 1873, 277]

3. REVOCATION.**60. — Agency of manager—Revocation**

by one of several shareholders.—A principal can determine the authority given to an agent. The authority given to a manager may be revoked by a shareholder, and another shareholder cannot resist such revocation, unless there has been a stipulation in the deed providing for the appointment of a manager that the authority should continue for some definite time. *BULAKEE LALL v. INDURPUTTEE KOWAR*

3 W. R., 41

61. — Agent to sell property—

Agreement—Remuneration for work and labour done.—The defendant requested the plaintiff to sell for him a plot of ground on the Esplanade in Bombay at any rate exceeding the price at which the defendant himself had purchased it, and agreed to give him as remuneration half of the net profit realized on the sale. The defendant subsequently revoked this authority, and the plaintiff shortly afterwards found a purchaser, whose offer the defendant did not accept. *Held* that the plaintiff could not recover on the agreement, which had not been performed on his part; that there was no ground for holding that the plaintiff and the defendant were partners in the transaction as between themselves; and that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover for work done as broker, or for commission, the nature of the agreement being that

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**3. REVOCATION—concluded.**

the plaintiff took the risk of the authority being revoked. *HURST v. WATSON*

[2 Bom., 423: 2nd Ed., 400]

62. — Hereditary agency—Contract

—Consideration—Specific performance—Contract Act (IX of 1872), ss. 202, 203.—The defendant, by an agreement in the nature of a letter of attorney, constituted the plaintiff and his descendants the hereditary agents of the defendant, gave him authority to collect the rents of his share in an inam village, and promised to pay him an annual salary out of the rents. *Held* that, as between the parties and during their lifetime, the appointment was valid and binding, whether or not any valuable consideration passed, the mere acceptance of the office by the plaintiff being a sufficient consideration for the appointment. But, independently of the terms of the agreement, and whether or not the agency had been created for valuable consideration, the defendant had, under the general provisions of s. 203 of the Contract Act (IX of 1872), a right to revoke the authority, as the mercarrangement that the plaintiff's salary should be paid out of the rents could not be regarded as giving to the plaintiff an interest in the property, the subject-matter of the agency, within the meaning of s. 202. If the defendant had revoked the agency improperly, the remedy lay, under ordinary circumstances, in a suit by the plaintiff for damages for breach of contract. Where, however, the plaintiff chose to sue for specific performance, and demanded arrears of salary, *—Held* that, without a valuable consideration for the defendant's promise, the agreement passed by him to the plaintiff would be *nudum pactum*, and the plaintiff would not be entitled to recover, except for work and services actually rendered. *VISHNUCHARYA v. RAMCHANDRA*

[I. L. R., 5 Bom., 253]

63. — Revocation of authority—

Contract Act (IX of 1872), ss. 201, 202, 203—Agent—Interest of agent in property—Exercise of authority so as to bind principal.—The plaintiff received instructions by letter from the defendants to purchase cotton on their behalf. This letter was received by the plaintiff before a telegram sent by the defendants the next day revoking the order reached him. The plaintiff replied by letter stating that the telegram had arrived too late, and that the purchase had already been made. In fact, the plaintiff had merely appropriated to the defendants a contract entered into by himself with a third party the day before the defendants' order reached him. *Held* that the telegram was a revocation of the order contained in the letter of the previous day. *Held* further that the plaintiff had no such interest in the subject-matter of the agency as to prevent its termination; nor had he exercised his authority so as to bind his principal, no contractual relation with any third person having been created before the receipt of the telegram. *LAKHMI-CHAND RAMCHAND v. CHOTOORAM MOTIRAM*

[I. L. R., 24 Bom., 403]

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued**4 DUTY OF AGENTS TO ACCOUNT**

64. ——— Form of account—*Right to inspect books*—*Per FIELD, J*—It is the duty of an agent to render proper accounts to his employer irrespective of any contract to that effect. And he does not discharge his employer a set to explain then

able access at proper times and in the presence of responsible persons to such books and papers in the principal's possession as may be necessary for the preparation of the accounts *ANNODA PRASAD ROY v DWARKANATH GANGOPADHYA*

[I L R, 6 Calc, 754 8 C L R, 321]

65 ——— Right to account on death

On the death of such manager a fresh right to an account accrues to the employer as against the manager's representatives *LAWLESS v CALCUTTA LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY CALCUTTA LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY v LAWLESS*

[I L R, 7 Calc, 627]

5 LIABILITY OF PRINCIPAL

66. ——— Proof of purchase having been made for principal—*Constructive purchase by agent with funds of principal*—To establish a *prima facie* case of constructive purchase by an agent out of the funds of the principal it must be proved that at the time of the purchase the agent had in his hands funds of the principal sufficient to make the purchase *ROOKONISSA v WOOLFUT ALI SUDHUR ALI v WOOLFUT ALI*

3 W R., 232

67. ——— Right to sue principal—*Election to sue agent—Suit Dismissal of*—Where a creditor sued an agent of his debtor alleging that the agent had made himself personally liable for the debt and the suit was dismissed on the ground that the creditor gave credit to the principal—*Held* that the creditor was not debarred by such proceedings from suing the principal

RAMAN v VAIKAVAN

[I L R., 7 Mad, 363]

68. ——— Purchase by agent out of scope of authority—*Assistant in indigo factory*

of indigo seed for his master and to make his master liable particularly when the seed was not purchased or used for the factory and that though the assistant in writing to the vendor for the seed styled himself in the body of the letter as the manager of the concern yet his signing himself for another person and not for the owner of the factory, disclosed to the

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued**5 LIABILITY OF PRINCIPAL—continued**

vendor that the other person, and not the owner of the factory was his principal *ROGHOSBURDAL MUKHERJEE v CHRISTIAN*

3 W R., 123

69. ——— Liability of principal to be sued on negotiable instrument executed by agent in his own name—*Contract Act 1872 ss 233 234*—Whether having regard to ss 233 and 234 of the Contract Act a principal cannot be sued on an instrument executed by agent in his own name—*Quare—Per SNA ATYAR*

KRISHNANATHAN ATYAR I L R., 23 Mad, 597

70. ——— Right of person dealing with agent personally liable—*Suit and judgment recovered against agent—Subsequent suit against agent barred—Act 1872 (Contract Act) s 233*—The obligee under a hypothecation bond brought a suit thereon against one who upon the face of the instrument contracted as obligor but whom when the suit was instituted the plaintiff knew to

be the hypothecated property to be sold and purchased by himself. Upon attempting to obtain possession he was successfully resisted by the principal debtor under the hypothecation bond on the ground that the latter was the real owner of the property and that the decree holder had derived no title thereto from his judgment debtor. He then sued the principal debtor to recover the balance remaining due upon the bond

and decree against him and written up full satisfaction of the decree could not afterwards maintain a suit against the principal in respect of the same subject matter *Priestly v Fernie 3 H and C, 977 34 L J Ex 172* referred to *BIR BHADHAR SEWAK PANDIT SANKU PRASAD*

[I L R., 6 All, 661]

71. ——— Carriage of goods by railway—*Goods passing over the lines of several companies—Agreement for interchange of traffic—Loss of goods—Liability*—The plaintiff delivered to the Madras Railway Company a bale of cloth for carriage to S. A. P. Ram

company a receipt which recited that it was granted subject to the rules and regulations and charges in

damages for breach of the contract of carriage. Between the two railway companies there existed an agreement arranging for the interchange of traffic, which provided *inter alia* that goods should be booked through to and from all stations on both lines at certain stated rates that in such cases one company should receive payment and should account to

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**5. LIABILITY OF PRINCIPAL—continued.**

the other; that any claim for loss or damage should be paid by the company in whose custody the goods were when lost or damaged, or if that could not be ascertained, then by both companies rateably; and that no alteration affecting the through traffic should be made by either company without previous notice to the other. The defendants pleaded that the suit was wrongly brought against them, as there was no contract between themselves and the plaintiff. *Held* that the suit, whether or not it might also have been brought against the Madras Railway Company, was rightly brought against the defendants, inasmuch as the agreement between the two companies, if it did not actually constitute a partnership between them, showed at least that the Madras Railway Company became the agents of the defendants to make the contract for carriage with the plaintiffs. *G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY v. RADHAKISAN KHUSHALDAS*

[*I. L. R.*, 5 Bom., 371

72. ——— Undisclosed principal —

Settlement of accounts between principal and agent — Right of unpaid vendor — Contract Act (IX of 1872), ss. 231, 232.—The defendant, who resided in Dholera, employed the firm of *S K* as his agents in Bombay. A running account was kept, in which the defendant was debited with the price of goods purchased on his account by *S K*, and was credited with the price of goods sold by *S K* on his account, and with the amount of the remittances which he made from time to time. In fulfilment of orders received from the defendant on 16th March 1879, *S K*, on the 23rd March 1879, bought from the plaintiff 20,000 cocoanuts (out of a cargo of 42,000 then lately arrived at Bombay); on the 24th March 1879, 10,160 cocoanuts (out of a cargo of 23,000); and on the 27th March, 26,626 cocoanuts (out of a cargo of 71,250). By each of these three contracts it was agreed that the purchase-money should be paid on delivery. At the time of making these contracts the plaintiff did not know, nor had he any reason to suspect, that *S K* was an agent, and not principal, in the transactions. On the 27th and 28th March 1879 the 30,160 cocoanuts (the subject-matter of the first two contracts) were transhipped into the vessel *Lakhmiprasad*, and on the 29th March 1879, the 26,626 cocoanuts (the subject-matter of the third contract) were transhipped into the vessel *Lalsari* for conveyance to Dholera. The *Lalsari* sailed from Bombay on the 31st March, and on her arrival at Dholera the defendant obtained possession of the third lot of 26,626 cocoanuts which had been shipped on board. On the 1st April *S K* received from the defendant remittances sufficient to pay for all the cocoanuts, and to leave a balance of *Rs.* 1,727 to the credit of the defendant in his account with *S K*. These remittances were made by the defendant in good faith, and were received by *S K* at a time when the plaintiff gave credit to *S K*, and did not know of any one else to be charged with the price of the cocoanuts. On the 2nd April the firm of *S K* stopped payment, and on the 3rd April 1879 the plaintiff, in consequence of the failure of *S K* and the non-payment of the price of the

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**5. LIABILITY OF PRINCIPAL—continued.**

cocoanuts, transhipped the 30,160 cocoanuts (the subject of the first two contracts) from the *Lakhmiprasad* into the *Ramprasad*. These cocoanuts were subsequently sold, and the proceeds of the sale deposited in the Bank of Bombay to abide the result of this suit. On the 4th April the plaintiff discovered that the defendant was the principal in the coconut transaction, and brought this suit against him to recover the price of the three lots of cocoanuts. The defendant denied that *S K* had authority to pledge his (defendant's) credit in making purchases, and contended that, having in good faith paid his agent *S K* for the cocoanuts prior to the institution of the suit, he (the defendant) was not liable to the plaintiff. *Held* that the plaintiff was entitled to recover. The rule of English law, which makes the liability of an undisclosed principal subject to the qualification that he has not *bona fide* paid the agent, or that the state of accounts has not been altered, is not adopted in the Contract Act. S. 232 is to be read as a qualification of the first portion of paragraph 1 of s. 231, which gives a principal a general right to enforce a contract entered into by his agent. S. 232 qualifies that general right by making it subject to the rights and obligations subsisting between the agent and the other contracting party. The 2nd clause of paragraph 1 of s. 231 gives a party contracting with an agent the same rights against the principal only as he would have had against the agent; and s. 234 adds a further qualification to his rights as against the principal. S. 232 of the Contract Act adopts the qualification imposed by English law upon the right of the principal to enforce a contract, *viz.*, that he must take the contract subject to all the equities, in the same way as if the agent were the real principal; but it does not impose upon the right of the other contracting party the qualification laid down by the cases of *Thompson v. Davenport*, 2 *Smith's L. C.*, 7th Ed., 364, and *Armstrong v. Stokes*, *L. R.*, 7 Q. B., 598, namely, that the principal has not paid the agent, or that the state of the account between the principal and agent has not been altered to the prejudice of the principal. The only qualification to the right of the other contracting party against the principal is that imposed by s. 234, namely, that he has not induced the principal to act upon the belief that the agent only will be held liable. *PREMJI TRIKAMDAS v. MADHOWJI MUNJI*. . . *I. L. R.*, 4 Bom., 447

73. ——— Secret arrangement by agent—Purchase by agent afterwards adopted by principal.—If a principal adopts the acts of an agent in respect of the purchase of a property, he must take the property subject to the conditions with which the agent encumbered it, notwithstanding any secret arrangement between them not known to third parties. *ISHEN CHUNDEE SINGH v. SHAMA CHURN* *W. R.*, 1864, 3

74. ——— Fraud—Fraudulent statements made by agent.—Statements fraudulently made by

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued

5 LIABILITY OF PRINCIPAL—continued

an agent for his own benefit are not binding on the principal **JOWAHIR LALL & POORUBUM SINGH**

[6 W R, 252]

MOZOOMDAR

I L R, 7 Cal, 199

CHOWDERY

16 W R, 80

77

Liability in civil

action of principal for consequences of agent's

Government pass owing to the fraud of the gomashita in making an addition to the lawful quantity was seized by the Salt officials as contraband and the hullocks sold under the provisions of Regulation X of 1819—*Held* that neither the want of authority on the part of the gomashita nor the ignorance of the salt merchant the defendant, could be pleaded to exonerate him from the consequences of his servant's fraudulent act **SADHOOJUNNA : RAMBURY MUNDUL**

1 Hay, 461

78

Bankruptcy of

agent, Effect of—Breach of contract—Damages—

the said bankruptcy, had shipped direct to London and sold there on non acceptance by the plaintiffs and of a claim of Rs 102½ the amount of a bill of the said cuts which the defendant had accepted from them as payment for silk but which bill was dis-

the arrival of any parcel in Calcutta failing the payment within that time Carr, Tagore & Co may sell it at the market price and should this be under the contract rate, you agree to pay the difference' Cl 10 of the agreement was as follows "As you have no authority to make advances previous to the receipt of the silk and as Carr Tagore & Co stipulate for the advance in part of the sum which they are out of pocket to carry on the filatures the advances proposed being Rs 50,000 at such times and in such portions as they may require after the delivery of the first parcel of silk under this contract, so that such advances shall not at any time

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued

5 LIABILITY OF PRINCIPAL—concluded

he in excess of Rs 50,000 beyond the silk delivered, for which interest at the rate of 6 per cent. will be allowed, and it is agreed that the question of advances shall be an open question and that in the event of advances being authorized the contract shall at once be in force' The lower Court held that under these two clauses the defendants could not resort to the advances for their set off that the plaintiffs were not liable for the Rs 50,24 and that the contract was not determined Plaintiff also alleged a series of frauds on the part of their agents with whom defendants were in collusion but these charges were abandoned at the hearing *Held* that acceptance by the agent binds the principal where there is no fraud that voluntary acceptance of an agent's bill as payment discharges the principal that a contract is not determined by death or bankruptcy of an agent, unless there has been an express stipulation to that effect, that an impossibility of fulfilling the terms of a contract must be clearly established in order to avoid a liability for breach thereof that when a place of

a decree on the footing of the said deed that amend me t of a bill will not be allowed if it appear that an account being the relief attainable would have been given if demanded and that the plaintiff has not offered to perform his part of a contract and allow compensa-

prescribed in the contract must be adopted and the remedy by action at once accries **POLE : GORDON**

[2 Hyde, 289 Cor, 83 Bourke, O C, 1]

79

Misfeasance and tort of agent—Liability of principal for wrongful acts of agent—A principal is liable for the misfeasance or tort of his agent, when such misfeasance or tort has been done or committed with the subsequent assent or ratification of the principal When it is found that a principal was cognizant of and countenanced the act of his agent it may be inferred that he assented to it **RAI KISHEN CHAND v SHRO BARAN RAI**

7 N W, 121

6 LIABILITY OF AGENTS

80 ———— *Baniam, Liability of—Custom*—There is a presumption in Calcutta that where a vendor of goods deals with a banian of a European firm *qua* banian he is only to look to the banian for the price **FAIZULLAH v RAMKAMAL MITTER**

[3 B. L. R., O O, 7]

JUGGOBUNDU SHAW v GRANT SMITH & Co.

[3 Hyde, 129 Cor, 47]

S C on appeal **GRANT, SMITH & Co v JUGGOBUNDU SHAW**

[Bourke, A O C, 117 2 Hyde, 301]

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**6. LIABILITY OF AGENTS—continued.**

81. ——— Agent of foreign principal—Presumption of law as to whom credit is given.—Where it is sought to make the agent of a foreign principal liable on a contract, there is no presumption of law, but the case must be determined by the particular facts. But in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it will be presumed, as a matter of fact, that credit was given to the agent. *McGAVIN v. WILSON* . . . 1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 405

82. ——— Agent mixing transactions of principal with his own—Borrowing.—An agent is personally liable who mixes up his private transactions with those of his principal by borrowing for both. *JUGGURNATH ROY CHOWDHRY v. MUNOREKHA DOSSEE* . . . 2 W. R., 156

83. ——— Agent dealing with third parties' goods as those of the principal—Liability to owner of goods.—An agent who deals with another man's goods as if they belonged to his principal may be answerable to the true owner, notwithstanding that he acts by the command or direction of his principal. *WISE v. BURN*

[4 W. R., Rec. Ref., 1

84. ——— Unconditional acceptance of bill by agent—Liability on bill.—Held that the defendant's agent, having unconditionally accepted the bill, must be held liable for the amount. *SANG RAM v. JUGGURNATH* . . . 1 Agra, 137

85. ——— Purchase by agent—Knowledge of agency by vendor—Government servant.—The defendant, a servant of Government, having given orders for bricks, and the plaintiff being aware that the defendant was a servant of Government, and that the bricks were required for building bridges on account of Government,—Held that the Government was liable, and not the defendant personally. *SREENATH ROY v. ROSS* . . . 4 W. R., S. C. C. Ref., 13

86. ——— Goods ordered by principal and accepted by agent—Personal liability of agent.—In a suit for the recovery of the value of certain articles sold and delivered to defendant No. 1, who had given an order for payment, which defendant No. 2, as his agent, had accepted by an endorsement, plaintiff gave up the claim against defendant No. 1, and demanded the amount from defendant No. 2 alone. Held that, under the circumstances, there could be no claim against defendant No. 2. *KABER MOHUN SIRCAR v. HUMAUN KADER MAHOMED ALI* . . . 25 W. R., 91

87. ——— Liability in case of two innocent persons—Liability of agents to third parties—Forgery.—Two letters were presented to M, one addressed to himself and the other to the manager of the Mussooree Savings Bank, both purporting to be written by K. In the letter to M, M was requested to deliver to the manager of the Bank the letter addressed to him. In the letter to the manager he was asked to send Rs. 500 in currency notes through M, payment being promised by a remittance through another bank or through M. M delivered the letter to the manager, who

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**6. LIABILITY OF AGENTS—continued.**

upon the strength of it made over the notes to M, who gave a receipt for them for and on behalf of K, and afterwards handed them over to the person who had brought him the letter. The letters were forgeries. In a suit against M by the Bank to recover the money paid to M,—Held that, in presenting the letter, in receiving the notes, and in granting a receipt for them, the defendant was in some sense an agent of K; but, inasmuch as the notes were given on the authority of the letter addressed to the plaintiff himself, and not in consequence of any representation made by the defendant, the latter could not be held liable for the loss sustained by the former. *MOONEY v. MUSSOOREE SAVINGS BANK*

[6 N. W., 319

88. ——— Undisclosed principal—Promissory note signed by agent.—If an agent signs a promissory note without disclosing the names of his principals, the latter are not liable. *SHEO CHURN SAHOO v. CURTIS* . . . 3 W. R., 139

89. ——— Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 230.—A broker gave to one G the following sold note: "Sold this day by order and for account of E. E. Gubboy, to my principal, G. P. Notes for Rs. 2,00,000 (two lakhs) at Rs. 8-11. (Sd.) A. T. A., Broker." This note was endorsed—"A. T. A., for principal." In a suit by G against the broker for failure to take delivery,—Held that there was nothing in this contract to rebut the personal liability of the broker. *GUBBOY v. AVETOOM*

[I. L. R., 17 Calc., 449

90. ——— Liability of agent for rent—Honorary secretary to a school maintained by a foreign society—Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 230.—The plaintiff sued the defendant to recover possession of a certain house in Bombay and for arrears of rent. The defendant pleaded that the house in question was occupied by the Beni Israel school of Bombay which was maintained by the Anglo-Jewish Association of London, that he was Honorary Secretary of the school, and as such, and not in his personal capacity, had hired the house, and that he had never paid the rent or expenses of the school out of his own pocket. He contended that he was not liable to be sued personally. Held that the defendant was liable for the rent. There was nothing to show that the contract for the house was made on the personal credit of any one except the defendant. *BHOJABHAI ALLARAKHIA v. HAYEN SAMUEL*

[I. L. R., 22 Bom., 754

91. ——— Right to sue—Liability of agent—Charter party—Actual knowledge—Disclosure of name of principal at time of making the contract—Presumption of liability of agent where name of principal not disclosed—Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 230.—The plaintiffs by charter-party contracted to let the steam-ship *Onkdale* to the defendants upon certain terms. The first clause of the charter-party stated that the plaintiffs "agreed as agents for owners of the said steam-ship," and subsequent clauses provided that the owners should bind themselves to receive the cargo

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.

6 LIABILITY OF AGENTS—continued

on board, and that the master on behalf of the owners should have a lien on the cargo for freight, etc. The charter-party was signed by the plaintiffs and defendants in their own names. The plaintiffs sued the defendants for breach of the charter party in refusing to load the said steamship *Heid* that the plaintiffs had contracted as agents, and were therefore not entitled to sue. If a contract made by a person who is an agent is worded so as, when taken as a whole, to convey to the other contracting party the notion that the agent is contracting in that character, he cannot sue or be sued on the contract. Where one contracting party knows that the other is contracting as an agent for a third person whose name he also knows, the presumption laid down in cl 2 of s 230 of the Contract Act (IX of 1872) does not arise, although at the time of making the contract the agent does not disclose the name of his principal. The essential point is the knowledge, and actual knowledge is equivalent to disclosure the whole object of which would be to convey such knowledge. *MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co v LANO, MOIR & Co* I L R, 5 Bom, 684

92 Liability of agent—Contract Act (IX of 1872) s 230—Evidence Act (I of 1872), s 92—Charter-party—Employment of stevedores to load and discharge cargo.—The defendants let a steam ship to the plaintiff for a certain term and signed a charter party "by and on behalf of the owners of the steam ship A." The charter-party was a time-charter to commence on arrival at Calcutta and to terminate at one of certain ports, the steamer in the interim to ply to and from any port the charterers pleased. It was agreed that the steamer should be provided with a proper and sufficient crew of seamen, engineers, stokers, firemen,

and by the part of master, officers, engineers, stokers, firemen, or crew of the said steam ship." The names of the principals were not disclosed in the charter party, but were verbally disclosed before the charter-party was signed. In an action against the agents for damages for refusing to supply stevedores and other persons, in addition to the crew, when loading and discharging cargo—*Heid* that the presumption created by the second clause of s 230 of the Contract Act is merely a *prima facie* one and may be rebutted, and that the contract was not personally binding on the agents, because the *prima facie* presumption of an intention to contract personally was rebutted by the language of the contract

entitled to call on those responsible for the steamer to load and discharge cargo by stevedores instead of by the crew. Reading the second part of s 230

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.

6 LIABILITY OF AGENTS—continued

of the Contract Act with s 92 of the Evidence Act *Semble*—That if, on the face of a written contract, an agent appears to be personally liable, he cannot escape liability by evidence of any disclosure of his principal's name apart from the contract. *SCOTT, GOMONIAN BETTY v HELLIGERS*

[I L R, 5 Calo, 71 4 C. L. R, 377]

93 On 6th April 1865 A, who resided and carried on business at Bombay, through his grmastah at Calcutta, shipped on board the *Sir Jamsetjee Family* 268 bags of sugar, and received from the captain a bill of lading by which he certified that they were shipped in good order and well conditioned on board the said ship bound for Bombay, to be there delivered in like good order and well conditioned to B, or his assigns, on payment of freight at Rs 16 per ton. The bill of lading was subject to the usual exceptions. The vessel was at the time chartered to H A and C & C were agents for the owners. H A being unable to carry out the terms of the charter, there was a delay in the departure of the vessel. On 26th May 1865 A wrote to C & C, addressing them as agents of the ship "I beg to inform you that I have shipped per *Sir Jamsetjee Family* 268 bags of sugar for Bombay, I hold the bills of lading for the same, and the ship is still detained here. I hope you will be kind enough to let me know what you will do about the cargo if the said ship will sail for Bombay or trans-ship to any other vessel, or deliver the cargo here." To which C & C on the same day replied "We shall be able to tell you in the course of a week or so what we propose doing with the ship *Sir Jamsetjee Family* as on as any thing has been decided due notice shall be given to the shippers of cargo already on board." On 1st June C & C again wrote; H A having failed to carry out his charter of the *Sir Jamsetjee Family* in terms of the shipping order and sundry goods having been sent on board by him of which the following are believed to be to our order, and for which bills of lading have been signed and delivered to H A, we shall be glad to know whether you are willing that the said goods—268 bags of sugar—be trans shipped to a steamer going to Bombay, at the current rate of freight, the bills of lading for the same being sent to the owners of the *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, to be delivered to the consignees of the goods upon production of the bills of lading already signed. You will, of course, understand that the goods are liable for the chartered rate, viz, Rs 20-10 per ton, and the charterer having failed to complete

between what
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we to be paid
by the shipper previous to the goods being delivered in Bombay." On the 6th June A replied "I am agreed that my goods be trans-shipped to a steamer going to Bombay at the current rate of freight, but I must not pay the difference of freight, whatever it may be. In regard to H A, I have nothing to do with them, as the bills of lading per *Sir Jamsetjee Family* for 268 bags of sugar being signed by the

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.

6. LIABILITY OF AGENTS—continued.

captain of the same at the rate of freight, R16 per ton, I am liable for the same only. If you are willing to trans-ship my said goods to a steamer at the same rate of freight, I am willing and must pay it; otherwise you will kindly order to deliver my goods from *Sir Jamseljee Family* here." C & C accepted and acted on the proposal in the last letter. The sugar was trans-shipped from the *Sir Jamseljee Family* to the *Gunga*, from the mate of which C & C obtained a receipt, stating that the goods had been shipped in good order, etc. The goods were afterwards removed without the knowledge of C & C from the *Gunga* to another steamer, the *Mula*, which belonged to the same owners. Subsequently C & C gave up the receipt from the mate of the *Gunga*, and obtained in exchange a bill of lading signed by the agents for the captain of the *Mula*. The bill of lading stated the receipt of goods (in which were included those of A) from C & C, and made them deliverable to order of C & C, at Bombay, and receipt of freight for the whole at R15 per ton was admitted. A knew that his goods had been put on board the *Mula*, and got his policy of insurance, which was against a total loss only, transferred. There were inserted in red ink in the bill of lading when given to A the words, "Bags all more or less in bad order and contents damaged and rotten; marks indistinct; not responsible for marks or condition of packages or contents." The *Mula* proceeded on her voyage, but returned to Calcutta with her cargo damaged by the perils of the sea: 260 of A's bags of sugar were condemned and sold in Calcutta, under the authority of the agents of the *Mula*, without notice to C & C or to A, and neither were aware that the sale was about to take place. The remaining eight bags were sent to Bombay in another ship by the agents of the *Gunga* and *Mula*, and were received by A. Held (overruling PHEAR, J.) that C & C were agents only of the owners of the *Sir Jamseljee Family*; but had C & C been liable as agents for A, they would not have been liable for the full value of the goods damaged by the perils of the sea. *Quere*—If C & C had expressly, as agents of the owners of the *Sir Jamseljee Family*, contracted to trans-ship and deliver at Bombay, according to the terms of the bill of lading, would they have been personally liable? *Seemle*—A contract made with express reference to a principal, though not by name, would not render the agent personally liable as the agent of an undisclosed principal. *COWIE v. DUNN*. 2 Ind. Jur., N. S. 75

94. ———— *Agents of ship*
—*Liability of agents*.—Upon the following facts referred, "Defendants contracted with plaintiffs as agents of the captain and owners of a certain ship then in the Madras Roads. The plaintiffs were aware of this at the time when the contract was made. The captain was at the time in charge of his ship. At the time of the contract nothing was said by either party as to the person or persons on whose credit the contract was made,—all that occurred being that defendants, known by plaintiffs to be

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.

6. LIABILITY OF AGENTS—continued.

acting as agents for the captain and owners of the ship, agreed with plaintiffs to carry certain of their goods on board the ship to Calcutta. The defendants did not at the time of the contract in terms say that they contracted only as agents. The plaintiffs did not know the names of the owners, nor of the captain; nor had they any further or other knowledge of the latter than that which his designation by his office of master of the ship conveyed." Held that, in the absence of anything more than knowledge that the defendants were acting as agents of the master and owners of a ship in the Roads, a decision declaring the agents liable was strictly in accordance with English law. *PATER v. GORDON* [7 Mad., 82

95. ———— *Captain and officers of man-of-war—Damage occasioned by treatment of stranded ship without consent of owner*.—A, the captain of a man-of-war, gave written instructions to B, his lieutenant, concerning a certain ship which was stranded. The official instructions contained the following passage: "You will in all emergencies act as your discretion and judgment direct." At the same time, A sent a demi-official letter to B, in which, after several directions having reference to the disposal of the cargo, he added, "After getting all you can, I should think that the wreck ought to be burnt; but all is left to your discretion and judgment." In pursuance of these orders, the wreck was burnt without the consent of the owner. A subsequently ratified the act of his subordinate. Held, first, that A, by the expressions used in the demi-official letter, rendered himself liable as principal; and second, that B, as the agent directly concerned in causing the burning of the ship, was liable jointly with A to the owner for the damage occasioned thereby. *ABDOOLA BIN SHAIK ALLY v. STEPHENS* [2 Ind. Jur., O. S., 17

96. ———— *Fraud—Fraudulent agreement between agent and contractors for work*.—The ex-King of Oudh ordered M, one of his officers, to procure the erection of certain buildings. M made over to Y (also one of the King's officers) the contract for a portion of the work which the appellant undertook to execute. The contract for the work was signed by the appellant alone, and it provided (among other things) that Y was to be allowed R20,000 out of every R1,00,000 paid to the appellant. By another agreement it was stipulated that the work should be examined and checked by Y or his agents. The appellant was discharged before the completion of the work, and he sued Y, M, and the ex-King jointly. Held that Y did not render himself personally liable, and that the contract was of such a description that the appellant was not entitled to a decree against the other respondents in respect of it, as both Y and the appellant were parties to a fraud on the ex-King. *BHOGOBAN CHUNDER SEN v. BADSA ALLY SHA* [1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 103

97. ———— *Payment of deposit as purchase-money with auctioneer—Suit to recover deposit*.—The plaintiff purchased immoveable

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**6 LIABILITY OF AGENTS—continued**

property at an auction sale and deposited a certain amount on account of the purchase-money with the auctioneer. The vendor refused to convey the property to the plaintiff. *Held* that the money having been deposited with the auctioneer as a stakeholder and not as an agent merely, and being in his hands, the act on to recover it lay against the auctioneer, and not against the vendor. **ESSAJI ADAMJI v. BHIMJI PURSHOTAM** 4 Bom. O. C., 125

98 ——— Contract for municipality

NATH MOOREJEE 9 W. R., 206

99 ——— Gratuitous agent—Negligence—Gross negligence—A gratuitous agent is liable for any loss sustained by his principal through the gross negligence of the agent. What is gross negligence is a question on the facts of each particular case. **AGNEW v. INDIAN CARBON COMPANY** [2 Mad., 449]

to purchase on the most favourable terms cannot experiment by sowing a sample and waiting before they purchase to see whether it will germinate. They are only bound to act to the best of their judgment, and to use proper care and skill as agents in purchasing what they are ordered to purchase and their action cannot be repudiated unless they are shown to have been guilty of negligence. **BETTS v. ARBUTHNOT** 19 W. R., P. C., 65

Affirming decision of High Court in **ARBUTHNOT v. BETTS** 6 B. L. R., 273

101 ——— Liability of firm for acts of member of firm—Contract Act, s. 192—The plaintiffs and defendants carried on business in the same place and when a member of either firm was sent to Calcutta to make purchases the other firm took advantage of the opportunity to get the same person to purchase goods on their behalf. A member of the defendant's firm, who was sent to Calcutta, through his own negligence lost a sum of money given by the plaintiffs to the defendants' firm for the purchase of goods. The lower Courts found that the def

dal firm responsible **SEKUNDER MONDEL v. NOCOWET BISWAS** 11 C. L. R., 647

102 ——— Liability for loss sustained by company—*Held*, under the circumstances, that the company had suffered loss by the

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**6 LIABILITY OF AGENTS—continued**

neglect of their agent, and that he was liable to make good the loss sustained in consequence of his negligence. **CRAWLEY v. MALING** 1 Agra, 63

103 ——— Suit by principal against agent to recover money received and not accounted for—Termination of agency—Act IX of 1872 (Contract Act), ss. 201, 218—Where an agent for the sale of goods receives the price thereof,

brought within three years from the date of a demand for an account of such price. The agency does not terminate immediately on the sale of the goods. It does not terminate at the time when the plaintiff obtained knowledge of the defendant's breach of duty. **BABU RAM v. RAM DATAL**

[I. L. R., 12 All., 541]

FINK v. BULDERO DASS I L. R., 26 Cal., 715

7. COMMISSION AGENTS

oral agreement—Account sales—The plaintiffs a firm of merchants entered into an agreement (which was reduced to writing) with the defendants who

should receive a commission of 1 per cent for themselves and 2½ per cent for their agents at the port of consignment that the plaintiffs should make certain advances to the defendants against the produce and that the sums advanced should be repaid with interest at such rates as may be fixed at the various dates of such loans it being agreed that such interest is to be regulated by the then prevailing rate at the office of the Bank of

nine months after the date of the above mentioned agreement the defendants executed in favour of the plaintiffs a mortgage in which the then amount their indebtedness was recited. The defendants became further indebted to the plaintiffs and the plaintiffs, having furnished them with an account of the transactions between them, now sued to recover the balance

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**7. COMMISSION AGENTS—continued.**

due. The defendants admitted the correctness of the debit side of the account, but denied in general terms that of the credit side. Evidence was given by the plaintiffs of the receipt of the account-sales in the ordinary course of business and of the delivery of copies to the defendants from time to time, and they were filed as exhibits without further proof. It appeared that in the account the defendants were charged on account of local exchange at a rate higher than that actually paid to the Bank, with which the plaintiffs had made a special arrangement without reference to the contract with the defendants. It also appeared that the plaintiffs, under an arrangement made with their agents at the ports of consignment, had received from them about 1 per cent. on the various consignments by way of return commission, and that this arrangement had not been communicated to the defendants. *Held* (1) that the account-sales were *prima facie* proof of the transactions to which they related; (2) that evidence of the contemporaneous oral agreement was admissible; (3) that the defendants were not entitled to the benefit of the special arrangement between the plaintiffs and the Bank; (4) that the plaintiffs were liable to the defendants for the amount received by them as return commission. **MAXEN v. ALSTON** . . . I. L. R., 16 Mad., 238

105. ——— **Principal and factor—Consignment for sale—Advance by factor on consignment—Right of factor to sell goods consigned to him for sale below the limit of price prescribed by consignor.**—In January 1889 an agreement was made between the plaintiffs and the defendant which provided that the defendant in Bombay was to act for the plaintiffs “in influencing consignments of produce” to the care of the plaintiffs in London. Such produce was to be sold by the plaintiffs in London for a certain commission and brokerage. One of the terms of the agreement was that the business in England was to be worked entirely in the defendant’s name, and the defendant was to “undertake to guarantee the plaintiffs free of all loss in connection with the said consignments and to guarantee the payment of redrafts, etc.” On the 25th January 1889 the defendant consigned 435 packages of cloves to the plaintiffs in London and drew against the consignment a draft for £2,100 on the plaintiffs. In his consignment letter the defendant stated that the consignment was from his constituent C K, but that, as Rs. 30,000 had been advanced to him, the consignment was shipped in the defendant’s name. The letter continued: “The cost is 9d. per pound, but he expects more, and not to be sold under the above rate.” The sum drawn against the cloves (£2,100) was £400 in excess of their value, and on receipt of the consignment letter on the 11th February 1889, the plaintiffs at once telegraphed to the defendant to remit by cable £400 against overdraft against cloves. On the next day the defendant replied by telegraph: “I will remit you by outgoing mail.” The plaintiffs accepted and paid the draft for £2,100 drawn against the cloves. The price of cloves in the London market fell rapidly. The defendant from time to time lowered the limit of price, but not to such

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—continued.**7. COMMISSION AGENTS—continued.**

an extent as to allow of a sale being effected. The lowest limit named by him was 6d. per pound on the 31st October 1889. In December 1889 the market price was only 5d. per pound, and the deficit owing to the plaintiffs was £1,300. The plaintiffs presented bills to the defendant for this balance, but they were refused. On the 5th February 1890, after due notice to the defendant, the 435 bales of cloves were sold, 20 of them at 4½d. per pound and 415 at 4¼d. The balance due to the plaintiffs in respect of this consignment after allowing for the proceeds of sale was £1,432-15-0. This sum was part of the amount for which the present suit was brought. The defendant contended that the plaintiffs were not justified in selling the cloves below the price limited, *viz.*, 6d. per pound, and claimed to be credited with £329-1-8, which was the difference between the amount actually realized by the sale and the amount which would have been obtained if the cloves had been sold at the prescribed price. *Held* by FARRAN, J., and by the Court of appeal on the evidence (1) that the plaintiffs had accepted the consignment and had advanced money against it on condition of being kept in funds in case a deficit should arise owing to a falling market, and that the defendant acquiesced in that condition (2) that the plaintiffs had throughout claimed the right to sell if the condition was not observed, and that the defendant inferentially admitted the right claimed by the plaintiffs. The conclusion to be drawn was that the business was conducted on that basis, and that, when the condition was broken, the plaintiffs’ right to sell arose according to the course of business, notwithstanding the limit of price imposed by the defendant. *Per* SARGENT, C.J.—The result of the authorities is to show that where a factor for sale, who has made advances, claims the right to sell, *invito domino*, the question is whether there was an agreement between the parties, either express or to be inferred, from the general course of business or from the circumstances attending the particular consignment, that the factor should under any and what circumstances have the power to sell against the wish of the owner of the goods. The onus of proving such agreement lies on the factor who has made the advances. *Per* FARRAN, J.—On the whole, the authorities warrant the inference that where goods are consigned to a foreign merchant as security for an advance, albeit he may be a factor entrusted with the sale of goods on commission, and where by reason of the fall in the market or other causes his security is declining in value, and becoming insufficient, such foreign merchant is invested with a power of sale over the goods after due notice to his principal, although the latter may place a limit on their sale, and desire to hold them on, if the principal do not put his factor in funds to make up the deficit so caused. **JAFFERBOY LUDHABHOY CHATTOO v. CHARLESWORTH** . . . I. L. R., 17 Bom., 520

106. ——— **Agency to sell, coupled with interest—Contract Act, s. 202—Discretion as to price left with agent—Power of principal to impose limits as to price.**—The defendant consigned goods to a firm in London for

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—concluded.**7. COMMISSION AGENTS—concluded**

sale, and in respect of each consignment he received an advance from the plaintiff, who was the agent of the London firm, and signed a consignment note, which contained the following passage "I hereby authorize you to sell the above goods at the best price obtainable without reference to me, and I give you full discretion and power to act on my behalf to the best of your judgment in regard to such sale and in all matters connected with the management of this consignment. Should there be any short fall after realisation of the above consignment, I hereby authorize and I engage to presentation of the redrafts to the London firm, on whose account he made the advances to the defendant. Short falls having occurred on certain consignments, and the London redrafts having been disallowed, the plaintiff paid them, and now sued to recover the amount from the defendant. It appeared that consignments had been sold at prices less than certain limits which had been fixed by the defendant subsequent to the receipt of the advances and the signature of the consignment notes. Held that the defendant had no right (regard being had to the terms of the consignment note and the course of dealing between the parties) so to impose limits of price, and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover. **KONDAYA CHETTI v NARASIMHULU CHETTI** 1 L. R., 20 Mad., 97

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY.

1. LIABILITY OF PRINCIPAL	7061
2. RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF SURETY	7062
3. DISCHARGE OF SURETY	7068

See EXECUTION OF DECREE—MODE OF
EXECUTION—PRINCIPAL AND SURETY

[1 L. R., 4 Calo, 331
1 L. R., 19 Bom, 578]

See HINDU LAW—CONTRACT—PRINCIPAL
AND SURETY 4 Mad., 190

See CASES UNDER SURETY

1. LIABILITY OF PRINCIPAL

with interest, notwithstanding that a decree was obtained for the same sum against the other party. **MAHOMED ROZEEMOODDEEN v INDOOR CHUNDER JOWNBER** 12 W. R., 192

2. — Remedy between principal and surety—Deficit in Collectorate treasury—Attachment of property by Collector—When on the discovery of a deficit in the deposit accounts of certain zamindars a Collector attaches the property of the sureties for the Collectorate treasurer, the remedy

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—continued.**1 LIABILITY OF PRINCIPAL—concluded.**

open to the sureties is against the treasurer only. **SADUT ALI KHAN v MANIKARNIKA CHOWDHURAI NUND MOBYN CHOWDHURY MANIKARNIKA CHOWDHURAI** W R., 1864, 119

3. — Right of surety

who has paid the debt to recover from principal—Applying the law of England and Scotland and the general law of Europe to this country, it was held that, when a surety has paid off the debt of his principal, not only are all the collateral securities transferred to the surety, but by what is called subrogation, the right is also transferred to him to stand in the place of the original creditor, and to use against the principal debtor every remedy which the principal creditor could use.

which created the debt, by reason of the debt having been paid by himself. **HEERA LAL SAMANT v OZZER ALI** 21 W. R., 347

2 RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF SURETY.

4. — — Extent of liability—Voluntary payments by principal—The liability of a surety will not extend beyond the precise limits of his undertaking, he is not liable for any sum voluntarily paid by his principal to a third party for any purpose of his own. **KHETTAB NATH SEAL v SHRI NATH CHATTERJEE** W R., 1864, 284

5. — — Specific contract—Liability of surety—Costs of suing principal.—Held that a surety's liability must be measured by the contract, and where the contract is specific, and not in general and in definite terms, the surety cannot be held liable for costs and interest incurred in suing the principal debtor. **DABER CHURN v JANKER PERSHAD** 3 Agra, 141

6. — — Liability on bond—Running

and of the year—The principal continued dealing with the bank, and the account was continued for three years after the date of the bond as a running account, during which time divers sums were paid in by the principal, more than sufficient to discharge the amount due at the end of the first year from the date of the bond, but the principal continued dealing with the bank, and the account was continued for three years after the date of the bond as a running account, during which time divers sums were paid in by the principal, more than sufficient to discharge the amount due at the end of the first year from the date of the bond, but the principal continued dealing with the bank, and the account was continued for three years after the date of the bond as a running account, during which time divers sums were paid in by the principal, more than sufficient to discharge the amount due at the end of the first year from the date of the bond.

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—continued.**2. RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF SURETY**
—continued.

the bond at the end of the first year were thereby satisfied, no amount remained due on the bond. *Semble*—That for the purpose of giving persons who appear on the face of an instrument to have executed it as principals the equitable rights of sureties, they may show by evidence de hors the instrument that they executed only as sureties. *Semble*—That a surety is not entitled to notice of default made by the principal. *Semble*—That there being no express stipulation to the contrary, the fact that the principal was allowed a greater credit than that secured would not have discharged the sureties. **KOONDAN LALL v. JAHANS. . . 1 Agra, 17**

7. ————— Sale of mortgaged property in execution of money-decree obtained by first mortgagee—Effect on second mortgagee's rights—Purchase by one of several joint mortgagees of mortgaged property—Limitation—Suit for sale of mortgaged property.—In January 1866 *B* obtained a simple money-decree only in a suit for enforcement of lien created by a bond executed by the wife of *Z*, and, at a sale in execution of such decree, a 10-biswas share hypothecated in the bond was sold and purchased by *Z* in November 1872. On the 3rd May 1872, two bonds were executed in favour of *B* and *H* jointly, the first by *Z* and *I* jointly hypothecating 6½ out of the above-mentioned 10 biswas, and the second by *S*, in which the obligor promised to pay the obligees the amount of the bond given by *Z* and *I* in the event of such amount not being paid by them, and mortgaged certain property as security for such payment by him. In December 1872 *Z* gave another bond to *B* hypothecating the same 10 biswas, and in execution of a decree obtained by *B* upon this bond the 10 biswas were sold and purchased by *B* himself in 1877, and in 1883 were sold by him to *D*. Subsequently, *B* and *H* brought a suit against *Z* and *I*, the joint obligors, under the bond of the 3rd May 1872, the heirs of their surety *S*, a purchaser from those heirs of the property mortgaged in the security-bond, and *D*, in which they claimed to recover the money due on the bond by sale of the property mortgaged therein, and also by the sale of the property mortgaged in *S*'s security bond. *Held* that, inasmuch as the bond executed by *S* was only a guarantee for the personal obligation created by the joint bond of *Z* and *I*, and a cause of action could only accrue as against him in respect of the personal default of the joint obligors to pay the bond-money, and such default occurred beyond the period of limitation within which a suit to enforce the personal obligation to pay the money could have been maintained, it followed that, had there been a claim in the plaint to obtain a decree personally against the joint obligors, the plea of limitation by which such a claim could have been defeated would have been equally efficacious as regards the heirs of *S*; but no such claim had been made, and the obligation of surety under his bond of the 3rd May 1872 being confined to the personal default of *S*, his heirs had been wrongly imported into the present litigation, which alone sought to enforce the hypothecation of

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—continued.**2. RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF SURETY**
—continued.

the joint bond against the hypothecated property. **BHUP SINGH v. ZAIN-UL ABDIN**

[I. L. R., 9 All., 205]

8. ————— Contract Act, s. 127, illus. (c)—Surety-bond—Want of consideration.—Where *N* advanced money to *K* on a bond hypothecating *K*'s property and mentioning *M* as surety for any balance that might remain due after realization of *K*'s property, *M* being no party to *K*'s bond, but having signed a separate surety-bond two days subsequent to the advance of the money,—*Held* that the subsequent surety-bond was void for want of consideration under s. 127 of the Contract Act (IX of 1872). *Per* STUART, C.J.—The legal position of the surety considered and determined. **NANAK RAM v. MEHIN LAL**

[I. L. R., 1 All., 487]

9. ————— Bond for faithful discharge of duty of overseer—Carelessness of principal.—By a bond given for the faithful discharge of the office of overseer to a ferry fund committee, the surety became bound "to make good any funds entrusted to the overseer which may be misused." *Held* that, under these words, the surety was liable for a loss of funds arising from the mere carelessness or indiscretion of the principal, independently of any dishonesty, as by his lending the money to contractors. **SECRETARY OF THE FERRY FUND COMMITTEE v. WARD . . . Marsh., 89:1 Hay, 155**

10. ————— Bond for performance of duties of office—Clerk of Small Cause Court—Subordinate Judge, Powers of.—The defendant and *J W C*, Clerk of the Small Cause Court at Allahabad, entered into a bond to the Judge of the Small Cause Court, as well as to his successors in office, in a certain sum as security for the true and faithful performance by *J W C* of his duties as clerk of the said Court, and for his well and truly accounting for all moneys entrusted to his keeping as such Clerk of the Court. *Held*, in a suit against the defendant as surety, that he was liable for misappropriation by *J W C* of moneys arising from sales of moveable property held in execution of decrees passed by the Judge of the Small Cause Court in the exercise of his powers as Subordinate Judge, and that, had the Small Cause Court Judge not been invested at the time of the execution of the bond with the powers of a Subordinate Judge, the defendant's liability in respect of such moneys would not have been thereby affected. **CROSTHWAITHE v. HAMILTON I. L. R., 1 All., 87**

11. ————— Creditor and surety—Right of surety to benefit of securities held by creditor—Surety for a part of debt due by principal debtor to creditor—Payment by surety of that part—Right of surety to benefit of securities does not arise until whole of debt paid off—Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 141.—In August 1889, one *K* was indebted to the Bank of Bengal (the defendants) in the sum of Rs. 15,000. The Bank pressed for security or payment, and on the 5th September 1889 *K* executed, in favour of the Bank, two mortgages of certain immoveable properties, the value of which

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—continued
2 RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF SURETY
—continued

was estimated to be Rs 1,35,000. The mortgages,

Bank on certain bills, etc., and had agreed to give security in respect of such indebtedness as was thereafter expressed, and they contained covenants by K to pay to the Bank all sums of money then due, or there-

and leave under these certain bills of K's which fell due on the 9th September 1889, unless further security were given, and accordingly the plaintiff became surety for K for the sum of Rs 1,25,000. This sum he was subsequently obliged

as security for the whole debt (viz., Rs 1,35,000), that of this debt he as surety had paid a part, viz., Rs 25,000, to the Bank, and that he was therefore to that extent entitled to stand in the place of the Bank and to receive a share of the proceeds of the said securities proportioned to the sum which he had paid. Held that the plaintiff was not entitled to the benefit of the securities held by the Bank until the whole of the debt due to the Bank by K was paid. A surety, who has paid the debt which he has guaranteed, has a right to the securities held by the creditor, because as between the principal debtor and surety the principal is under an obligation to indemnify the surety. The equity between the creditor and the surety is that the creditor shall not do any thing to deprive the surety of that right. But the creditor's right to hold his securities until his whole debt is paid is paramount to the surety's claim upon such securities, which only arises when the creditor's claim against such securities has been satisfied. **GOVENDRANATH GORULS DAS TETPAL v. BANK OF BENGAL.** I L. R., 15 Bom., 48

12. — Stipulation with Bank to be considered as sureties only as respected the principal debtor, not principal debtors as between themselves and Bank.—The

principal debtors," so as not to be exonerated from liability by any dealings between the Bank and the principal debtor, which would otherwise have that effect. Held that the appellants became liable as principals to the Bank immediately on the default of the principal debtor, and were not discharged by reason of time having been given to him. The effect of the deed being plain, neither appellant could escape liability except by proof of misrepresentation or undue influence. **HODGES v. DELHI AND LONDON BANK.** [L. R., 27 I. A., 168]

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—continued.
2 RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF SURETY
—continued

13. — Laches of creditor.—What amounts to laches.—Discharge of surety.—Plaintiff advanced money to K to enable him to complete a Government contract and repayment was secured by an assignment of the expected profits. The official to whom the arrangement was notified declined to recognize it, and this was known to all parties. K made default in payment and the plaintiff, who had taken no further steps in applying to the Government for payment of profits according to the arrangement between himself and K, found that K had been drawing the profits. In a suit against the surety, who claimed to be exempt from liability at least to the extent of the profits which the plaintiff might by due diligence have received,—Held that the plaintiff had not neglected any imperative duty incumbent on him as a creditor, and that his conduct did not amount to laches so as to discharge the surety from any portion of his liability. **DWARANATH MITTAL v. DEWANATH BOKNERJEE.** Bourke, O. C., 1

14. — Mutual debts.—Set off.—Discharge of surety.—B borrowed money of the D B Corporation payable by monthly instalments and G became security for him. B failed to pay the D B Corporation, having then a considerable balance to his credit in their hands. A year after they sued G as surety for the sum borrowed. Held, in giving a decree for the plaintiffs, that a banker need not set

[Bourke, O. C., 227]

15. — Agreement to mortgage, Assignment of—Bond of indemnity.—Guarantee.—Interest.—Liability of parties discussed and for a decree given in a case where, by an agreement in writing one of the defendants, in consideration of money lent to him by B, the other defendant, agreed to execute a mortgage to B containing the

agreement. **MAHICKY MOYER v. BARODA PROSAD MOOKERJEE.**

[L. R., 9 Calc., 355; 11 C. L. R., 430]

18. — Suit against surety.—Acquittal of principal by Criminal Court.—The acquittal of the principal in a Criminal Court is no bar to a civil action against the sureties. In a suit by the mortgagee of the Hooghly Imambara against the treasurer of that endowment and sureties, under a security bond executed on an optional stamp of Rs for a sum of Rs 1,72,800-5-6 alleged to have been misappropriated by the treasurer, who had been committed to, but acquitted by, the Sessions Court,—Held that, although there was gross neglect on the part of the mortgagee in the supervision and examination of his cash balance, yet as there was no evidence of fraud or mutual connivance at the delinquency of the treasurer, the former was entitled to

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—continued.**2. RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF SURETY—continued.**

recover from the sureties the sum which the stamp used on the security bond would cover—viz., ₹1,000, with costs in proportion and interest. *KERAMUT ALI v. ABDUL WAHAB* . . . 17 W. R., 131

17. ————— *Suit for breach of contract—Performance by surety.*—Where the surety had begun to perform the duty which the principal had contended to perform.—*Held* that this circumstance would not preclude the plaintiffs from suing the defendant as surety for breach of the contract. *PIERCE v. OPENDRA SHETTY GANAPATHY* [7 Mad., 384

18. ————— *Contract Act (IX of 1872), ss. 133, 139—Surety still liable though remedy against principal barred.*—Where a plaintiff sued a principal and surety for arrears of rent, and it appeared that the principal was dead at the time the suit was instituted, and where the representative of the principal was not made a party till after the right to recover the arrears as against him was barred by limitation.—*Held* that the surety was still liable, the suit as against him having been instituted within the period allowed. *Hajarimal v. Krishnarav, I. L. R., 5 Bom., 647*, cited and approved. *KRISHTO KISHORI CHOWDHRAIN v. RADHA ROMUN MUNSHI* . . . I. L. R., 12 Cal., 330

19. ————— *Obligation to sue principal.*—*Held* that a creditor is not bound to exhaust his remedies against the principal debtor before suing the surety, and that, when a decree is obtained against a surety, it may be enforced in the same manner as a decree for any other debt. *LACHMAN JOHARIMAL v. BAPU KHANDU. NANDRAM SARDARMAL v. BHABANI HAIBATI* 6 Bom., A. C., 241

20. ————— *Contract Act, ss. 134, 137.*—A surety's liability to pay the debt is not removed by reason of the creditor's omission to sue the principal. *SANKANA KALANA v. VIRUPAKSHAPA GANESHAPA* . . . I. L. R., 7 Bom., 146

21. ————— *Suit on hundi—Accommodation acceptance—Contract Act, s. 128—Co-extensive liability of surety.*—In a suit against the acceptor of a hundi, the defendant contended that, as he had accepted the hundi for the accommodation only of a third person, he was liable only as surety, and the plaintiff therefore could not proceed against him until he had exhausted all his remedies against the principal. *Held* that the liability of a surety being under the Contract Act co-extensive, unless there is some contrary agreement, with that of his principal, it was not necessary for the plaintiff to have first exhausted his remedies against the principal. *Totakot Shanguuni Menon v. Kurusingal Kaku Varid, 4 Mad., 190*, and *Lachman Joharimal v. Bapu Khandu, 6 Bom., A. C., 241*, cited. *PANTOTY v. DWARKA MOHUN DASS* [4 C. L. R., 145

22. ————— *Execution of decree against surety—Right to execute decree against property*

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—continued.**2. RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF SURETY—concluded.**

forming security for payment of debt where principal's have been released.—Where a judgment-creditor or decree-holder releases his deceased judgment-debtor's representatives, into whose hands that debtor's assets have come, and exempts the property in question from execution, he cannot go against property which only became liable by way of security for the due payment of the debt by the principal debtor. *VILLAYET ALI KHAN v. AMBENCODDEEN AHMED* . . . 23 W. R., 19

3. DISCHARGE OF SURETY.

23. ————— *Death of principal—Execution of decree.*—A decree was obtained against a surety only, the principal debtor being dead and his property having been attached as of an intestate, and proclamation made. *Held* that the property could not be taken in execution of the decree against the surety. *KALI CHARAN v. SRIBAM* [2 B. L. R., A. C., 192: 11 W. R., 60

24. ————— *Beng. Reg. II of 1806, s. 4.*—The liability of a surety or his heir under s. 4, Regulation II of 1806, ceased after the death of the principal. *DRUM CHAND SREEMUL v. HURRISH CHUNDER DOOBEY* . . . 2 Hay, 115

25. ————— *Indulgence granted to principal—Absence of injury to surety.—Semble.*—An indulgence granted to a principal debtor does not absolve a surety who is not injured thereby. *DELHI BANK CORPORATION v. GREENWAY* [Bourke, O. C., 227

26. ————— *Relinquishment of portion of claim by creditor—Act prejudicial to surety.*—Where a creditor sued his principal debtor and two sureties upon a mortgage-bond, and in his plaint formally relinquished his claim against part of the mortgaged property, it was held that after such relinquishment the sureties were no longer bound, their position being altered for the worse by reason of such relinquishment. *NARAYAN GOVIND OK v. GANESH ATMARAM PADKE* . . . 7 Bom., A. C., 118

27. ————— *Right of surety to disclosure of material facts—Absence of fraud.*—There is no rule of law entitling a surety, without question asked, to a disclosure of all material facts known to the creditor which it may be material for him to know. Without proof of fraudulent misrepresentation or concealment on the part of the creditor or his agent, a surety is not entitled to be discharged from his suretyship. *DELHI AND LONDON BANK v. HUNTER* . . . 3 N. W., 264

28. ————— *Concealment of material fact from surety—Guarantee—Contract Act (IX of 1872), ss. 133, 143—Further duties imposed on person for whom defendants were sureties.*—In August 1881 the defendants became sureties to the Bank of Bengal for the due discharge by one B of the duties and liabilities of the office of khajanchi of the Bank in Bombay. B was the second clerk in the Bank, and it was arranged between him and the agent

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—continued.**3 DISCHARGE OF SURETY—continued**

that he should still continue to fill that office. He did so after his appointment as khajanchi, and he received

obtained a decree against him for the total amount, and they sued the defendants as sureties. The defendants pleaded that they were not liable, inasmuch as the Bank had appointed B to perform the duties of second clerk, in addition to those of khajanchi without

the variance. The Court was of opinion that, inasmuch as the evidence showed that B was second clerk

was not whether there had been a subsequent variation of the contract, but whether, as the surety bond was silent as to this part of the arrangement between the Bank and B, and it was made (as the defendants

concealed. In this case there was not the slightest reason to suppose that there had been any intentional concealment by the Bank of the fact that B was to continue to fill the office of second clerk, or that, if the defendants had been informed of it, it would have in the least degree affected their readiness to make themselves liable for his faithful discharge of the duties of khajanchi. The evidence showed that the duties of the two offices were perfectly distinct, and therefore, even if B had been reappointed to the

there would have been no material alteration in the duties of khajanchi which would have relieved the defendants from their obligation as sureties, but merely the addition of a new office which would not affect the sureties' liability, unless, indeed, the surety-bond contained an agreement that the principal should not undertake any other business. It was also contended for the defendants that they were discharged from liability, inasmuch as in the year 1883 the names on certain bills discounted with the Bank were found to be forged. The Bank then made a claim upon B in respect thereof, and he repudiated his liability. The defendants contended, on the authority of *Phillips v Foxall*, L. R. 7 Q. B. 666, that it was the duty of the Bank to have informed them of this occurrence at that time. Held (distinguishing *Phillips v Foxall*) that it could not have been assumed that B was infallible in detecting forgeries, and the guarantee given by the defendants was not

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—continued.**3 DISCHARGE OF SURETY—continued**

therefore founded on that assumption, and therefore fair dealing could not require that the Bank should at once have informed the sureties as soon as B had proved to be fallible. *PALESHNA KIRTIKAR v BANK OF BENGAL* I L R. 15 Bom. 585

29 — Subsequent arrangement—
Obtaining fresh acknowledgment from debtor— Money was lent on the security of a third party who died before the loan was repaid. The lender then took a fresh acknowledgment from the borrower for the sum due. Held that the subsequent arrangement, which did not contemplate the continuance of the third party's security, cancelled his liability. *SEETARAM SAROO v Da Costa* 12 W. R. 294

30 — Variance in terms of contract—*Contract Act, s. 133—*A kabuliat whereby

a higher rate than that agreed to be paid in such former kabuliat, amounts to a variance of the terms of the contract of guarantee, and discharges the lessee's surety in respect of arrears of rent accruing subsequent to such variance. *KHATUN BISI v ABDULLAH* [I. L. R., 3 All. 9]

31 — Neglect to register bond—
Suit for money lent against principal— In a suit against a principal and two sureties to recover the amount advanced on a bond by which certain immoveable property was mortgaged, one of the sureties appeared and contended that he was discharged from his liability in consequence of the plaintiff's neglect to have the bond registered. Held that the surety was discharged, as he could only be liable by virtue of the mortgage-bond which, being invalid for want of registration, could not be used against him. The principal, however, might be sued as for money lent, if the loan could be proved by the other evidence. *SHANKAR BAPT v VISHNU NARAYAN*

[4 Bom. A. C. 79]

32 — Bills of exchange—*Deposit of goods as collateral security for repayment—Sale by creditor of goods deposited as security—* A drew five bills in favour of B and F & Co., who accepted

and for securing as well the repayment of the principal sum due on these bills and interest, as of all sums which the Bank had already advanced or should advance on account of the drawers, deposited as collateral security various quantities of Chini copper of a larger amount in value than the advances then made. By a condition in these bills the Bank was authorized, in default of payment within the time stipulated to dispose of the copper by public or private sale, and to reimburse themselves the principal and interest due thereon. Shortly afterwards F & Co. and effects. On present—, he served notice on the Bank not to part with the securities

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—continued.**3. DISCHARGE OF SURETY—continued.**

deposited with them, alleging that the bills drawn and renewed by him were accommodation bills, for which he had not received any consideration, and were renewed on the faith of the securities being applicable to their discharge. The assignees of *F & Co.* redeemed the copper by paying to the Bank the amount of the principal and interest due on the bills drawn by *F & Co.*, all the bills drawn by *A* were dishonoured, and the Bank of Bengal brought an action against *A* for their amount. On a bill filed by *A*, the Bank was restrained by injunction from proceeding with the action at law. *Held* on appeal by the Judicial Committee, discharging the injunction and reversing the decree of the Supreme Court, that, under the circumstances, the redemption of the securities was a sale within the meaning of the condition contained in the deposit bills, and that such sale was not a release to *A* as surety for the previous bills, the condition not being that the copper or the proceeds thereof should be applied preferentially or *pari passu* with the other debts, but simply in reimbursement to the Bank of the principal and interest due on the bills. *BANK OF BENGALEE v. RADHAKRISHN MITTER* 3 Moore's I. A., 19

33. ——— Agreement for payment of decree, or in default to execute it—Failure to execute it on default—Act IX of 1872, ss. 134, 137, 139, and 141.—A decree-holder, in execution proceedings, agreed to accept payment of the decretal amount by the judgment-debtors in annual instalments. He also accepted from certain other persons a surety-bond in the following terms: "In case of default of paying the instalments, the whole decretal money, with costs and interest at 8 annas per cent., shall be executed after one month; and for the satisfaction of the decree-holder we, the executors, stand as sureties of the judgment-debtors." The judgment-debtors paid five instalments and then made default. The decree-holder omitted to apply for execution, and the decree became time-barred. He then sued the sureties to recover the amount of the decree. *Held* that the terms of the bond requiring the creditor to execute his decree within one month were peremptory, and imported much more than the usual agreement under such circumstances; that the decree holder might execute his decree, if he pleased, on a default; that the legal consequence of his omission to execute the decree being the discharge of the principal debtors, the sureties would, under s. 134 of the Contract Act, stand discharged likewise; that his action was much more serious than "mere forbearance" in favour of his debtors, in the sense of s. 137; that he had done an act inconsistent with the equities of the sureties, and omitted to do an act which his duty to them (under the agreement) required, whereby their eventual remedy against the principal debtors was impaired (s. 139); that he had deprived the sureties of the benefit of the security constituted by the decree; that they were therefore discharged to the extent of the value of that security (s. 141); and that the suit must consequently be dismissed. *HAZARI v. CHUNNI LAL* I. L. R., 8 All., 259

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—continued.**3. DISCHARGE OF SURETY—continued.**

34. ——— Giving time to principal—Execution of subsequent agreement unknown to surety.—*A* and his surety *B* executed a bond to *C* for the faithful discharge of *A*'s duties as a gomastha. In September 1866, upon accounts being rendered, *A* was found indebted to *C* in a certain sum of money. *A* thereupon executed an ikrar to *C*, which was accepted by *C* agreeing thereby to pay the amount due in February following. On default being made, *C* sued *A* and *B* for the amount due. *Held* that the acceptance of the ikrar, without the knowledge or consent of *B* giving time for payment, was a discharge to the surety. *PURI SUNDARI DEBI v. DROBOMAXI DEBI* 7 B. L. R., Ap., 10

S. C. PUREE SOONDUREE DABER v. CHUNDER SHEKHUR GHOSAL 15 W. R., 252

35. ——— Liability of surety—Acceptance of promissory notes.—*A* entered into a bond to *C* as surety for *B*'s good conduct, etc., as *C*'s servant. *C* subsequently, on *A*'s request, retained *B* in his service. *B* became a defaulter, and with *A*'s concurrence gave *C* promissory notes to satisfy the defalcations. *Held* that *C* could sue *A* on the bond, although he had sued and recovered against *B* on one of the promissory notes and had received payment on another. *WISEMAN v. GOPAUL DOSS SEN*

[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 277]

36. ——— Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881), ss. 37, 39, 66—Contract Act, s. 135—Accommodation maker, Discharge of—Presentment of promissory note.—Suit by the endorsee against the maker of a promissory note, dated 9th August 1886. The plaintiff was aware that the note was made by the defendant for the accommodation of the acceptor, Watson & Co., with whom the plaintiff had large dealings. On the 4th August 1887, Watson & Co. executed in favour of the plaintiff and another creditor a mortgage of certain property to secure the amount then due by Watson & Co., including the amount due to the plaintiff on the promissory note: the mortgage contained a personal covenant by Watson & Co. to pay the sums due, together with interest on the 4th August 1888; and the mortgagees practically took over the whole business of the mortgagor, and it was intended that they should work it for his benefit up to that date. The promissory note fell due in June 1887, but was not presented to the defendant for payment. *Held* that the plaintiff, by accepting the mortgage, promised to give time to Watson & Co., and thus rendered it impossible for him to sue Watson & Co. had the defendant as surety called on him to do so, and that the defendant was accordingly discharged. *Pogose v. Bank of Bengal, I. L. R., 3 Cal., 174*, distinguished. *Semble*—The maker of a promissory note is not discharged by the holder's failure to present it at due date. *RAMAKRISHNAYYA v. KASSIM*

[I. L. R., 13 Mad., 172]

37. ——— Sureties of naib—Acceptance of bonds from naib.—The sureties of a naib are absolved from liability if the principal

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—continued**3 DISCHARGE OF SURETY—continued**

takes
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[1 W R, 81]

38 ————— *Proof of fact of person being surety*—In a suit against D and K on a promissory note where K raised the defence that he was only a surety for D and that the plaintiff having given time D was released from liability —Held that it was necessary to show that the fact that K signed the note only as surety for D was known to the plaintiff at the time when the note was made Held also that a hundiing contract to give time to the principal cannot be inferred from the mere receipt by the creditor of interest in advance on the note **PUNCHANUN GROSE & DALY**

[15 B L R, 331]

39 ————— *Acceptance of interest in excess or advance Discharge of surety*—In an action against a surety for principal and interest payable on a promissory note —Held overruling the decision of the Court below (**MACHERSON J**) that the creditor by the mere acceptance without the knowledge or consent of the surety, of interest in excess of what was due on the note bound himself to give time to the principal debtor and thereby discharged the suret **KALI PRASANNA ROY v AMBICA CHAMAN BOSE**

9 B L R, 261 18 W R, 416

40 ————— *Acceptance of interest in advance*—The mere taking by the holder of a promissory note of interest in advance from the principal debtor does not operate as an agreement not to sue during the time covered by the interest and therefore does not constitute such a giving of time to the principal as would release the surety **DWARKANATH MITTER v DALY DWARKANATH MITTER v BIRCH**

15 B L R, 338 note

41 ————— *Interest paid in advance—Discharge of surety—Accommodation acceptor—Contract Act (IV of 1872) s 135*—The drawer of hundi s paid advance interest to the holder to obtain time which he did obtain for payment after due date Held by the Privy Council that the liability of an accommodation acceptor of the hundis depended on whether he knew of and consented to this arrangement Held also on the merits that he knew of and consented to advance interest being taken **GOURCHANDRA RAI v PROTARCHANDRA DASS**

I L R, 8 Cal, 241 6 C L R, 591

Affirming on appeal **PROTAR CHUNDER DAS v GOUR CHUNDER ROY**

[I L R, 4 Cal, 132 2 C L R, 455]

42 ————— *Suit on hundi—Accommodation—Acceptance*—The defendant in the course of dealing with S A of Patna used to draw hundis at Patna on himself at Calcutta and sell them to S A at Patna S A sometimes only paying part of the consideration for the hundis. On 13th September 1867 the defendant drew a hundi for

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—continued**3 DISCHARGE OF SURETY—continued**

R2500 payable forty one days after date in the usual way and it was stipulated between him and

ness paying for it **R. 468** or thereabouts It then purported to be accepted by the defendant in favour of S A Before the hundi fell due S A failed and the plaintiff took the hundi to the defendant in

it and refuse
had received
failure of S
as stipulated

of the consideration for the hundi and S A wrote and delivered to the defendant the following letter dated September 16th 1867 from himself to his

able forty one days after date in Company s rupees I have taken a hundi of this description which you will pay on its due date The money has not been

off in the following manner a hundi for **R2500** drawn by **Blugwan Das** on **Bhugwan Das** value deposited by me on the 16th day of the light side of the moon in **Bhadra** payable forty one days after date in Company s rupees and a hundi for **R2590** by **Gopi Shaw, Deb Shaw, Kadha Shaw, Ram Sahay, Roy** value deposited by me on 14th day of the light side of the moon in **Bhadra** payable forty one days after date in Company s rupees I discounted hundis of this description and out of them I paid **R2200** in cash through **Syad Mahomed Hossein Khan Sahib** The balance **R2800** is due the credit on for payment of which is as follows (here follows the manner in which payment was to be made)

contended that the effect of the letter of 16th Sep

defendant In a suit by the plaintiff to recover the amount of the hundi from the defendant the Court found that it was not proved that the hundi had been accepted by the defendant but held that whether the effect of the agreement contained in the

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—continued.**3. DISCHARGE OF SURETY—continued.**

letter of September 16th was to make the defendant a surety only or not, the defendant was liable. *Per NORMAN, J.*—Notice of the defendant's position in regard to the hundi was not communicated to the plaintiff. *Per MACPHERSON, J.*—The agreement contained in the letter of 16th September did not alter the position of the parties so as to make S the principal debtor and the defendant his surety. *HARJIDAN DAS v. BHUGWAN DAS*

[7 B. L. R., 535 : 16 W. R., O. C., 16

43. ——— Omission by creditor to sue principal debtor within period of limitation—*Contract Act, ss. 131, 137—Discharge of surety.*—The omission of a creditor to sue his principal debtor within the period of limitation discharges the surety under s. 134 of the Contract Act (IX of 1872); even though the non-suing within such period arose from the creditor's forbearance, s. 137 of the Contract Act does not limit the effect of s. 134. Its object is to explain and prevent misconception as to the meaning of s. 135. It applies only to a forbearance during the time that the creditor can be said to be forbearing to exercise a right which is still in existence. *Hofarimal v. Krishnarar, I. L. R., 5 Bom., 647*, and *Kristo Kishori Chowdhraim v. Radha Ramun Munshi, I. L. R., 12 Calc., 330*, dissented from. *Hazari v. Chunni Lal, I. L. R., 8 All., 259*, referred to. *RADHA v. KINLOCK* . . . I. L. R., 11 All., 310

44. ——— Omission of creditor to serve summons on the principal debtor—*Contract Act, s. 131—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1892), s. 99A—Practice.*—In a suit against the principal debtor and the surety the omission of the creditor to effect service of summons on the principal debtor does not discharge the surety from his liability under s. 134 of the Contract Act (IX of 1872). *ALLI v. MAHOMED*

[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 267

45. ——— Suit for rent—*Release of parties who were sureties for payment of rent.*—Where in a suit for rent some persons were made parties as purchasers of certain property which had been hypothecated by some of the lessees as security for the rent, and subsequently they were released by the plaintiff,—*Held* that the release of these defendants had not the effect of the release of the liability of the other defendants. *Heerafall Samunt v. Qozeer Ali, 21 W. R., 347*, distinguished. *JOGE-MAYA DASSI v. GIRINDRA NATH MUKERJEE*

[4 C. W. N., 590

46. ——— Agreement to give time to principal debtor—*Contract Act (IX of 1872), ss. 135, 137—Gratuitous agreement.*—A mere gratuitous agreement by a creditor to give time to the principal debtor will not discharge the surety. In order to have such effect, an agreement to give time to the principal debtor must amount to a contract, that is, there must be consideration therefor. *Philpot v. Briant, 4 Bing., 717*; *Tucker v. Laing, 2 K. and J., 748*; and *Clarke v. Birley, L. R., 41 Ch.*

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY—concluded.**3. DISCHARGE OF SURETY—concluded.**

D., 422, referred to. *DAMODAR DAS v. MUHAMMAD HUSAIN* . . . I. L. R., 22 All., 351

PRINTING PRESSES AND NEWS-PAPERS ACT (XXV OF 1867).

ss. 3 and 12—"Publisher," *Meaning of.*—The word "publisher" has been used in the Printing Presses and Newspapers Act (XXV of 1867) in the restricted sense, and does not include a person who merely sells a book or a paper. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. BANKA PATNI* . . . I. L. R., 23 Calc., 414

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of deeds.

See CASES UNDER MORTGAGE—MARSHALLING.

See CASES UNDER MORTGAGE—SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY—PURCHASERS.

See CASES UNDER MORTGAGE—SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY—RIGHTS OF MORTGAGEES.

See CASES UNDER VENDOR AND PURCHASER—LIEN.

See CASES UNDER VENDOR AND PURCHASER—NOTICE.

See CASES UNDER VENDOR AND PURCHASER—PURCHASE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

of Official Assignee.

See CASES UNDER INSOLVENCY—CLAIMS OF ATTACHING CREDITORS AND OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

of registered over unregistered deed.

See CASES UNDER REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, ss. 49 AND 50.

PRISONER.

See CASES UNDER ACCUSED PERSON.

See CASES UNDER PARDON.

Examination of—

See EVIDENCE—CRIMINAL CASES—EXAMINATION AND STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED.

See CASES UNDER EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSON.

Rights and privileges of—

1. ——— Preparation of petition of appeal.—Every facility should be allowed to prisoners to enable them to prepare their petition of appeal. *QUEEN v. NITTO GOPAL PAULIT*

[13 W. R., Cr., 69

2. ——— Presentation of petition of appeal—*Right to present petition to Court without intervention of vakil.*—A prisoner in jail under

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a civil warrant is entitled to present a petition of appeal to the Court having power to hear appeals without the intervention of a vakil **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KRISTINAPPAH** 6 Mad., 38

names to any persons they please **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF DADABHAI** 1 Bom., 16

4 ——— **Conversing with and instructing pleaders—Private instructions—Prisoners should be allowed to have free converse with their vakils out of the hearing of the police officers in charge of such prisoners** **REG v KASHINATH DINKAR** 8 Bom., Cr., 128

5 ——— **Right of freedom from fetters on trial—A Judge should not refuse to try a prisoner brought up in chains to stand his trial but the Judge may direct the removal of the fetters unless satisfied by a representation from the proper officer that they are necessary** **ANONYMOUS** [4 Mad., Ap., 69

6 ——— **Nature of charge—Accused, Right of, to know exact nature of charge made against him—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1892) s 221—An accused is entitled to know with certainty and accuracy the exact nature of the charge brought against him and unless he has this knowledge he must be seriously prejudiced in his defence. This is true in all cases but it is more especially true in cases where it is sought to implicate him for acts not committed by himself but by others with whom he was in company** **BEHARI MAHON & QUEEN EMPRESS** I. L. R., 11 Cal., 108

7 ——— **Right of accused to have charge read and to appear by mukhtar—The Magistrate who he has prepared the charge is bound to read it to the accused and to ask him if he wishes to have any witnesses summoned to give evidence on his behalf at the Sessions. The Magistrate cannot refuse to permit an accused person to attend at the Sessions by mukhtar** **QUEEN v HURNATH ROY** 2 W. R., Cr., 50

8 ——— **Right to copies of documents—Right of, on trial—Evidence—A prisoner applied for copies of certain documents filed in Court for the purpose of his defence. Held the Magistrate had**

whether Magistrate or Judge, to determine at the hearing whether the documents filed by the prisoner are or are not admissible as evidence **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF SHRI PRASAD PANDA**

[8 B. L. R., Ap., 59. 14 W. R., Cr., 77

petent to the Court to a criminal trial to refuse to

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allow the accused to make a statement **IN THE MATTER OF ABDUL GUFFOOR** 10 C. L. R., 54

nate Magistrate are submitted, under s 277 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to a District Magistrate to pass sentence upon the accused the accused is entitled to be present at the passing of such sentence before the District Magistrate **REG v RAGHA NARANJ** 7 Bom., Cr., 31
QUEEN v GUNESH SIRCAR 7 W. R., Cr., 38

PRISONERS' TESTIMONY ACT (XV OF 1869)

See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE 1882 s 87 (1859 s 78) 4 B. L. R., O. C., 51

See SMALL CAUSE COURT MOPPUSIL—JURISDICTION—PRISONERS' TESTIMONY ACT 5 B. L. R., 215. 13 W. R., 278

PRISONS ACT (XXVI OF 1870)

— **Power of superintendent of jail—Abetting escape of prisoner—Beng Reg XIV of 1816—A superintendent of a jail has no power under Act XXVI of 1870 to imprison for one year a night-watchman convicted before him on a charge of aiding and abetting the escape of a prisoner. Neither power under Regulation XIV of 1816** **QUEEN v GUMBER LAL** 4 N. W., 4

s 45—**Entering a havalat with intent to convey food to prisoner—Rules made by Local Government for the management and discipline of prisons—House trespass—Offences in relation to prison—Penal Code s 442—Previous acquittal—Per SPANKIE, J., and OLDFIELD, J. (STUART,**

of s 45 of that Act. **Per STUART, C.J.** and **OLDFIELD, J.**, that the conveyance of food into a havalat not being expressly prohibited by the rules made by the Local Government under s 54 of that Act for the management and discipline of prisons is not 'contrary to the regulations of the prisons' within the meaning of s. 45 of that Act, and is therefore not an offence punishable under that section. **Held therefore per STUART, C.J.**, and **OLDFIELD, J.**, that, where a person entered into a havalat with intent to convey or attempt to convey food to an under trial prisoner, such act on his part did not amount to house-trespass within the meaning of s. 442 of the Penal Code, and it was not an act punishable under s 45 of the Prisons Act. **Per SPANKIE, J., contra. Per STUART, C.J.**, that the fact that such person had been tried for house-trespass and acquitted was no bar to his being tried subsequently for an offence under s 45 of the Prisons Act. **EMPRESS v LALAI**

[I. L. R., 2 All., 301

PRIVACY.

See CUSTOM . I. L. R., 10 All., 358.

See JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—PRIVACY, INVASION OF.

See CASES UNDER PRESCRIPTION—EASEMENTS—PRIVACY.

See RIGHT OF SUIT—PRIVACY, INVASION OF.

— Intrusion on—

See CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 391, 994

See PENAL CODE, s. 332.

[I. L. R., 18 All., 246

PRIVATE DEFENCE, RIGHT OF—

See CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

[12 W. R., Cr., 15

I. L. R., 3 All., 253

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[10 C. L. R., 578

I. L. R., 13 Mad., 148

I. L. R., 24 Calc., 686

I. L. R., 26 Calc., 574

1. ——— Commencement of, and restrictions on, right—*Penal Code*, ss. 97, 99.—The right of private defence as described in s. 97 of the *Penal Code* is subject to the restrictions mentioned in s. 99, that is, it should be exercised only in the defence of one's own body or that of another person against an offence affecting the human body. Under s. 102, the right commences only on a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body caused by an attempt or threat to commit an offence, and by s. 99, cl. 4, the right is restricted to not inflicting more harm than it is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence. *QUEEN v. GOBARDHAN BHUYAN* [4 B. L. R., Ap., 101 : 13 W. R., Cr., 55

2. ——— Extent of right—*Penal Code*, s. 103 and s. 99.—The right of private defence under s. 103 of the *Penal Code* is restricted by s. 99 of that Code, and does not extend to the inflicting of more harm than it is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence. *QUEEN v. DHUNUNJAI POLY*

[14 W. R., Cr., 68

3. ——— Commencement and extent of the right—*Penal Code*, ss. 99, 105—*Information of offence to be committed*.—The third clause of s. 99 of the *Penal Code* must be read with the first clause of s. 105. The right of private defence of property commences when a reasonable apprehension of danger to the property commences. Before such apprehension commences, the owner of the property is not called upon to apply for protection to the public authorities. The apprehension which justifies a recourse to the authorities ought to be based on some information of a definite kind as to the time and place of the danger actually threatened. The accused No. 1 received information, one evening, that the complainants intended to go on his land on the following day and uproot the jvari

PRIVATE DEFENCE, RIGHT OF
—continued.

seed sown in it. At about 3 o'clock next morning he was informed that the complainants had entered on his land and were ploughing up the seed. Thereupon he at once proceeded to the spot, followed by the other accused, and remonstrated with the complainants. The complainants, without paying any attention to his remonstrances, commenced an attack on the accused. In the fight which ensued, both sides received serious injuries, and the leader of the complainants' party was killed. The accused were thereupon charged and convicted, under ss. 304, 114, 325, and 323 of the *Penal Code*, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and of causing hurt. *Held*, reversing the convictions, that the complainants being the aggressors, the accused had, under the circumstances, the right of private defence, both of person and of property, and that, in the exercise of this right, they did not inflict more harm than was necessary. *Held* also that the accused were not bound to act on the information received on the previous evening and seek the protection of the public authorities, as they had no reason to apprehend a night-attack on their property. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. NARSANG PATHABHAI*

[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 441

4. ——— Pleading right—*Persons inciting attack*.—The right of private defence cannot be pleaded by persons who, believing they will be attacked, court the attack. *QUEEN v. NOWABDEE* [W. R., 1864, Cr., 11

5. ——— *Onus probandi*—*Alternative plea*.—It is for those who raise the plea of private defence to prove it. The act charged cannot be denied, and the plea of private defence raised as an alternative. If raised, a full account of the occurrence must be given in evidence. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF JAMES SIRDAR

[I. C. L. R., 62

6. ——— *Right of private defence—Plea of accused*.—If the accused pleads not guilty and does not admit the act, but the pleader for the defence advances in his argument the plea of the right of private defence, the duty of the Court is to accept the plea if it appears upon the evidence, either for the prosecution or from the defence, that what was done by the accused was in self-defence. *PASPOT GOPE v. RAM BHAIJAN OJHA*

[I. C. W. N., 545

7. ——— *Onus probandi*—*Evidence Act*, s. 105.—Where the accused had been convicted of riot under s. 148 and of grievous hurt under s. 325 of the *Penal Code*, the Sessions Judge on appeal held that the complainants had themselves been the aggressors, and that the accused had merely exercised the right of private defence; but, inasmuch as they had not set up the plea of private defence, he considered it was not competent to him to set aside the conviction. *Held* that, though the onus was on the accused, the finding of the Judge amounted to one that they had discharged that onus, and on that finding the accused were entitled to an acquittal. IN THE MATTER OF KALI CHURN MOOKERJEE . . . 11 C. L. R., 232

PRIVATE DEFENCE, RIGHT OF

—continued

8 — Exercise of right—Possession

—A party in possession of land is legally entitled to defend his possession against another party seeking to eject him by force. *QUEEN v. TOLAI SINGH*

[2 B L R, A Cr, 16 10 W R, Cr, 84

QUEEN v. MOKKE

12 W R, Cr, 15

9 — Dispute as to possession of land

—Where A is in actual peaceable possession of land B a attempt to recover possession of it by force is an illegal act which A has a right to resist. If B uses force in carrying out his attempt A has a right to oppose force to force and to inflict upon B such injury as is necessary to compel him to desist. *QUEEN v. SACHER alias SACHER BOLAR*

7 W R, Cr 112

10 — Criminal trespass

—Penal Code, ss 99 and 104—Where the offence which occasions the right of private defence of property is criminal trespass the right of defence under s 104 of the Penal Code only extends (subject to the restrictions of s 99) to the voluntarily causing to the wrong doers some harm other than death. *QUEEN v. GOBVEDRUM PARI*

14 W R, Cr, 74

11 — Culpable homicide

—The legal right of private defence of the body and property is not exceeded by a person who is attacked by another with a spear and who strikes a blow with a lath, which results in the death of the

[11 W R, Cr, 41

12 — Penal Code, s 149,

304—Culpable homicide—The prisoners, who

inflicted a wound on one of them with a bamboo from the effects of which the man died were convicted by the Sessions Judge under ss 148 and 304 of the Penal Code. The High Court acquitted the prisoners, holding that the force used or the injuries inflicted, were not such as to exceed their rights of private defence of property. *QUEEN v. GOOROO CHURN CHANG*

8 B L R, Ap, 9, 14 W R, Cr, 69

13 — Penal Code, s 100,

cl 2 and s 103 cl 4—Under the facts of this case, a person was held to have rightly exercised the right of private defence as contemplated in cl 2, s 100, and cl 4, s 103, Penal Code, though in the exercise of such right he killed one of his aggressors. *QUEEN v. RAM LAL SINGH*

[22 W R, Cr, 51

14 — House-breaking

—Limits of right of defence—The right of private defence of property against house breaking does not extend to causing the death of the house breaker when he has made his escape from the premises empty handed, and is at some distance from the place

PRIVATE DEFENCE, RIGHT OF

—continued

No more harm should be done than is necessary to effect his capture. *QUEEN v. BOLAKI JOLAHAD*

[1 B L R, 8 N, 8 10 W R, Cr, 9

for the purpose of committing a burglary, and struck the man a blow which caused his death. Held that the accused simply exercised his right of private defence, and had committed no crime. *QUEEN v. PELKOO NUSHYO*

2 W R, Cr, 42

18 — House trespass

with intent to commit adultery—Penal Code ss 96, 104—Where a person assisted by a friend retaliated

offence. *QUEEN v. DHAMUN TETI*

[20 W R, Cr, 36

17. — Resisting police officer making search without warrant—Obstruction of public servant—Penal Code s 99—Criminal Procedure Code 1861 s 135—An officer subordinate to an officer in charge of a police station who was deputed by the latter to make an inquiry under s 135 of the Code of Criminal Procedure attempted without a search warrant to enter a house in search of property alleged to have been stolen and was

that that officer was acting otherwise than in good faith and without malice. *REG v. VYANKATRAY SHENDE*

7 Bom, Cr, 50

18 — Penal Code (Act

XLV of 1860), s 99—Obstruction of and resistance to, Inspector searching house without warrant—Officer acting illegally but in good faith—*Madras Abkari Act*, ss 31 and 36—A Sub Inspector of Salt and Abkari attempted, without a search warrant to enter a house in search of property, the illicit possession of which is an offence under the *Madras Abkari Act*, and was obstructed and resisted. Held that having regard to s 99 of the Penal Code even though the Sub Inspector was not strictly justified in searching a house without a warrant, the

[I L R, 19 Mad, 349

19. — Penal Code, ss 99 and 186—Voluntarily obstructing a public servant in discharge of his duties—Mamlatdar's decree—Execution by a surveyor under Collector's orders—

PRIVATE DEFENCE, RIGHT OF

—continued.

Public function.—In a suit filed in a Mamlatdar's Court under Bombay Act III of 1876, the plaintiff obtained a decree against the accused for possession of a certain piece of land. When the Mamlatdar proceeded to execute the decree, he found that there was no land corresponding to the boundaries set forth in the plaint, and that the parties were joint owners and in joint occupation of the land in dispute. Finding himself unable to execute the decree, the Mamlatdar referred the matter to the Collector for advice. The Collector, on looking into the papers of the case, ordered a surveyor to execute the decree by dividing the land in dispute and putting the decree-holder in possession of his share. The surveyor, in attempting to execute the decree, was obstructed by the accused, who was thereupon tried and convicted of voluntarily obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, under s. 186 of the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860). *Held* that the Collector's order was entirely *ultra vires* as to leave no room for the operation of either the first or the second clause of s. 99 of the Penal Code, as to right of private defence. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. TULSI RAM*

[I. L. R., 13 Bom., 168]

20. ————— *Penal Code, s. 99*
—*Resistance to warrant of arrest in execution of a decree—Assault on officer.*—A warrant issued for the arrest of a debtor under the provisions of s. 251 of the Civil Procedure Code was initialled by the Munsarim of the Court, sealed with the seal of the Court, and delivered to the proper officer for execution. The debtor forcibly resisted the officer, and was tried and convicted, under s. 353 of the Penal Code, of assaulting a public servant in the execution of his duty as such. *Held*, with reference to s. 99 of the Penal Code, that the act of the accused did not cease to be an offence on the ground that it was done in the exercise of the right of private defence. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. JANKI PRASAD*. I. L. R., 8 All., 293

21. ————— *Premeditated riot.*
—There can be no right of private defence, either on one side or the other, in a case of premeditated riot. *QUEEN v. JEOLALL*. 7 W. R., Cr., 34

22. ————— *Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), s. 96 et seqq.*—When a body of men are determined to vindicate their rights or supposed rights by unlawful force and when they engage in a fight with men who, on the other hand, are equally determined to vindicate by unlawful force their rights or supposed rights, no question of self-defence arises. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. PRAG DAT*

[I. L. R., 20 All., 459]

23. ————— *Penal Code, s. 104*
—*Persons acquitted of culpable homicide, but convicted of rioting.*—In an affray respecting land one of the aggressive party was killed. The prisoners, who were exercising the right of private defence of property, were acquitted by the jury of culpable homicide, but convicted of rioting. *Held* that, not being legally guilty of any offence coupled with rioting, and not being rioters or members of an unlawful assembly, they could claim the benefit of s. 104,

PRIVATE DEFENCE, RIGHT OF

—continued.

Penal Code: they were therefore released. *QUEEN v. MITTO SINGH*. 3 W. R., Cr., 41

24. ————— *Rioting—Unlawful assembly—Right of private defence of property—Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), ss. 97, 103, 104, 105, and 107.*—A party of persons consisting of some five peadas and a number of coolies sufficient for the work to be done went to a spot on a river flowing through the lands of *M* for the purpose of either repairing or erecting a bund across it to cause the water to flow down a channel on the lands of their master *T*. The river at the time was almost dry, and the party did not go armed ready to fight or use force, and they did not during the subsequent occurrence use force. Having arrived at the spot about 10 A.M., they proceeded to work at the bund until the afternoon. At about 4 P.M. a body of men, consisting about 1,200 in all, many of them armed with lathis and headed by the prisoners, who were servants of *M*, which had been seen collecting together during the day, proceeded to the spot, and about 25 or 30 of them attacked *T*'s men, some five of whom were more or less severely wounded with the lathis. The occurrence resulted in the conviction of some of *M*'s servants for rioting under s. 147 of the Penal Code. *M*'s people wholly denied any right on the part of *T* to construct or repair the bund, and had previously denied the existence of such right and refused permission to *T* to exercise it. It was contended that the assembly of *M*'s people was not an "unlawful assembly"; that the interference by *T*'s people with the channel of the river justified them in coming to stop the work, and the show and use of force in compelling them to do so. *Held* that the prisoners had been rightly convicted. *Held* further that, as no right of private defence of property is conferred by the Penal Code, except as against the perpetrators of offences under the Penal Code, and that, as upon the facts of the case as found no offence had been committed by *T*'s people, their acts amounting merely to a civil trespass, and as there was no pressing or immediate necessity of a kind, showing that there was no time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities, no question as to the right of private defence arose in the case. *GANOURI LAL DAS v. QUEEN-EMPRESS*. I. L. R., 16 Calc., 208

25. ————— *Trespass—Penal Code, ss. 97, 104, 105.*—Where *A* trespassed on the lands of *B*, whose servants seized and confined *A* till the following day, when *B* gave information to the police, it was held that the conduct of *B* and his servants in confining *A* could not be supported on the ground that they were exercising the right of private defence of property under ss. 97, 104, and 105 of the Penal Code. *SHURUFOODDIN v. KASSINATH*

[13 W. R., Cr., 64]

26. ————— *Trespass—Demand for payment of rent.*—Mere persistence in demand for rent does not amount to trespass justifying the exercise of the right of private defence. *MAHOMED JAN v. KHADI SHEIKH*. *HURNATH DE v. JOYGOPAL DE*. *HURIS CHUNDRA DAS v. BOZA*

PRIVATE DEFENCE, RIGHT OF

—concluded
 UDHOAREE AHMUDDY v ANUND MORUN MO
 OMDAR 16 W. R., Cr., 75

27. ————— Penal Code, ss 97,

When are justified in considering such actions as
 trespass *Quare*—Would the raysats in such a case
 be protected by the provisions of the Penal Code,
 ss 97 and 99 in preventing the dstraint and
 confining the men employed to make it? *QUEEN v*
ANNAI SHAHU 23 W. R., Cr., 40

PRIVATE PROSECUTOR.

—Right to papers—*Criminal Procedure*
Code (Act XXV of 1861), s 434—Private prose-
 cutor not allowed to appear on a reference to the
 High Court under s. 434 of the Criminal Procedure
Code *QUEEN v RANJAI MOZUMDAR*
 [6 B L R., Ap., 46]

S C. SUDHURUDDHEN SIRCAR v RAM JOY MO
 OMDAR 14 W. R., Cr., 51

PRIVILEGE.

See DEFAMATION 8 Bom. Cr., 168
 [I L R., 6 Mad., 381
 I L R., 11 Mad., 477
 I L R., 15 Mad., 214, 414
 I L R., 16 Mad., 235
 I L R., 17 Bom., 127, 573
 I L R., 22 Calc., 46
 I L R., 17 Mad., 87
 I L R., 19 Bom., 51, 340]

See FALSE CHARGE [I L R., 19 Bom., 51]

See CASES UNDER LIBEL
 [I L R., 14 Bom., 87
 I L R., 23 Calc., 367]

— from arrest.

See CASES UNDER ARREST—CIVIL ARREST.

See CONTEMPT OF COURT—EFFECT OF
 CONTEMPT 4 B. L. R., O. C., 90

See PARDANASHIN WOMEN.
 [8 W. R., 262
 1 B. L. R., F. B., 31
 I L R., 4 Calc., 583
 I L R., 7 Calc., 19]

— from attendance in Court.

See CASES UNDER PARDANASHIN WOMEN.

See PARTIES—PRIVILEGES OF PARTIES
 [Marsh., 627
 15 W. R., 129]

— from suit.

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL
 COURT—FOREIGN AND NATIVE RULES

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION.

See ARBITRATION—AWARDS—VALIDITY
 OF AWARDS AND GROUND FOR SETTING
 THEM ASIDE I L R., 4 Calc., 231

See CASES UNDER DEFAMATION

See INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS
 [I L R., 2 Bom., 453
 I L R., 11 Calc., 655
 I L R., 12 Calc., 265
 I L R., 15 Bom., 7
 I L R., 22 Calc., 105]

See CASES UNDER LIBEL

1. ————— Professional communication
 —Attorney and client—*Privilege—Act I of 1872,*
s 126—To be privileged under s 126 of the Evidence
 Act (i of 1872), a communication by a party to his
 attorney must be of a confidential or private nature
 Where defendants at an interview, at which the
 plaintiff was present, admitted their partnership to
 their attorney, who was then also acting as attorney
 for the plaintiff, —*Held* that the attorney was not
 precluded by s 126 of the Evidence Act (i of
 1872) from giving evidence of this admission to
 him 1st because the defendants' statements,
 having been made in presence and hearing of the
 plaintiff, could not be regarded as confidential or
 private, 2nd, because those statements did not appear
 to have been made to the attorney exclusively in his
 character of attorney for the defendants but to have
 been addressed to him also as attorney for the plain-
 tiff *MEMON HAJEE HABIB MOHAMMED v ABDUL*
KARIM I L R., 3 Bom., 91

2. ————— *Privilege, Extent*
of—How far solicitor bound to disclose communi-
cation made in course of employment—Attorney and
client—Evidence Act (I of 1872), s 126—The law
 relating to professional communications between a
 solicitor and a client is the same in India as in
 England It is not every communication made by a
 client to an attorney that is privileged from disclosure.

he is bound to disclose the name of his client, on
 whose behalf he claims the privilege The mere fact
 that the client's name had been communicated to him
 in the course and for the purpose of his employment
 as solicitor by another client, affords no excuse, unless
 it was communicated to him confidentially, on the
 express understanding that it was not to be disclosed.
 But a solicitor is not at liberty, without his client's
 express consent, to disclose the nature of his profes-
 sional employment S 126 of the Indian Evidence
 Act protects from publicity not merely the details of
 the business, but also its general purport, unless it be
 known *ab initio* that such business falls within pro-
 viso I or II to the section. At an interview
 between a solicitor and a client, the solicitor took
 down a certain statement made by a person named A B,
 who was in his client's company, and whose name
 was communicated to him in the course and for the
 purpose of his professional employment. A B was
 afterwards tried for defamation, and the solicitor was

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION

—continued.

examined by the prosecution with reference to the statement made to him by the accused at the above interview. The solicitor was asked whether the person who had made the statement had given his name as *A. B.* The solicitor declined to answer the question on the ground of privilege. *Held* that the solicitor was bound to answer the question, unless *A. B.*'s name was communicated to him by his client in confidence with a view to its not being disclosed. *FRANJJI BHICAJI v. MOHANBING DHANSING*. I. L. R., 18 Bom., 263

3. ———— *Communication to Mukhtars acting as pleaders for their clients—Evidence Act (I of 1872), s. 126.*—The restrictions imposed by s. 126 of the Evidence Act in respect of what are known as privileged communications extend also to communications made to mukhtars when acting as pleaders for their clients. *ABBAS PEADA v. QUREN-EMRESS*. I. L. R., 25 Cal., 736 [2 C. W. N., 484]

4. ———— *Communication to clerk of pleader—Evidence Act (I of 1872), s. 120, 127—Per BANERJEE, J.*—S. 127 of the Evidence Act (I of 1872) extends to a communication made to the pleader's clerk the same confidential character that attaches to a communication to the pleader direct, under s. 126. *KANESHWAR PERSHAD v. AMANUTULLA*. I. L. R., 26 Cal., 53 [2 C. W. N., 649]

5. ———— *Act II of 1855, s. 24—Vakil and client.*—S. 24, Act II of 1855, does not warrant a vakil's exclusion from the witness-box, though it may excuse his answering certain questions relating to communications between him and his client. *DOOLAR JHA v. KUNJEET ROY* [15 W. R., 340]

6. ———— *Act II of 1855, s. 24—Mukhtar and client.*—The question whether a communication between the accused and witness is privileged, is a question of law for the Judge to decide. Communications between mukhtars and their clients are not privileged within s. 24 of Act II of 1855. *QUEEN v. CHANDRAKANT CHOKERBUTTY* [1 B. L. R., A. Cr., 8: 10 W. R., Cr., 14]

7. ———— *Prosecutor in criminal case and his attorney and clerk.*—*Semble*—Communications between a prosecutor in a criminal case and his attorney, and between the attorney and his clerk with respect to the case, are not privileged. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF BELLIOS* [12 B. L. R., 249]

S. C. *QUEEN v. BELLIOS*. 20 W. R., Cr., 61

8. ———— *Statements laid before counsel—Legal advice.*—Statements laid by clients before counsel for the purpose of obtaining legal advice are privileged. *MUNCHERSHAW BEZONJI v. NEW DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY*. I. L. R., 4 Bom., 576

9. ———— *Letters between Government servants—Discovery—Production of documents—Solicitor and client—Act XIV of 1882, s. 133.*—Letters written by one of the defendant's

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION

—continued.

servants to another for the purpose of obtaining information with a view to possible future litigation are not privileged, even though they might, under the circumstances, be required for the use of the defendant's solicitor. In order that privilege may be claimed, it must be shown on the face of the affidavit that the documents were prepared or written merely for the use of the solicitor. *HYPRO DOSS DEX v. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL*

[I. L. R., 11 Cal., 655]

10. ———— *Letters between solicitors for various plaintiffs—Attorney and client—Inspection—Production—Waiver of privilege.*—The plaintiffs resided in England, and sued the defendant in Bombay for specific performance of an agreement to purchase certain premises. This agreement had been made on behalf of the plaintiffs by *S*, their agent in Bombay. The defendant pleaded that by the terms of the agreement it was provided that the deed of assignment should contain a covenant by the three plaintiffs to indemnify the defendant against any claims upon the premises that might be made at any time by or on behalf of the representatives of one *N*. The defendant's solicitor prepared a draft assignment which contained this covenant, and sent it to the plaintiff's solicitors (*Messrs. P and W*) for approval. On the 19th March 1850 *W* called upon *B*, the defendant's solicitor, and informed him that *M*, the third plaintiff, refused to sign any deed which contained the above covenant. At this interview *W* read to *B* portions of a letter written with reference to the proposed deed by *McG & Co* (solicitors for the first two plaintiffs) to *V*, the solicitor of the third plaintiff, and of another letter written by *V* to his client, the third plaintiff. The defendant called upon the plaintiff to produce these letters for inspection. *Held* that the letters were privileged, and that the fact that portions of them had been read to the defendant's solicitor was no waiver of the privilege as regarded the parts which were not read. *KAY v. POORUNCHAND. POONALAL*. I. L. R., 4 Bom., 631

11. ———— *Letters by client to solicitor—Discovery—Affidavit of documents—Sufficiency of affidavit—Further affidavit—Inspection of documents—Practice.*—Where in an affidavit of documents privilege is claimed for a correspondence on the ground that it contains instructions and confidential communications from the client (the plaintiff) to his solicitor, it must appear not merely that the correspondence generally contains instructions, etc., but that each letter contains instructions or confidential communications to the attorneys with reference to the conduct of the suit. *Bewicke v. Graham*, 7 Q. B. D., 400, followed. *ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION v. BROWN & Co.* I. L. R., 12 Cal., 285

12. ———— *Statement in petition to Magistrate—Defamation.*—*Held* that, under the circumstances of the case, the allegations contained in a petition presented by respondent to the Magistrate acting in his administrative capacity cannot be regarded as a privileged communication made in the course of judicial proceedings; and it being proved that the allegations so made were made with sinister

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION

—concluded

motive and malicious intent on, and that they were irrelevant to the occasion on the appellant was entitled to some substantial damages. **CHOWDHRY GOORDUTT SINGH v GOPAL DASS** 1 Agra, 33

13 ——— Statement to punchayet—*Illegal conviction for defamation*—Where a person called upon by a punchayet convened by the complainant's relatives to explain why he had made a defamatory remark concerning the complainant made a statement by way of explanation—*Held* that such statement being privileged a conviction for defamation for making such statement was illegal. **IN RE GOVINDAPPA NATAR** I L R, 7 Mad., 36

14. ——— Petition to Revenue Officer—*Defamation—Presumptions as to malice*—Certain rayats in a zamindari village addressed a petition to the tehsildar praying that the Village Munsif might be retained in office notwithstanding the zamindar's application for his removal. The petition imputed criminal acts to the zamindar who now sued the petitioners for damages on the ground that the petition contained a false and malicious libel. It was found that in fact the communication was made *bona fide* and that there was some ground for some of the imputations. *Held* the petition was a privileged communication and the alleged libel was not actionable. The question when malice may be presumed, discussed. **VENKATA NARASIMHA v KOTAYTA**, I L R, 12 Mad 374

15 ——— Communication by a servant of a company to one of his subordinates as to another subordinate—*Defamation*—An action for damages for defamation brought by a brewer recently employed by a brewery company against the local manager of the company the defamatory statements complained of were contained in a letter written by the defendant to the directors of the company and also in a letter written to another brewer in the employ of the company in which he said that the plaintiff had failed most utterly and I have been compelled to inform him that you will take the position of senior brewer at the brewery. *Held* that all these statements were in the nature of privileged communications. **LEISMAN v HOLLAND** I L R, 14 Mad., 51

16 ——— Letter from husband to wife—*Evidence Act (I of 1872) s 122—Letter taken on search of wife's house*—On a trial for the offence of breach of trust by a public servant a letter was tendered in evidence for the prosecution which had been sent by the accused to his wife at Pondicherry and had been found on a search of her house made there by the police. *Held* that the letter was not inadmissible in evidence against the accused as being a privileged communication. **S 123 of the Evidence Act was not applicable**. **QUEEN EMRESS v DONAGHUE** I L R., 23 Mad., 1

PRIVY COUNCIL

See CASES UNDER APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

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Decree of—

See CASES UNDER EXECUTION OF DECREE—ORDERS AND DECREES OF PRIVY COUNCIL

Execution of decree of—

See CASES UNDER EXECUTION OF DECREE—ORDERS AND DECREES OF PRIVY COUNCIL

See CASES UNDER LIMITATION ACT 1877 ART 180 (1859 s 19)

See MESNE PROFITS—ASSESSMENT IN EXECUTION AND SUITS FOR MESNE PROFITS
[5 B L R, 605 13 Moore's I A, 480
18 W R, 30
23 W R, 449]

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS ACT (VI OF 1874)

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See CASES UNDER APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE.

1. ADMISSION TO PRACTICE.

1. ——— Rules of 31st of March 1871—*Vakil of High Court.*—The words of ss. 2 and 3 of the Rules of 31st March 1871 are such that the classes of persons to be admitted to practise in the Privy Council must be either solicitors or others practising in London, or solicitors admitted by the High Court in India or in the Colonies, respectively, and have not left an undefined class admissible at the discretion of the Judicial Committee. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF TWIDALE

[I. L. R., 16 Calc., 636
L. R., 16 I. A., 163]

2. RECORD, PREPARATION OF.

2. ——— Decision limited to one of several issues of law—*Omission of immaterial matter in preparation of printed book.*—In a suit in which the original Court had framed and decided several issues, the High Court on appeal confined their decision to the questions which in their opinion governed the case, leaving other issues undecided as not affecting the result after the decision to which they had come. Afterwards the suit was admitted to appeal in conformity with s. 603, Code of Civil Procedure. In the preparation of the printed copy of the record the question arose whether the copy should be made of the whole record, or of only so much of it as was material to the correctness of the High Court's decision. Their Lordships directed that only so much of the original record as bore upon, and was material to, the questions decided by the High Court, and the subject of the appeal, should be printed in the copy. VENKATA SURIYA MAHIPATI RAM KRISHNA RAO v. COURT OF WARDS

[I. L. R., 20 Mad., 395
L. R., 24 I. A., 194]

3. APPEALS FROM INTERLOCUTORY ORDERS.

3. ——— There is no law which requires a suitor to appeal from interlocutory orders under penalty of forfeiting for ever the benefit of the consideration of the Appellate Court. The Privy Council have in many cases corrected erroneous interlocutory orders on the appeal of the whole cause coming before them. MOHESHUR SINGH v. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

[3 W. R., P. C., 45 : 7 Moore's I. A., 283]

SHEONATH alias BURREY KAKA v. RAMNATH alias CHOTAY KAKA

[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 161 : 5 W. R., P. C., 21
10 Moore's I. A., 413]

FORBES v. AMEERONISSA BEGUM

[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 117
5 W. R., P. C., 47
10 Moore's I. A., 340]

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

4. ENLARGING TIME FOR APPEAL.

4. ——— Jurisdiction of Judicial Committee as to application to enlarge time for appeal.—The Judicial Committee have no jurisdiction to entertain an application for extension of time to appeal until the petition of appeal is lodged. Where it appeared that an inquiry was pending before the Master in the Court below, arising out of the decree which was the subject of the appeal, the result of which might render the prosecution of the appeal unnecessary, the Judicial Committee enlarged the time prescribed by Rule 5 of the Order in Council of 13th June 1853 for prosecution thereof, until further order. GUNGADHUR SEAL v. RADDAMONEY DOSSEE . 6 Moore's I. A., 209

5. SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL.

5. ——— Form of petition—*Amendment of a petition too general and vague.*—It is incumbent upon a party applying for special leave to appeal to set out in the petition a full statement of the facts and legal grounds, to show that there is a substantial case on the merits, and a point of law involved, proper to be determined by the Appellate Court. A petition for special leave to appeal contained a general statement of the proceedings in India, and an averment that they were irregular and contrary to law. Such petition ordered to be dismissed or to stand over for amendment as being too general and vague. On the amended petition, stating in detail the facts, and specifically showing legal grounds of objection to the decrees and order of the Court below refusing leave to appeal, special leave to appeal was granted. GOREE MONEE DOSSEE v. JUGGUT INDRO NABAIN CHOWDRY . 11 Moore's I. A., 1

6. ——— Application for special leave—*Omission of material facts—Costs.*—A petition for special leave to appeal being *ex-parte*, it is a universal and most important rule of the Court that every fact which is material to the determination of the question raised upon the petition should be truly and fairly stated, and where there is an omission of material facts, whether it arises from improper intention on the part of the petitioner, or whether it arises from accident or negligence, still the effect is the same, if the Court has been induced to make an order which, if the facts had been fully before it, it would not, or might not, have been induced to make. Where the Court was of opinion that there had been no intentional misrepresentation, and that there had been delay on the other side, it discharged an order giving special leave to appeal where an important fact had been kept from the Court, without costs, remarking that it would have thought it right, whether the mistake was intentional or not, to have given costs, had it not been for the delay. MOHUN LALL SOOKUL v. BEBEE DOSS . 8 Moore's I. A., 193

7. ——— *Incorrect statement of facts—Incorrect statement as to valuation.*—In this case the Privy Council originally gave leave to appeal, provided satisfactory evidence were supplied by the appellants to the Registrar of the Sudder

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

5. SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL—continued.

Court that the real or market value of the land in dispute exceeded R10000 This order was subse-

attended to MOHUN LOH SOOKUL : DENEE
DOSS DUTT 2 W. R., P. C., 9
[8 Moore's I. A., 492]

8. ——— Reasons omitted in order

order of admission to review, the mere omission to record them was not held a ground for granting special leave to appeal from the order or from the decree, which was subsequently made SHANKAR BAKSH v. BULWANT BINGH Ex parte SHANKAR BAKSH I. L. R., 27 Cal., 333
[L. R., 27 I. A., 79
4 C. W. N., 203]

9 ——— appeal—leave to appeal—may, as a rule, to dismiss the appeal SIBNABAIN GHOSH v. HULLO 6 Moore's I. A., 207

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IV, c 41.
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reservations contained in s & 4 Will IV, c 41, advise Her Majesty to grant the petitioner leave to appeal MORGAN v. LEECH 2 Moore's I. A., 428

Charter of 1862, unless the petitioner has applied to the High Court for such leave and has been refused GUNGOWA KOME MALUFA v. ERAWA KOME WOGAPA [13 Moore's I. A., 433]

12. ——— Special leave where application in India not made within time—Order giving interest on amount of decree—Leave to appeal was granted on payment of costs from an order of the Sudder Court at Bombay decreeing in

the Order in Council of 10th April 1838 KIEKLAND v. MOORE PESTONJEE KNOOBESHJEE [3 Moore's I. A., 220]

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

5 SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL—continued.

13. ——— Alteration of

April 1838 from the date of the decree having expired, special leave to appeal from the original decree and the order refusing a review was allowed. VOORNDRO CHUNDER GHOSH v. MAHOMED EUSUFF [12 Moore's I. A., 107]

14. ——— Cass under appealable

ceding appeal—al granted, not—been made for such leave to the Court below, upon the allegation such under and being the Court ed, yet the the appeal-able amount MUTUSAWMY JAGATARA YETTAFA NAIKKE v. VENKATASWARA YETTAFA [10 Moore's I. A., 313
1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 205]

15. ——— Leave granted on terms Provision for payment of compensation agreed on—Where the Court grants leave to appeal under the general jurisdiction of the Queen in Council, it will impose such terms upon the party applying as the special circumstances of the case require. Appeal admitted from an order confirming the report of the commissioners in a partition suit, although the appalable value was under R10,000, the amount prescribed by the Order in Council of the 10th April 1838 The petitioner (the plaintiff) had offered to compensate the defendant if the report of the commissioners was varied The Judicial Committee, in granting leave to appeal, put the petitioner upon terms of lodging in the Council office, within four months, a certificate of recognizance to the Queen in the sum of £1,500 for such compensation and costs as might be awarded. IN RE SIBNABAIN GHOSH 5 Moore's I. A., 322

16. ——— Value of the

on calculation by the Zillah Judge to an amount under that sum, and the finding on the merits was for the plaintiff for such reduced sum. In a cross-appeal the Sudder Court dismissed the entire claim, and, on the ground that the matter in dispute was under the appealable value, refused leave to appeal to England On special petition, leave to appeal was granted, the appellant claiming to open the question of the value of the subject-matter in question

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

5. SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL—continued.

calculated by the Zillah Judge. PRANNATH ROY CHOWDHRY v. SURNOMOYEE

[7 Moore's I. A., 553]

17. ————— *Important principle of law involved.*—Where an important principle of law was involved in the decision, special leave to appeal was granted, though the amount of damages recovered was under the appealable value. ROGERS v. RAJENDRO DUTT

[2 W. R., P. C., 51; 8 Moore's I. A., 103]

KERAKOOSSE v. BROOKS

[8 Moore's I. A., 339; 4 W. R., P. C., 61]

18. ————— *Question of public importance.*—Where a question of great public importance arose, special leave was granted, though the subject-matter in dispute was under Rs 10,000. SUMBHOO LALL GIRBHUR LALL v. COLLECTOR OF SURAT

[8 Moore's I. A., 1
[4 W. R., P. C., 55]

19. ————— *Question on which the decision of many suits depended.*—Special leave to appeal given in a case involving a question of tenure service, called chakeran, although the subject-matter in dispute was below the appealable value; there being many other suits depending on the decision of the case. JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEE v. COLLECTOR OF EAST BURDWAN

[8 Moore's I. A., 265]

20. ————— *Leave granted on terms as to payment of costs—Question of jurisdiction.*—The Supreme Court, in overruling the objections to the jurisdiction of the Court, refused leave to appeal, the subject matter of the action being trifling and under the amount required by the rules of the Privy Council. On petition, the Judicial Committee granted leave to appeal, but upon terms of the East India Company paying the respondent's costs of the appeal, to enable him to appear, to prevent the question being argued *ex-parte*. SPOONER v. JUDDOW

[4 Moore's I. A., 353]

21. ————— *Leave in suits consolidated by consent—Valuation.*—Special leave to appeal granted in a suit which had been consolidated by consent of both parties. A defendant to a suit, having adopted a certain valuation, cannot in the same suit object to that valuation. KRISTO INDRO SAHA v. HUOMONEE DOSSEE

[L. R., 1 I. A., 84]

22. ————— *Decrees of the High Court made on cross-appals—Procedure.*—The High Court passed a separate decree on a cross-appeal identical in terms with those of a decree passed on the appeal in the same suit. From the latter decree an appeal to Her Majesty in Council was then declared by the High Court to be admitted under s. 603, Civil Procedure Code. But the defendant's application to have his appeal from the decree on the cross-appeal similarly admitted was refused. The Judicial Committee was of opinion that special leave should be granted to appeal from this decree, without further security being required than had already been taken in respect

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

5. SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL—continued.

of the appeal in the other. MUHAMMAD IKRAM-UD-DIN v. NAJIBAN

[I. L. R., 19 All., 95
[L. R., 23 I. A., 167]

23. ————— *Leave on appeal from a decree not final—Practice on erroneous construction of Charter.*—On a special application to the King in Council, founded on the fact that the previous uniform practice of the Supreme Court at Madras, though upon an erroneous construction of the Charter, was to admit only appeals upon a final decree, leave to appeal was granted by the Privy Council. EAST INDIA COMPANY v. AILY

[7 Moore's I. A., 555]

24. ————— *Order as to custody of child—Child with Christian father and Mahomedan mother.*—Special leave to appeal allowed from an order of the High Court of Judicature for the North-West Provinces of India, by which order an infant daughter was taken from the custody of her mother, a Mahomedan, on the ground that the minor's deceased father had been a professed Christian, and her mother, who was, as the Court held, living in adultery, was inducing her daughter to adopt the faith and habits of a Mahomedan. Liberty given, pending the hearing of the appeal, to the petitioner to apply to the High Court to have access at suitable times to her daughter. IN THE MATTER OF SKINNER *alias* NAWSHABA BEGUM

[13 Moore's I. A., 532]

25. ————— *Order as to important question of law.*—Special leave to appeal was granted to try the question whether, under the Registration Act, 1871, a Zillah Judge can review an order of his own Court refusing to register a document. REASUT HOSSEIN v. ABDULLAH

[L. R., 1 I. A., 72]

26. ————— *Appeal from Non-Regulation Provinces—Stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 41.*—No provision by Statute or Charter being made for appeal to Her Majesty in Council from judgments of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, created on the annexation of that kingdom in the year 1858, the Judicial Committee, to prevent the denial of justice, admitted an appeal under Stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 41. SALIK RAM v. AZIM ALI BEG

[1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 117; 8 Moore's I. A., 270]

27. ————— *Order suspending pleader for misconduct—Act XX of 1865.*—The High Court, acting regularly within its jurisdiction, suspended a pleader from practice for misconduct. The Judicial Committee, not being prepared to say, from the materials before it, that the High Court's conclusion on a pure question of fact was wrong, refused to grant special leave to appeal. It would not have followed, even if more doubt had been entertained on such a question, that an appeal would have been granted against Judges so acting. IN THE MATTER OF QUARRY

[I. L. R., 2 All., 511; L. R., 7 I. A., 6]

28. ————— *Leave to appeal on terms—Counter-petition to revoke leave.*—Leave to appeal on an *ex-parte* application was, under the special

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

5. SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL—concluded.

No step was, however, taken to affect the security or prosecute the appeal. The respondents on being served with the order admitting the appeal, filed a counter petition to revoke the leave granted to appeal. The Judicial Committee under the circumstances, there having been great delay, made an order putting the appellant upon the ground of lodging his petition of appeal within six

Master's office, reserving the costs of the application to revoke the leave to appeal until the hearing. **McKELLAR v WALLACE** 5 Moore's L. A., 372

32. ——— Time for making application—Application *nunc pro tunc*—Special appeal, Appeal from order on—Judgments of lower Court

ALI v KALLY KISHEN THAKOOR
[12 B. L. R., P. C., 107; 18 W. R., 299]

30. ——— Application *nunc pro tunc*—Leave to appeal granted without authority—Preliminary objection—An objection that an appeal has come before the Judicial Committee without proper authority ought to be taken at the earliest moment, but may be entertained at any stage of the appeal, and is not unfrequently heard when the appeal is called on and before the arguments on the merits have commenced. An appeal being called on, and before the case was gone into on the merits, the objection was taken by the respondent

it was competent to the Judicial Committee to grant such special leave, but leave was refused under the particular circumstances of the case. **QAJADHAR PERSAD v WIDOWS OF EXAM ALI BEG**

[15 B. L. R., P. C., 221
L. R., 2 I. A., 205]

6. LEAVE TO DEFEND APPEAL.

31. ——— Appeal by one of two defendants severed in defence—Alternative liability—Two sets of defendants severed in their defence (their interests involving an alternative as to which was responsible to the plaintiff), and the Court below fixed one set of the defendants with liability. On an appeal in which the plaintiff was made sole respondent, the other defendants were held entitled to appear, and to lodge a separate case. **EAST INDIA COMPANY v ROBERTSON** 7 Moore's L. A., 381

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued

6. LEAVE TO DEFEND APPEAL—concluded

32. ——— Allowing respondent to defend after great delay in appearing—Leave on terms—Where the respondent did not appear, the appeal was after two years set down for hearing *ex-parte*. Before the hearing, the respondent appeared, and moved under special circumstances to postpone the hearing for six months to enable him to

[5 Moore's L. A., 447]

33. ——— Delay of respondents in entering appearance—Service of peremptory notice on respondent—No appearance having been

[4 Moore's L. A., 201]

7. CROSS-APPEAL.

34. ——— Admission of cross-appeal after time—Admission on conditions—A cross-appeal from a decree of the Sudder Court in India, although not interposed within the proper time, admitted upon conditions (1) of the principal appeal

[8 Moore's L. A., 496]

35. ——— Mistake of res-

respondents being mistaken in the practice of the Judicial Committee upon a cross appeal. Such cross-appeal directed to be prosecuted and heard upon one printed case if the principal appeal was proceeded with, but in the event of the principal appeal being dismissed for want of prosecution, liberty was reserved to the respondents to prosecute the cross appeal as a separate appeal. **NANA NARAIN RAO v HERRER PONT BUAO** 6 Moore's L. A., 484

36. ——— Leave given at hearing to bring cross appeal in order to open out whole decree—Appeal from part of decree—In an appeal from part of a decree the whole decree is not open to the respondents. Under the peculiar circumstances of this case, however, leave was given to present

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

7. CROSS-APPEAL—concluded.

a cross-appeal, and the appellants not objecting, the appeal was heard from the whole decree. *MYNA BOYER v. OOTTORAM*—

[2 W. R., P. C., 4: 8 Moore's I. A., 400

8. VALUATION OF APPEAL.

37. ——— Mode of valuation—*Appeal to Privy Council—Appealable value—Stamp on plaint—Beng. Reg. X of 1829, s. 17.*—In estimating the appealable value for an appeal to the Privy Council by order of 10th April 1838, viz., ₹10,000, regard should be had to the whole matter involved in the suit, and not to the value of a fractional part of the property sought to be recovered. A suit was brought to recover a zamindari in the possession of different persons under deeds of sale in execution of a decree. The value of the property was, by Bengal Regulation X of 1829, stated in the plaint to be ₹14,325. The Sudder Court upheld the sales so far as related to the claim of some of the defendants. The other defendants applied for leave to appeal to England, which the Sudder Court refused, on the ground that, as the value of their portion was only ₹8,215, it was not within the appealable value; but this construction was overruled by the Judicial Committee, and leave was granted to appeal. *Quare*—Whether the stamp on the plaint required by Regulation X of 1829, s. 17, being for fiscal purposes only, is conclusive of the value of the property sued for. *AMEENA KHATOON v. RADHABENOD MISHRA*

[7 Moore's I. A., 261

38. ——— Test of value of property—*Market value—Appeal to Privy Council.*—By Bengal Regulation X of 1829, the test of the value of the property in suit is the selling or market value. *MOHUN LALL SOOKUL v. BEBER DOSS*

[8 Moore's I. A., 193

39. ——— Case under appealable value unless by addition of interest after decree—*Discretion of Judicial Committee.*—Leave to appeal to the Privy Council is to be given in cases where the petition is presented within the prescribed period, and the value of the matter in dispute in the appeal amounts to ₹10,000, including interest up to the decree. The grant of leave to appeal in cases where the specified amount of ₹10,000 can only be reached by the addition of interest subsequent to the decree is in the discretion of the Privy Council. *SUTTESCHUNDER ROY v. GUNES CHUNDER. SURNOMONEY v. SUTTESCHUNDER ROY. GOOROPERSAD KHOOND v. JUGGUT CHUNDER*

[3 W. R., P. C., 14: 8 Moore's I. A., 164, 165, 166

40. ——— Abandonment on appeal of part of amount of claim—*Reduction of claim to below prescribed limit of appealable amount.*—The defendants, having a *bonâ fide* intention to appeal in respect of the whole amount decreed, obtained the certificate and admission of their appeal as competent within the Code of Civil Procedure.

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

8. VALUATION OF APPEAL—continued.

Afterwards, in their printed case and at the hearing, they withdrew part of their appeal, reducing, by so doing, the amount in dispute to one below the limit prescribed for appeals, where there is no special leave obtained. *Held* that this did not render the appeal incompetent. *KALKA SINGH v. PARAS RAM*

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 434

L. R., 22 I. A., 68

41. ——— Addition of costs of suit to principal sum—*Appealable value—Appeal to Privy Council.*—Costs of suit cannot be added to the principal sum and interest in calculating the appealable value of ₹10,000, the amount restricted by the Order in Council of the 10th April 1838. *DOORGA DOSS CHOWDREY v. RAMANATH CHOWDREY*

[8 Moore's I. A., 262

42. ——— Actual value of property in suit—*Valuation in plaint—Evidence.*—Appeal admitted from the Sudder Court at Calcutta in a case where the land sued for was laid in the plaint as under ₹10,000 upon evidence stating the value of the property much to exceed that sum. *GOURMONEY DEBIA v. ABDUL GUNNY* . 8 Moore's I. A., 268

43. ——— *Valuation in plaint—Evidence.*—The amount of the stamp upon the plaint is not conclusive of the value of the subject-matter of the suit. By the procedure of the Native Courts the value of the suit for the purpose of the stamp duty is assessed at three times the annual rent payable to Government in respect of the property sued for. *Held*, on an *ex-parte* petition for leave to appeal in a case in which the value was laid in the plaint as being under ₹10,000, that as the calculation was estimated with reference to the stamp duty only, leave to appeal would be granted conditionally upon the production of satisfactory evidence in India by the petitioner, and transmitted with the transcript, that the real or market value of the property exceeded ₹10,000, otherwise the leave granted to be null and of no effect. *MOHUN LALL SOOKUL v. BEBER DOSS* . 7 Moore's I. A., 428

44. ——— Consolidation of suits under appealable value—*Stat. 21 Geo. III., c. 70, s. 21.*—Upon the construction of the Stat. 21 Geo. III., c. 70, s. 21, it was held that two suits (each for less than ₹50,000, but both for more than that amount), in which separate judgments were given, could not be consolidated for the purpose of permitting an appeal to the Privy Council; each judgment, when pronounced, having been final and conclusive. *MAHOMED, UBDULLAH v. MOTEECHUND*

[5 W. R., P. C., 34: 1 Moore's I. A., 363

45. ——— Several suits each under appealable value—*Suits as to same question of law—Leave to appeal granted on condition.*—Five separate suits were brought by the same plaintiff against the same defendants in which the same question of law was raised. The amount involved in each suit was under ₹10,000, the appealable value, although in the aggregate the amounts claimed exceeded

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

8 VALUATION OF APPEAL—concluded.

that sum. Leave to appeal in the suits was granted upon the undertaking that the parties consented within two months, by a proceeding before the Sudder Court, to abide by the decision of the Privy Council in the first appeal, as governing the four other appeals, when the Registrar of the Sudder Court was to transmit only the transcript of the first suit otherwise the five transcripts to be remitted in the ordinary course. **GOPAL LALL THAKOOR v TELUK CHUNDER RAI**. 7 Moore's I. A., 548

9 STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN INDIA PENDING APPEAL.

46. ———— Refusal to stay proceedings — *Appeal specially admitted by Privy Council* — By a decree of the Sudder Court at Calcutta a suit was remanded to the Zillah Court to be tried *de novo*

the appellant applied to the High Court at Calcutta to stay proceedings pending the appeal to England, on the ground that the decision of the Appellate Court would govern the question at issue which application that Court refused. The appellant then presented a petition to Her Majesty in Council, and applied *ex parte* for the same relief, but the Judicial Committee, in the respondent's absence, refused to make any order, though without prejudice to the petitioner's further application when he had served the respondent. **PENLADH BEIN v BHODDOO SINGH**. [10 Moore's I. A., 78]

to the party applying unless the delay asked for be

that Court from the Zillah Court for the trial of issues framed in accordance with the provisions of

appealed from that decision, presented a petition to Her Majesty in Council praying that all proceedings in the remanded suit might be stayed till the pending appeal had been heard, the Judicial Committee, without determining the question of their right to interfere in such circumstances, held that the petitioner had not shown any such injury, or used such expedition as entitled him to ask for a stay of proceedings. *Quare* — Whether, where an order has been made by the superior Court below refusing to stay proceedings, and such order is not specially appealed

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

9. STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN INDIA PENDING APPEAL—continued

from, the Judicial Committee have any authority to interfere, though an appeal is pending before them from a previous order of the superior Court made in the same suit, remitting the cause back to the inferior Court before which it is pending. **SIDHES NUZUR ALLY KHAN v OGOODHYARAY KHAN** [10 Moore's I. A., 322; 1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 185]

48. ———— Stay of execution — *Application to set aside order of Court in India for execution pending appeal* — An application to rescind an order of the Sudder Court at Madras for the execution of a decree pending an appeal, and for an order to stay execution, refused on the ground of the length of time that had elapsed from the making of the order, and the probability of its having been acted on in India. **IN RE BOMMARAJEE BAHADUR** [5 Moore's I. A., 298]

49. ———— Stay of proceedings on recognizances — *Abandonment of appeal* — *Vacation of recognizance pending appeal* — Recognizance entered into to abide the determination of an appeal vacated upon petition of the appellant upon the abandonment of the appeal. **REED v GOVERNMENT DAIRY**. 6 Moore's I. A., 490

50. ———— Refusal of order staying execution where decree was not yet appealed to the Privy Council, but leave to appeal from interlocutory orders in execution granted — *Security for performance of order to be made by Her Majesty in Council* — *Civil Procedure Code, 1852 s. 603* — *Intimation to Court below* — A party to a suit in an Appellate Court, who had obtained leave to appeal from its decree to Her Majesty in Council, petitioned for the order of the

stay of execution, an intimation was made by it to the

of all money paid into the Treasury in obedience to the decree. **Sidhes Nazir Ali Khan v Ogoodhyarayan Khan**, 10 Moore's I. A., 322, and **Jariatool Batool v Hossain Begum**, 10 Moore's I. A., 196, referred to. **INDER KUMARI v JAIPAL KUMARI**

[I. L. R., 14 Cal., 290
I. L. R., 14 I. A., 1]

51. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (1852), s. 603, sub-s. (c)* — The High Court having, under s. 603, sub-s. (a), of the Civil Procedure Code, declared the admission of an appeal from their decree, refused an order, applied for under

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF —continued.

7. CROSS-APPEAL—concluded.

a cross-appeal, and the appellants not objecting, the appeal was heard from the whole decree. *MYNA BOYEE v. OORTORAM*.

[2 W. R., P. C., 4: 8 Moore's I. A., 400

8. VALUATION OF APPEAL.

37. ——— Mode of valuation—*Appeal to Privy Council—Appellable value—Stamp on plaint—Beng. Reg. X of 1829, s. 17.*—In estimating the appellable value for an appeal to the Privy Council by order of 10th April 1838, viz., R10,000, regard should be had to the whole matter involved in the suit, and not to the value of a fractional part of the property sought to be recovered. A suit was brought to recover a zamindari in the possession of different persons under deeds of sale in execution of a decree. The value of the property was, by Bengal Regulation X of 1829, stated in the plaint to be R14,325. The Sudder Court upheld the sales so far as related to the claim of some of the defendants. The other defendants applied for leave to appeal to England, which the Sudder Court refused, on the ground that, as the value of their portion was only R8,215, it was not within the appellable value; but this construction was overruled by the Judicial Committee, and leave was granted to appeal. *Quere*—Whether the stamp on the plaint required by Regulation X of 1829, s. 17, being for fiscal purposes only, is conclusive of the value of the property sued for. *AMEENA KHATOON v. RADHABENOD MISSIR*.

[7 Moore's I. A., 261

38. Test of value of property

Market value—Appeal to Privy Council.—By Bengal Regulation X of 1829, the test of the value of the property in suit is the selling or market value. *MOHUN LALL SOOKUL v. BEBEE DOSS*.

[8 Moore's I. A., 193

39. ——— Case under appellable value unless by addition of interest after decree—*Discretion of Judicial Committee.*—Leave to appeal to the Privy Council is to be given in cases where the petition is presented within the prescribed period, and the value of the matter in dispute in the appeal amounts to R10,000, including interest up to the decree. The grant of leave to appeal in cases where the specified amount of R10,000 can only be reached by the addition of interest subsequent to the decree is in the discretion of the Privy Council. *SUTTESCHUNDER ROY v. GUNES CHUNDER. SUBNOMOYEE v. SUTTESCHUNDER ROY. GOOROPERSAD KHOOND v. JUGGUT CHUNDER*.

[3 W. R., P. C., 14: 8 Moore's I. A., 164, 165, 166

40. ——— Abandonment on appeal of part of amount of claim—*Reduction of claim to below prescribed limit of appellable amount.*—The defendants, having a *bona fide* intention to appeal in respect of the whole amount decreed, obtained the certificate and admission of their appeal as competent within the Code of Civil Procedure.

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF —continued.

8. VALUATION OF APPEAL—continued.

Afterwards, in their printed case and at the hearing, they withdrew part of their appeal, reducing, by so doing, the amount in dispute to one below the limit prescribed for appeals, where there is no special leave obtained. *Held* that this did not render the appeal incompetent. *KALKA SINGH v. PARAS RAM*.

[I. L. R., 22 Cal., 434
L. R., 22 I. A., 68

41. ——— Addition of costs of suit to principal sum—*Appellable value—Appeal to Privy Council.*—Costs of suit cannot be added to the principal sum and interest in calculating the appellable value of R10,000, the amount restricted by the Order in Council of the 10th April 1838. *DOORGA DOSS CHOWDREY v. RAMANATH CHOWDREY*.

[8 Moore's I. A., 262

42. ——— Actual value of property in suit—*Valuation in plaint—Evidence.*—Appeal admitted from the Sudder Court at Calcutta in a case where the land sued for was laid in the plaint as under R10,000 upon evidence stating the value of the property much to exceed that sum. *GOVINDMOYEE DEBIA v. AUDOOL GUNNY*. 8 Moore's I. A., 268

43. ——— *Valuation in plaint—Evidence.*—The amount of the stamp upon the plaint is not conclusive of the value of the subject-matter of the suit. By the procedure of the Native Courts the value of the suit for the purpose of the stamp duty is assessed at three times the annual rent payable to Government in respect of the property sued for. *Held*, on an *ex-parte* petition for leave to appeal in a case in which the value was laid in the plaint as being under R10,000, that as the calculation was estimated with reference to the stamp duty only, leave to appeal would be granted conditionally upon the production of satisfactory evidence in India by the petitioner, and transmitted with the transcript, that the real or market value of the property exceeded R10,000, otherwise the leave granted to be null and of no effect. *MOHUN LALL SOOKUL v. BEBEE DOSS*. 7 Moore's I. A., 428

44. ——— Consolidation of suits under appellable value—*Stat. 21 Geo. III., c. 70, s. 21.*—Upon the construction of the Stat. 21 Geo. III., c. 70, s. 21, it was held that two suits (each for less than R50,000, but both for more than that amount), in which separate judgments were given, could not be consolidated for the purpose of permitting an appeal to the Privy Council; each judgment, when pronounced, having been final and conclusive. *MAHOMED UDDOULLAH v. MOTTECHUND*.

[5 W. R., P. C., 34: 1 Moore's I. A., 363

45. ——— Several suits each under appellable value—*Suits as to same question of law—Leave to appeal granted on condition.*—Five separate suits were brought by the same plaintiff against the same defendants in which the same question of law was raised. The amount involved in each suit was under R10,000, the appellable value, although in the aggregate the amounts claimed exceeded

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

8 VALUATION OF APPEAL—concluded.

in the first appeal, as governing the four other appeals, when the Registrar of the Sudder Court was to transmit only the transcript of the first suit otherwise the five transcripts to be remitted in the ordinary course. **GOPAL LALL THAKOOR v. TRILOK CHUNDER RAI** . . . 7 Moore's I. A., 548

9 STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN INDIA PENDING APPEAL

46. — Refusal to stay proceedings — *Appeal specially admitted by Privy Council* — By a decree of the Sudder Court at Calcutta a suit was remanded to the Zillah Court to be tried *de novo*

the appellant applied to the High Court at Calcutta to stay proceedings pending the appeal to England, on the ground that the decision of the Appellate Court would govern the question at issue, which application that Court refused. The appellant then presented a petition to Her Majesty in Council, and applied *ex parte* for the same relief, but the Judicial Committee, in the respondent's absence, refused to make any order, though without prejudice to the petitioner's further application when he had served the respondent. **PENLADH SEIN v. BHOODOO SINGH** . . . [10 Moore's I. A., 78]

47. — Application to stay proceedings without appealing from order

ing before Her Majesty in Council ought satisfactorily to show that a serious injury will be the result to the party applying unless the delay asked for be granted and that the party applying has come promptly to make the application. Where therefore an appellant from an order of the High Court of Judicature, which remitted back a cause appealed to that Court from the Zillah Court for the trial of

appeal had been heard, the Judicial Committee, without determining the question of their right to interfere in such circumstances, held that the petitioner had not shown any such injury, or used such expedition as entitled him to ask for a stay of proceedings. *Quære* Whether, where an order has been made by the superior Court below refusing to stay proceedings, and such order is not specially appealed

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

9 STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN INDIA PENDING APPEAL—continued

from, the Judicial Committee have any authority to interfere, though an appeal is pending before them from a previous order of the superior Court made in the same suit, remitting the cause back to the inferior Court before which it is pending. **SIDHEE NUZUB ALLY KHAN v. OOOOODHYARAM KHAN** [10 Moore's I. A., 322; 1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 185]

48. — Stay of execution — *Application to set aside order of Court in India for execution pending appeal* — An application to rescind an order of the Sudder Court at Madras for the execution of a decree pending an appeal, and for an order to stay execution, refused on the ground of the length of time that had elapsed from the making of the order, and the probability of its having been acted on in India. **IN RE BOMMARAJEE BAHADUR** [5 Moore's I. A., 298]

49. — Stay of proceedings on re

vacated upon petition of the appellant upon the abandonment of the appeal. **REED v. GOVERNMENT DABER** . . . 8 Moore's I. A., 490

50. — Refusal of order staying execution where decree was not yet appealed to the Privy Council, but leave to appeal from interlocutory orders in execution granted — *Security for performances of order to be made by Her Majesty in Council* — *Civil Procedure Code, 1882 s. 603* — *Intimation to Court below* — A party to a suit in an Appellate Court, who had obtained leave to appeal from its decree to Her Majesty in Council, petitioner for the order of the

stay of execution, an intimation was made by it to the

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L. R., 14 I. A., 1

51. — Civil Proce-

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

7. CROSS-APPEAL—concluded.

a cross-appeal, and the appellants not objecting, the appeal was heard from the whole decree. *MYNA BOYEE v. OOTTORAM*.

[2 W. R., P. C., 4: 8 Moore's I. A., 400

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37. ———— *Mode of valuation—Appeal to Privy Council—Appellable value—Stamp on plaint—Beng. Reg. X of 1829, s. 17.*—In estimating the appellable value for an appeal to the Privy Council by order of 10th April 1838, viz., R10,000, regard should be had to the whole matter involved in the suit, and not to the value of a fractional part of the property sought to be recovered. A suit was brought to recover a zamindari in the possession of different persons under deeds of sale in execution of a decree. The value of the property was, by Bengal Regulation X of 1829, stated in the plaint to be R11,325. The Sudder Court upheld the sales so far as related to the claim of some of the defendants. The other defendants applied for leave to appeal to England, which the Sudder Court refused, on the ground that, as the value of their portion was only R8,215, it was not within the appellable value; but this construction was overruled by the Judicial Committee, and leave was granted to appeal. *Quere*—Whether the stamp on the plaint required by Regulation X of 1829, s. 17, being for fiscal purposes only, is conclusive of the value of the property sued for. *AMEENA KHATOON v. RADHABENOD MISSER*.

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[3 W. R., P. C., 14: 8 Moore's I. A., 164, 165, 166

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PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

8. VALUATION OF APPEAL—continued.

Afterwards, in their printed case and at the hearing, they withdrew part of their appeal, reducing, by so doing, the amount in dispute to one below the limit prescribed for appeals, where there is no special leave obtained. *Held* that this did not render the appeal incompetent. *KALKA SINGH v. PARAS RAM*.

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 434
L. R., 22 I. A., 68

41. ———— *Addition of costs of suit to principal sum—Appellable value—Appeal to Privy Council.*—Costs of suit cannot be added to the principal sum and interest in calculating the appellable value of R10,000, the amount restricted by the Order in Council of the 10th April 1838. *DOORGA DOSS CHOWDREY v. RAMANANTH CHOWDREY*.

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43. ———— *Valuation in plaint—Evidence.*—The amount of the stamp upon the plaint is not conclusive of the value of the subject-matter of the suit. By the procedure of the Native Courts the value of the suit for the purpose of the stamp duty is assessed at three times the annual rent payable to Government in respect of the property sued for. *Held*, on an *ex-parte* petition for leave to appeal in a case in which the value was laid in the plaint as being under R10,000, that as the calculation was estimated with reference to the stamp duty only, leave to appeal would be granted conditionally upon the production of satisfactory evidence in India by the petitioner, and transmitted with the transcript, that the real or market value of the property exceeded R10,000, otherwise the leave granted to be null and of no effect. *MOHUN LALL SOOKUL v. BEBEE DOSS*. 7 Moore's I. A., 428

44. ———— *Consolidation of suits under appellable value—Stat. 21 Geo. III., c. 70, s. 21.*—Upon the construction of the Stat. 21 Geo. III., c. 70, s. 21, it was held that two suits (each for less than R50,000, but both for more than that amount), in which separate judgments were given, could not be consolidated for the purpose of permitting an appeal to the Privy Council; each judgment, when pronounced, having been final and conclusive. *MAHOMED. UBDOLLAH v. MOTEECHUND*.

[5 W. R., P. C., 34: 1 Moore's I. A., 363

45. ———— *Several suits each under appellable value—Suits as to same question of law—Leave to appeal granted on condition.*—Five separate suits were brought by the same plaintiff against the same defendants in which the same question of law was raised. The amount involved in each suit was under R10,000, the appellable value, although in the aggregate the amounts claimed exceeded

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

8 VALUATION OF APPEAL—concluded.

that sum Leave to appeal in the suits was granted

in the first appeal, as governing the four other appeals, when the Registrar of the Sudder Court was to transmit only the transcript of the first suit otherwise the five transcripts to be remitted in the ordinary course **GOPAL LALL THAKOOR v TELUK CHUNDER RAI** . . . 7 Moore's I. A, 548

9 STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN INDIA PENDING APPEAL

46. ——— Refusal to stay proceedings

to stay proceedings pending the appeal to England,

Committee, in the respondent's absence, refused to make any order, though without prejudice to the petitioner's further application when he had served the respondent **PERLADH SEIN v BROODOO SINGH** . . . [10 Moore's I. A, 78

47. ——— Application to stay proceedings without appealing from order refusing to stay them—*Appeal from order of remand—Delay in applying*—Application to stay proceedings in a cause in which an appeal from an order in the nature of an interlocutory order is pend

granted and that the party applying has come promptly to make the application. Where therefore an appellant from an order of the High Court of Judicature, which remitted back a cause appealed to that Court from the Zillah Court for the trial of issues framed in accordance with the provisions of Act XIII of 1859, s 139, having failed in obtaining an order from the High Court to stay proceedings in the Zillah Court pending the appeal, but not having appealed from that decision, presented a petition to Her Majesty in Council praying that all proceedings in the remanded suit might be stayed till the pending appeal had been heard, the Judicial Committee, without determining the question of their right to

ings *Quare*—Whether, where an order has been made by the superior Court below refusing to stay proceedings, and such order is not specially appealed

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

9. STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN INDIA PENDING APPEAL—continued

[10 Moore's I. A, 322; 1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 165

order of the Sudder Court at Madras for the execution of a decree pending an appeal, and for an order to stay execution, refused on the ground of the length of time that had elapsed from the making of the order, and the probability of its having been acted on in India **IN RE BOMMARAJEE BAHADUR**

[5 Moore's I. A, 298

49. ——— Stay of proceedings on re-

DABEE 6 Moore's I. A, 490

50. ——— Refusal of order staying execution where decree was not yet appealed to the Privy Council, but leave to appeal from interlocutory orders in execution

order to be

Procedure

below —A

party to a suit in an Appellate Court, who had obtained leave to appeal from its decree to Her Majesty in Council, petitioned for the order of the latter staying execution of interlocutory orders made in execution of such decree, and directing payment by the petitioner to the opposite party of large sums without security taken for their repayment in the event of

stay of execution, an intimation was made by it to the Court below that it appeared to be the reasonable course that the opposite party should not, pending the appeal, be

dispute
might app
of all money paid into the Treasury in obedience to the decree **Sudhes Nazir Ali Khan v Ojoodhyar Khan**, 10 Moore's I. A, 322, and **Jariwatal Balool v. Hossainee Begum**, 10 Moore's I. A, 196, referred to **INDER KUMARI v. JAIPAL KUMARI**

[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 290
I. R., 14 I. A., 1

51. ——— *Civil Procedure Code (1852)*, s 608, sub-s (c)—The High Court having, under s 603, sub-s (a) of the Civil Procedure Code, declared the admission of an appeal from their decree, refused an order, applied for under

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF —continued.

9. STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN INDIA PENDING APPEAL—concluded.

s. 608, sub-s (c), for staying execution pending the appeal, the two Judges constituting the Court differing as to whether or not the case was such that the application should be granted. Their Lordships decided that the execution of the decree should be stayed pending the appeal. An order of Her Majesty in Council followed to that effect. CHATRAPAT SINGH DURGA v. DWARKANATH GHOSE

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 1
L. R., 21 I. A., 170

52. ——— Stay of proceedings in India pending appeal—*Protection of property pending an appeal by special leave—Order for stay of proceedings—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), Ch. XLV.*—Special leave of Her Majesty in Council was obtained for the filing an appeal from a decree of the High Court affirming the dismissal of the petitioner's suit. The High Court rejected his application as plaintiff (appellant) for an order staying execution and continuing the possession of a manager of the estate in litigation pending the result of the appeal. The rejection was grounded on the absence of authority for this purpose, the High Court being authorized in their judgment only to make such an order in regard to appeals admitted by themselves. On the petition that the High Court's decision might be reversed or such order made as would protect the property to abide the ultimate disposal of the suit, their Lordships were of opinion that direct interference to continue the management or to appoint a Receiver was impracticable. But that, on the other hand, interference had, on occasions, been effected where, the appellant being in possession, an order for stay of proceedings had maintained the existing state of things. Therefore, an order staying proceedings should now be recommended by them, the petitioner being answerable in damages, and any aggrieved respondent having leave to move for the discharge of the order. MOHESCHANDRA DHAL v. SATRUGHAN DHAL . . . I. L. R., 27 Calc., 1

EX-PARTE MOHESCHANDRA DHAL

[I. L. R., 26 I. A., 281
4 C. W. N., 34

10. WITHDRAWAL OF APPEAL.

53. ——— Application for dismissal of appeal by agreement—*Arrangement between parties.*—A petition to dismiss an appeal from the Sudder Court in India, and for an order directing that Court to carry into execution the terms of a deed of compromise, upon which the withdrawal of the appeal was founded, refused. All that the Privy Council will do in such circumstances is to make an order of dismissal, reserving to the parties leave to apply to the Court in India to take further proceedings in pursuance of such agreement. SUTTI CHURN GHOSAL v. MUDDEN KISHORE INDOO

[5 Moore's I. A., 107

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF —continued.

11. INSOLVENCY OF APPELLANT.

54. ——— Effect of insolvency of appellant on appeal—*Procedure—Adjournment to allow Official Assignee to appear.*—After an appeal from Calcutta had been set down for hearing, intelligence was received shortly before the day appointed for hearing that the appellant had been adjudged an insolvent under the Indian Insolvent Act, 11 & 12 Vict., c. 21. On the appeal being opened, the Court postponed the hearing for six months, to enable the Official Assignee in insolvency in Calcutta to revive the appeal and prosecute the same, and in default the appeal to be dismissed; and directed the respondents to serve the Official Assignee in India with such notice. No steps having been taken by the Official Assignee within the time limited for prosecution, their Lordships refused a further extension of time and dismissed the appeal. GOOROO CHURN SEIN v. RADHANATH SEIN . . . 7 Moore's I. A., 1

12. DEATH OF PARTY ON RECORD.

55. ——— Practice relating to substitution of parties on revivor—*Representative character to be ascertained by lower Court.*—On the death of a party on the record of an appeal pending before Her Majesty in Council, proof must be given in the Court from which the appeal has been preferred of the representative character of the person or persons by or against whom revivor is sought. There ought to be some finding of the Court below; which also should give its own opinion as to who are the parties proper to be substituted upon the record. A certificate or statement on which their Lordships can act should be made by the Court below. HAIDAR ALI v. TASSADUK RASUL. EX-PARTE HAIDAR ALI . . . I. L. R., 16 Calc., 184
[I. R., 16 I. A., 209

56. ——— Death of respondent after hearing and before judgment—*Addition of parties.*—Where the respondent, a widow and heir, died after the case had been argued, and in consequence the inheritance ceased to be represented in the suit, and there was no one in whose presence certain necessary accounts could properly be taken against the widow, the Judicial Committee, after adding the heir, thought it unnecessary to delay the decree, but let it rest with the plaintiff, the appellant, to apply to the Court below to add the necessary parties. SURENDRO KESHUB ROY v. DOORGASOONDERY DOSSEE . . . I. L. R., 19 Calc., 513
[I. R., 19 I. A., 108

See CHETAN CHARAN DAS v. BALBHADRA DAS
[I. L. R., 21 All., 314

13. SUBSTITUTION OF APPELLANT.

57. ——— Procedure—*Security for costs*
—*Terms as to costs.*—An appellant, after the transmission of his appeal to England, obtained leave in the High Court to withdraw it. The appeal involved the rights of a minor, party to the suit, whose mother and guardian obtained an order for her to be

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued

13 SUBSTITUTION OF APPELLANT

—concluded

substituted for the withdrawing appellant on the terms that she should give security to the satisfaction of the High Court for costs already ordered and should undertake to abide by any order as to general costs GAUR MOHUN CHAKRABARTY v TARASUN DEBI DEBI I L R, 17 Calc, 683

14 DISMISSAL OF APPEAL FOR WANT OF PROSECUTION

58 ——— Delay in taking proceedings after admission of appeal.—An appeal was allowed in October 1854 by the Supreme Court

no further proceedings had been taken after the order allowing the appeal dismissed the appeal at the instance of the respondents for want of prosecution RADUTY DOSSEE v RADHANATH SAIN

[8 Moore's I A, 346]

59 ——— On special application permission to appeal was granted in December 1860 on the condition of the appellant depositing with the Registrar of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the sum of £300 for costs. The record was transmitted from India and the respondent brought in his printed case but the appellant though served with a peremptory notice did not lodge his case or take any other step in the matter. In such circumstances on application by the respondent the appeal was dismissed and the respondent's costs directed to be paid out of the sum deposited in the Council office the balance to be returned to the appellant GOUBHONER DEBIA v ABDOL GUNNEE

[10 Moore's I A, 59]

60 ——— Failure to deposit

costs of the day ordered to stand over for three months, for the appellant to perform the condition in failure thereof the appeal to be dismissed HURROODDEE DEBIAH v PRAN KISHEN SINGH

[7 Moore's I A, 16]

61. ——— Application to the Court in India by infant on coming of age to withdraw from the suit—Guardian and ward.—An infant appellant in an appeal pending in the Privy Council having come of age and having petitioned the High Court in India to be allowed to withdraw from the suit—Held that it was competent to the respondent in England to have the appeal dismissed for want of prosecution although the guardian had given security for the costs and paid the expenses of the appeal and although the

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

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14 DISMISSAL OF APPEAL FOR WANT OF PROSECUTION—concluded

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TUPRYA PATMADAYI v BASUDEB DHALL BEWARTI
PATNAIK 6 B L R, 190 15 W R, P C, 19
S C BISTOPHIA PATMADAYI v NUND DHUL

[13 Moore's I A, 602]

15 RESTORATION OF APPEAL

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1842
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or by unavoidable accident. An appeal was made to the Sudder Court at Calcutta but in consequence of the absence from illness of the appellant's mukhtar the written reasons of appeal were not lodged within six weeks the time prescribed by Act XV of 1853 s. 6 and the appeal was dismissed. Upon application for re-admission of the appeal the evidence showed that there had been no wilful delay and that the appellant was in ignorance of the fact of the reasons of appeal not having been filed. Held reversing the decree of the Sudder Court that such circumstances constituted a case of 'unavoidable accident' within the meaning of Act XVI of 1845 and the appeal was ordered to be re-admitted on the file of pending causes. In reversing the decree of the Sudder Court the order of that Court that the costs of the application to re-admit the appeal should be paid by the appellants was confirmed but as the appellants were successful in obtaining a reversal of the decree of the Court below the costs of the appeal in England against such decree were ordered to be paid by the respondents ANUNDMOHUN DOSSEE v POORNO CHUNDER ROY 9 Moore's I A, 26

63 ——— Appeal dismissed by reason of guardian absconding and abandoning

of rectifying mistakes which have crept in by mis-
pension or otherwise in embodying its judgments
Where therefore an order had been made *ex parte*
upon the appearance of the respondents alone for the

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infants under the protection of the Court of Wards in
India and that the agent appointed by the Court to
act as their guardian *ad litem* in the matter of the

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

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15. RESTORATION OF APPEAL—continued.

appeal had absconded and abandoned the cause, their Lordships rescinded the order of dismissal, and restored the appeal on the terms of the appellant's paying the costs and giving access to the transcript of the proceedings in the Court below, in their hands, and undertaking to lodge the case within five months. **RAJINDER NARAIN RAI v. BIJAI GOVIND SINGH**

[2 Moore's I. A., 181

64. — — — Appeal dismissed for want of prosecution—*Ignorance of necessary proceedings.*—Where an appeal had been dismissed for want of prosecution, no step having been taken in it for ten years, the appeal was, on petition to the King in Council, restored, the appellant paying the costs of dismissal and restoration; it appearing that the appellant was ignorant of the proceedings necessary to be taken in England, and that he had, though after the lapse of some years, instructed a commercial house in Calcutta to prosecute the appeal, but whose agent in England becoming insolvent, no proceedings were taken to bring the case to a hearing. **DEEDAR HOSSAIN v. ZUNOORONNISSA** . 2 Moore's I. A., 441

65. — — — Delay in receipt by agent of appellant of the transcript.—Leave given to restore an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution, the appellant's agent, though instructed to prevent the dismissal of the appeal, not having received the transcript until after the expiration of a year and a day from the time of the allowance of the appeal, and the respondent having in consequence thereof obtained an order of dismissal. **BISSNO-SOONDERY DABE v. BURRODACAUNT ROY**

[2 Moore's I. A., 127

66. — — — Ignorance of existence of new rules.—Appeal restored after being dismissed for want of effectual prosecution within the time limited by the 5th rule of the Order in Council of 13th June 1853, the new rules having been only recently adopted by the Sudder Court at Calcutta, and the appellant, in ignorance of their existence, being engaged in taking steps to prosecute the appeal within the time and according to the practice previously existing. **GUDADHUR PURSHAD TEWAREE v. SOONDERKOOMARIE** . 6 Moore's I. A., 201

SETO LUOHMERCHUND v. SETO ZORAWUR MULL

[6 Moore's I. A., 204

67. — — — Abandonment of appeal—*Stat. 8 & 9 Vict., c. 30, s. 2.*—In circumstances showing conflicting and opposite decisions by the Sudder Court upon the same question at issue between the same parties, an appeal treated under *Stat. 8 & 9 Vict., c. 30, s. 2*, as abandoned for non-prosecution, was restored upon terms of paying costs and undertaking to lodge cases forthwith and to lodge security or a bond in England to the amount of £500. Where an appeal has been treated as abandoned under *8 & 9 Vict., c. 30, s. 2*, their Lordships have no power to grant leave to institute a new appeal; only a discretion to allow the original appeal to be restored. **HURROSOONDER DEBIAH v. PRAN KISHEN SINGH** . 6 Moore's I. A., 491

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

15. RESTORATION OF APPEAL—concluded.

68. — — — Consolidation of dismissed appeal with another pending.—Leave given to restore an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution, the Court below having consolidated it with another appeal in the same cause which was still pending. **SURROOP CHUNDER SIRCAR CHOWDRY v. RAMRUTTON MULLICK**

[1 Moore's I. A., 358

69. — — — Application for restoration of case—*Security for costs of appeal.*—Application for restoration of appeal acceded to in consideration of the interests of infants being involved in the case, and of the state of that part of India when the matter arose in and after 1857, on the condition of deposit of further security, and of the prosecution of the appeal within a certain time. The security in India was held to have gone by the dismissal of the appeal for default of prosecution. **BIRJIBUTTEE v. PERTAB SINGH**

[3 W. R., P. C., 36: 8 Moore's I. A., 168

70. — — — Security on restoration of appeal—*Deposit of costs.*—Where Government securities for the due prosecution of the appeal and costs were deposited in the registry of the Sudder Court, the Judicial Committee in restoring the appeal dispensed with the usual recognizance in England. **SETO LUOHMERCHUND v. SETO ZORAWUR MULL**

[6 Moore's I. A., 204

71. — — — Petition to restore an appeal—*Terms under which it was restored.*—Under rule 5 of the Orders in Council of the 13th June 1893, an appeal was dismissed for want of prosecution on the 8th October 1896. The record had been received on the 15th January 1896, and since then no steps had been taken. The delay having been explained, and the cause of it considered sufficient, the appeal was restored to the file, on conditions as to costs, and on security to be given in England. **RABIABAI v. MAHOMED ISMAIL KHAN**

[I. L. R., 21 Bom., 723

L. R., 24 I. A., 128

16. REMISSION OF CASE TO INDIA.

72. — — — Refusal to consider documentary evidence not sent with record.—The Privy Council will not act as a Court of Original Jurisdiction; therefore, where the Judge of the Court below improperly suppressed documents which were not discovered until after the transmission of appeal to Her Majesty in Council, their Lordships refused to give an opinion on the merits and remitted the case to India for reconsideration. **JUYEERBHAE v. VURUJBHAE** . 3 Moore's I. A., 324

73. — — — Remand to take fresh evidence—*Refusal of Court below to consider evidence.*—Where the lower Courts, on the ground that the defendant's title under a *sauad* was absolute, declined to consider evidence which the plaintiff relied on as showing that the defendant really held for him

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

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16 REMISSION OF CASE TO INDIA

—concluded

as a trustee the case was remanded by the Judicial Committee in order that such evidence might be received and considered **SHEER BAHADUR SINGH v. THAKURBAIN DARI o KHAN I. L. R. 3 Cal., 645**

74 ————— Reversal in former analogous cases
ground that it involved the same principle as was decided by them in another suit brought by the plaintiff in respect of the validity of a surmounting deed. The decision in the prior suit was on appeal

within a reasonable time to be fixed by the High Court to dismiss the appeal from the Zillah Court and in the event of the respondent appearing then to hear the case on the merits **KALEPERSHAD TEWARI v. LALLA BINDA LALL**
[12 Moore's I A, 343]

75 ————— Form of decree of High Court—General decree affirming Court below without details where lower Court merely reverses first Court—A suit for possession and redemption in which a third party intervened on the claim that the plaintiff had conveyed to him half of the property in dispute, was dismissed. On appeal by the plaintiff in which the intervenor did not appear, the lower Appellate Court merely reversed the decree of the first Court and the High Court affirmed the decree of the lower Appellate Court. The Privy Council while affirming the decree of the High Court observed that the question as to the form of the

the case to the High Court to amend their decree in conformity with their judgment by declaring affirmatively what the plaintiff was entitled to recover **LALA SHAM SOONDUR LAL v. SOORAJ LAL**
[26 W. R., P. C., 48]

17 PRACTICE AS TO OBJECTIONS

76 ————— Formal objections—The practice of the Privy Council has been never to favour objections merely of form **MOHUNDAS OF MOUZA KUNKUNWADY v. ENAMDAH BRAHMINS OF MOUZA SOORPUL**
[7 W. R., P. C., 8 3 Moore's I A, 383]

77 ————— Pleadings—Matters of form, Refusal to insist upon—In reviewing proceedings of the Courts in India where the Hindu and Mahomedan laws are the rule, and where the forms of pleadings are wholly different from those

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued

17 PRACTICE AS TO OBJECTIONS—continued
in use in Courts where the law of England prevails, the Privy Council will look to the essential justice of the case not considering whether matters of form have been strictly attended to **GRIDHAREE SINGH v. KOOLAHUL SINGH**
[8 W. R., P. C., 1 2 Moore's I A, 344]

78 ————— Technical objections—Fresh evidence
Council will look to the broad principles of justice and equity, and discourage mere technical objections and the invention of new grounds of dispute which were not even mentioned at the commencement of the suit **PURVATHA PURDHAY NAUOHAR v. JAY AVERA RAMAKOMARA ETTYAPA NAICKER**
[4 W. R., P. C., 31]

S. C. ZAMINDAR OF RAUNAND ZAMINDAR OF YELTIAPPOORAM
7 Moore's I A, 441

79 ————— Objections on matters of practice—In material irregularities The Privy Council will not interfere in a case in which objections are taken to matters of practice unless they are very clearly that justice has not been done **ANDOOZ ALI v. MOZOFFER HOSSEIN CHOWDURY**
[18 W. R., P. C., 22]

80 ————— Pleadings, Rule of—Presumption as to averments not traversed The strict rule that averments not traversed must be taken to be admitted will not be applied by the Privy Council to the Indian Courts. **ANUNDOMOYEE CHOWDHRAIN v. SHEER CHUNDER ROY**
[2 W. R., P. C., 19. 9 Moore's I A, 287 Marsh., 455]

81. ————— Ground for varying decree—Duty of Appellate Court—Suits heard together, Evidence in—It is objectionable to disturb or vary a decree properly made by the lower Court for the mere purpose of guarding against the possible error of some other tribunal in some future suit. Two suits were heard together. On objection made in appeal that the evidence taken in one suit (to which the objector was not a party) had been irregularly read in the other,—Held that having regard to all the circumstances together common sufficiency was substantially taken in both suits. A Court of Appeal has to determine whether the decision of the lower Court, when pronounced, was a correct decision of the issues then pending before it between the then parties to the suit. **ANUNDOMOYEE CHOWDHRAIN v. SHEER CHUNDER ROY**
[Marsh., 455 2 W. R., P. C., 19 9 Moore's I A, 287]

82. ————— Objection as to suit being merely declaratory—Special leave to appeal—

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

17. PRACTICE AS TO OBJECTIONS—continued.

Technical nature of grounds of appeal.—A defendant obtained special leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council, on the ground that the case involved questions of law of great importance to the Jain sect, of which he was a member. On the appeal coming on for hearing, he contended that the suit should have been dismissed by the Courts below as a claim for a declaration of right in respect of which no consequential relief was sought or could be given. *Held* that, considering the special grounds on which the defendants had obtained leave to appeal, the somewhat technical character of the defence now put forward, and the general circumstances of the case, he ought not to be allowed to insist on this objection. **SHEO SINGH RAI v. DAKHO**

[I. L. R., 1 All., 688; 2 C. L. R., 193
L. R., 5 I. A., 87]

83. ——— *Objection not taken before High Court—Grounds of appeal.*—The Judicial Committee refused to entertain an objection taken in the grounds of appeal, which had not been taken on appeal to the High Court. **FORBES v. MEER MAHOMED HOSSAIN**

[12 B. L. R., P. C., 210; 20 W. R., 44]

84. ——— *Point not taken in lower Courts.*—A point not raised in the plaint before the District Judge nor in the High Court cannot be raised before the Judicial Committee. **SOMBHU NATH SANTRA MAHAPATRA v. SURJA MONI DEI**

1 C. W. N., 649
[I. L. R., 25 Calc., 187
L. R., 24 I. A., 191]

85. ——— *Circumstances not raised in the lower Court—Pleadings.*—In this case there were concurrent findings of facts both by the lower Court and the High Court, but it was sought to distinguish the case against two of the defendants on the ground of special circumstances connected with their holding. These circumstances were never relied upon in the pleadings, no issue was directed as to them, and there was no proper examination of the case with respect to them. *Held* that the High Court was justified in refusing to allow the appellant to raise the point. **NAM NARAIN SINGH v. BHIM GANJHU**

3 C. W. N., 249

86. ——— *Objection as to validity of deeds.*—A plaintiff sued to set aside certain documents which he alleged to have been forged by the defendant. At the trial of the case in the Court of first instance the only issue directed to these documents was—“Are the three written agreements said to have been given by the plaintiff to the defendant genuine and valid deeds?” It was not contended by the plaintiff in that Court that the agreements had been obtained from him while he was a minor by undue influence, nor was that objection taken in the grounds of appeal against the judgment of the Court. *Held* that it was too late to take the objection for the first time in the Court of Appeal. **AMEERONISSA KHATOON v. ADADOONISSA KHATOON**

[15 B. L. R., 67; 23 W. R., 208
L. R., 2 I. A., 87]

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

17. PRACTICE AS TO OBJECTIONS—continued.

87. ——— *Objection to right of action.*—The Privy Council will not entertain a purely technical objection to a party's right of action which has not been made in the Court below. **BANK OF BENGAL v. MACLEOD** 5 Moore's I. A., 1

88. ——— *Right to sue.*—*Semble*—The right of a party to institute a suit as heir of an original grantee, not having been disputed in the Courts below, cannot be questioned before the Judicial Committee. **MILLS v. MODEE PESTONJEE KHORSHEDEJEE** 2 Moore's I. A., 37

89. ——— *Objection of limitation—Beng. Regs. II of 1805, II of 1819, III of 1828.*—An objection raised for the first time at the hearing of the appeal before the Privy Council, that the Government's right to sue was barred by Regulation II of 1805 from lapse of time, sustained, the proceedings in India before the Revenue Collector and Special Commissioner under Regulations II of 1819 and III of 1828 not being in the nature of a regular suit. **DHEERAJ RAJA MAHATAR CHUND BAHADOOR v. GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL**

[4 Moore's I. A., 466]

90. ——— *Objection to order of Court in India substituting respondent for appellant on death of sole appellant.*—Pending the appeal to England, the sole appellant, died, and the Sudder Court made an order substituting one of the respondents in his stead as appellant. *Semble*—It is not competent to the other respondents to object to such order at the hearing of the appeal, the proper course being to move the Sudder Court to discharge such order. **KASI PERSAD NARAIN v. KAWALBASI KOGER** 5 Moore's I. A., 146

91. ——— *Objections to report of Commissioner under Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 181.*—Where a report, or supplemental report, had been made by Commissioners to whom accounts had been referred for investigation under Act VIII of 1859, s. 181, the Privy Council refused to entertain any objections thereto which had neither been brought to the notice of the first Court nor made in any of the grounds of appeal in the Courts in India. **SETH GUJMULL v. CHAHEE KOWAR**

[L. R., 2 I. A., 34]

92. ——— *Objection taken without cross-appeal—Alteration of decree asked for by respondent without cross-appeal—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 561.*—In reference to whether the decree made against one of the respondents could be varied in his favour, he not having filed a cross-appeal, the rule prevailed that he could only be heard to support the decree, s. 561 of the Civil Procedure Code not applying in an appeal to the Privy Council. **CASPERSZ v. KISHORI LAL ROY CHOWDHRI**

[I. L. R., 23 Calc., 922
1 C. W. N., 12]

93. ——— *Question of law referred to Full Bench—Objection by respondent without cross-appeal to answer of Full Bench.*—Where a

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued

17 PRACTICE AS TO OBJECTIONS—concluded

Division Bench of a High Court refers a question of law for the consideration of the Full Bench and the answer of the Full Bench is not framed as a decree or as an interlocutory order, and an appeal is brought to Her Majesty in Council it is open to the respondent without a cross appeal to object to the correctness of the answer given by the Full Bench on the question of law referred *PHOOLBAS KOONWAR v LALLA JOGESHWAR SAHAY* I L R, 1 Cal, 228 [L R, 3 I A, 7. 25 W R, 265]

18 REVIVOR OF APPEAL

84 ——— Revivor of appeal which had abated—*Alteration of form of claim on appeal*—*Succession or inheritance*—Leave to revive an

estate *UMBAO BEGUM v IBRAHIM HUSAIN* [L R, 21 Cal, 987 L R, 21 I A, 163]

19 QUESTIONS OF FACT

85 ——— Unanimous judgment on facts—*Onus of proof*—The rule of the Appellate Court is that it will not on a question of fact, reverse an unanimous judgment of the Courts in India unless the very clearest proof is shown that such decision is erroneous *TAREEN CHURN BONVERJEE v MATLEAD* II Moore's L A, 317

86 ——— Credibility of witnesses—*Effect of evidence*—It is not the habit of the Privy Council, unless in very extraordinary cases to advise the reversal of a decision of the Courts of India merely on the effect of evidence or the credit due to witnesses *NARAGUNTY LUCHMEYAVAMAN v VEN GAMA NAIIDOO* [I W R, P C, 30 8 Moore's L A, 66]

JARITPOOL BUTOOL v HOSSINGER BEGUM [10 W R, P C, 10 10 Moore's L A, 196]

87 ——— *Issues of fact*—*Miscarriage in reception or appreciation of evidence*—It is not the practice of the Privy Council to disturb the finding of the Court below upon mere issues of fact, unless it is clearly satisfied that there

posed to defer to the judgment of those who, with the advantage of local experience, have had the means of seeing the witnesses under examination and

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued

19 QUESTIONS OF FACT—continued

of inspecting the original documents *RICHARDSON v GOVERNMENT* I W R, P C, 47

CHETT RAM v CHOWDHRY NOWBUT RAM [5 W R, P C, 3 7 Moore's L A, 207]

KRIPAMOYEE DEBIA v ROMANATH CHOWDHRY [2 W R, P C, 1]

S C KRIPAMOYEE DEBIA v ORISH CHUNDER LAHORRE 8 Moore's I A, 487

GHOLAM MOORTOZAH KHAN v GOVERNMENT [9 Moore's I A, 458]

DWARKA DOSS v SITA RAM 5 C L R, 430

88 ——— *Consideration of*

tion and in some cases of the credit due to the witnesses the fact that the Courts below have decided against the validity of an instrument affords a strong presumption of the correctness of their decision but does not and ought not to relieve the Privy Council, as the Court of last resort from the duty of examining the whole evidence, and forming for itself an opinion upon the whole case With reference to the lamentable disregard of truth prevailing amongst the natives of India the Privy Council held that it would be very dangerous for the Court altogether to discredit witnesses deposing *in voce* by reason of the necessity imposed on the Court to sift the evidence of such witnesses with great minuteness and care *MODHOOSOODUN SANDIAL v SOROOF CHUNDER SIRCAR CHOWDHRY* [7 W R, P C, 73 4 Moore's I A, 431]

89 ——— *Documentary evidence*—*Decision on facts*—Their Lordships refused to reverse a decision of the High Court upon a question of fact in which that Court had before it the documents and the evidence of the witnesses, and had an opportunity of judging of the demeanour of the witnesses *JUGOJERBUN LALL DHUBAL DEB v KARTICK CHUNDER BONDOPADHYA* [25 W R, P C, 1]

100 ——— *Erroneous conclusions from evidence*—*Sembla*—The Privy Coun-

to certain circumstances in the case that the Court below was wrong in the conclusion drawn from such evidence *MUSADEZ MAHOMED CAZUM SHEBAZEE v ALLY MAHOMED KHAN* 6 Moore's L A, 27

101 ——— *Disputed facts*—*Presumption of correctness in cases of disputed fact*—It is the practice of the Judicial Committee in a case of disputed fact when the Courts in India appear to

[8 Moore's L A, 477]

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

19. QUESTIONS OF FACT—continued.

102. ——— Judgment on facts—Appeals from Non-Regulation Provinces.—In cases from Non-Regulation Provinces, wherein the procedure is somewhat loose, and where the merits depend much on local custom and local inquiry, it is even more necessary than it is on appeals from the Civil Courts in the Regulation Provinces to act on the principle of not disturbing the judgment under appeal, unless it is substantially wrong. *HYDER HOSSEIN v. MAHOMED HOSSEIN*

[14 Moore's I. A., 401: 17 W. R., 185

103. ——— Improper admission of evidence—Sufficiency of evidence.—Where evidence, such as hearsay, is improperly admitted, the question for the Judicial Committee is whether, rejecting that evidence, enough remains to support the finding. Disapproval was expressed by their Lordships of the reception by the lower Court of evidence which ought not to have been admitted. *MORUN SING v. GHURIBA*

[6 B. L. R., 495: 15 W. R., P. C., 8

104. ——— Erroneous conclusion from evidence—Hearsay evidence.—Where the High Court founded their judgment upon evidence which did not justify the conclusion, the Judicial Committee reviewed the whole evidence, in order to ascertain whether the decree could be supported. *AJODHYA PRASAD SING v. UMRAO SING*

[6 B. L. R., 509: 15 W. R., P. C., 1

13 Moore's I. A., 519

105. ——— Evidence wrongly admitted—Sufficiency of evidence.—Where the Courts below had admitted evidence not properly admissible, the Judicial Committee examined the whole evidence, and being satisfied that there was, independent of that inadmissible evidence, sufficient to justify the decision of those Courts, dismissed the appeal. *LALA BANSIDHAR v. GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL*

[9 B. L. R., 264: 16 W. R., P. C., 11

14 Moore's I. A., 86

106. ——— Direct evidence as opposed to suspicion—Adoption.—The Sudder Ameen having held an adoption proved, the Principal Sudder Ameen on appeal reversed that decision on the facts. The case came before the High Court on special appeal, and the decision then given was appealed to England, and special leave was given by Her Majesty to appeal against the decision of the Principal Sudder Ameen. The decision of the High Court on the law was admitted to be good, but the Judicial Committee reversed the finding of the Principal Sudder Ameen on the facts. *KALI CHANDRA CHOWDHRY v. SHIB CHANDRA BHADURI*

[6 B. L. R., 501: 15 W. R., P. C., 12

107. ——— Second appeal—Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 584, 585—Jurisdiction to hear a second appeal, on what matters—Secondary evidence, Question of.—Under ss. 584 and 585 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, a second appeal is confined to matters of law, usage having the force of law, or substantial defect in procedure. On an appeal to the Judicial Commis-

PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF

—continued.

19. QUESTIONS OF FACT—continued.

sioner from a decree given on first appeal by an Appellate Court, and maintaining a finding of fact by the original Court, the only questions were (1) whether secondary evidence had been properly admitted on a case that had arisen for its admission; and (2) whether the evidence offered constituted secondary evidence of the matter in dispute, which was the making of a document. *Held* that (no special leave to appeal from the judgment of the Commissioner, the first Appellate Court, having been applied for) the facts were not open to decision on this appeal; this Committee could only do what the Judicial Commissioner on second appeal, under the above sections, could have done; and that, as the case stood, they were bound by the findings of facts of the first Appellate Court. *LUCHMAN SINGH v. PUNA*

[I. L. R., 16 Calc., 753

L. R., 16 I. A., 125

108. ——— Question in issue—Parties—Admission—Execution of deed.—The plaintiff claimed to have inherited estate in the possession of the defendant, who was also related to the last owner, but who set up, independently of other title, a deed of gift from the latter in his favour. It was decided in the Appellate Court that, even if this deed had been executed, it was inoperative, and on this point the decision of the first Court was maintained. An issue having been fixed as to the execution, and the plaint also showing that the execution was disputed, their Lordships declined to treat the execution as not having been in contest. *ANAND KUAR v. TANSUKH*

[I. L. R., 11 All., 396

109. ——— Failure to produce evidence at hearing—Omission of Judge to call for record.—At the hearing of a suit a party, though he had sufficient warning of what was necessary, did not take the proper steps to cause the production of the documentary and only admissible evidence of a material fact which had to be proved by him, and the decision was against him. The record of another proceeding would, it was said, have supplied this evidence; and an application had been previously made on which the order of the Judge was that "the matter would be decided when the case was tried, and the record would be sent for, if necessary." No further application to the Court was made, and no attempt to supply this evidence. *Held* that, if there had been, as there might have been, an oversight by the party in not calling the attention of the Judge to the above order, and in not tendering the evidence, there had been no omission on the Judge's part affording ground for appeal, and the Judicial Committee refused to interfere. *CHANDICHURN SHASHMAL v. DURGA CHURN MIRDUA*

[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 260: 12 C. L. R., 81

110. ——— Questions of boundary—Miscarriage in conduct of decision.—The Privy Council will never interfere with the finding of an Indian Court on a question of boundary, unless they are clearly satisfied that there has been some plain miscarriage in the conduct or decision of the case

PROCESS—continued

1 ———— Cost of service of process—*Act XXIII of 1861, s 2—Civil Procedure Code 1877, 1882, s 93—Talabana*—A plaintiff in the Munsif's Court filed a list of witnesses but failed to deposit talabana or cost of the service of summons, for their attendance. The Court failed to fix a time for the service of talabana. The processes were not served and the Court dismissed the suit because the plaintiff had produced no evidence in support of his claim. *Held*, under Act XXIII of 1861, s 2 the lower Court should first have fixed a time for the deposit of talabana. Case remanded. **1 ALI PRASADI LAL v LALA AMBIKA PRASAD 3 B L R., Ap, 25**

S-C PURSHADE LALL : UMBIKA PRASHAD LALL
[11 W R, 290]

2 ———— Substituted service *Native woman of rank*—Where by the custom of India the

MULLICK CLARK v DOORGAMONEY DOSSEE
[2 Moore's L A, 283]

3 ———— Sufficiency of service—*Act VIII of 1859 s 239—Service of prohibitory order*—Where service of the prohibitory order was effected by affixing it to the wall of the dwelling house of the person on whom it was intended to serve it—*Held* it was not a sufficient service under s 239 of Act VIII of 1859. It ought to have been served by delivery or by registered letter. **GOBIND CHUNDER DUTT v KHEBODE CHUNDER MITTER 10 B. L R., Ap, 13**

4 ———— Attachment—*Private alienation*—Where an attachment of land was

attached null and void under s 240 **INDRA CHUNDRA BABU v AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK [1 B L R., S. N., 20]**

S C INDRA CHUNDER BABOO : DUNLOP
[10 W. R., 284]

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5 ———— Service on attorney's clerk—Service upon an attorney's clerk of an order direct to be served upon an attorney is not good service. **EMRITLALL SALIGRAM : KIDD [2 Hyde, 116]**

6 ———— Service on pleader—*Order under s 165, Civil Procedure Code, 1859*—An order under s 165 of the Civil Procedure Code, requiring a party to a suit to attend and give evidence, might be served on such party's pleader and not necessarily personally. **SHIVPRADIPPA : KASHI NATH VISHNU 6 Bom., A C., 141**

7 ———— Service of notice on pleader—Service upon a respondent's pleader is good service upon himself, so far as notice of the

PROCESS—concluded

appeal is concerned. **ISHUR DUTT MUNDUL v. SHIR. PRASHAD THAKOOR 15 W R., 290**

8 ———— Service in foreign territory—*Service of notice of appeal—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 60*—Where a respondent resides in Chandernago summons or return by post not appear, a verified statement should be put in to show that he is at present or has recently been residing there. **SONATUN BUKSHER v GOPAL CHUNDER SHAMUNTO 15 W R., 31**

9 ———— Fresh notice, Application for—*Failure for long time to serve notice of appeal—Sufficiency of service*—Where an appellant failed for twelve months to serve notice of appeal upon his respondent the Court refused to allow him the opportunity to have a fresh summons issued and served. Where the party serving a notice of appeal finds the respondent absent from home and is told where he is, and yet affixes the notice to the door of his house such service is void and of no effect. **DOOLEY CHUND v NIBBAN SINGH 20 W R., 62**

10 ———— Inability to trace party for purpose of service—*Service of notice of appeal—Civil Procedure Code, 1859 s 57*—Where an appellant to the High Court was unable to serve notice on the plaintiff (respondent) because of inability to trace the plaintiff in the place given as his place of residence, when he (plaintiff) commenced the suit and sent in his petition of appeal to the Zillah Court, *Held* that the case might be dealt with in analogy to the procedure in respect to summons under s 57 of the Code of Civil Procedure. **BEHDHO KOOBANER v BONOMALEE GURAIY 111 W R., 490**

11 ———— Proof of service—*Return of* of the notice. **LOOTF ALI v ABOO BIBES [15 W R., 203]**

MOOGOGNDONATH BHADOORY : SHIB CHUNDER BHADOORY 19 W. R., 102

12 ———— Service of notice of appeal—*Civil Procedure Code, 1852 ss 79, 80, 82—Respondent's refusal to sign acknowledgment of service—Ex parte decrees against respondent*—Where a respondent refused to sign the acknowledgment of service endorsed on the original notice of the

refusal to sign the acknowledgment and the Court passed an *ex parte* decree against the respondent—*Held* that, under the circumstances, there was no due service of the notice, and that the appeal was wrongly decided *ex parte*. **MARUTI v VITHU [I. L R., 16 Bom., 117]**

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

—continued

7. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 39*—The plaintiff sued to recover certain jewels, and one of her witnesses being examined by her counsel with reference to a list of the jewels which was in his possession, the defendant's counsel objected to the document being referred to at all, as it had not been filed with the plaint in compliance with s. 39 of Act VIII of 1859. *Held* that s. 39 of Act VIII of 1859 referred only to promissory notes, bills of exchange, and such documents as are in their nature the very essence of the case—*KAMENAR DOSSEK v. HURBOMONY DOSSEK*

[Bourke, O. C., 91: Cor., 151]

MANOGRAM SHAW v. HURRYERSAUD ROY

[Bourke, O. C., 162]

8. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1859), ss. 59, 140—Madras High Court Rules, Nos. 39, 43, 44, and 47*.—A defendant is entitled, under the High Court Rules, to be furnished with a copy of documents sued on, which are deposited with the plaintiff. *MAHOMED ABDUL AZIZ v. SUBBA NAIDU* I L R., 21 Mad., 490

9. ————— *Discretion to receive documents after filing of plaint—Act VIII of 1859 gave a discretionary power to receive documents after the filing of the plaint*. *LOPEZ v. DREBERG* W. R., 1864, Act X, 67

10. ————— *Reception of documents after filing of plaint—Ground of appeal*.—Reception of documents under s. 39, Act VIII of 1859, by the Court of first instance cannot be a ground of appeal. The sanction of the Court receiving the documents clears the defect of their not having been tendered with the plaint. *GOSAIN TOTA RAM v. RUKHINDELLAR*

[3 B. L. R., P. C., 34: 12 W. R., P. C., 32
13 Moore's I. A., 77]

ATTA OOLLAH MUNDLE v. SURESHODDEEN TURUP-DAR

W. R., 1864, 271

not filed with the plaint nor entered in any list

[I L R., 8 Mad., 373]

12. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1852, ss. 59, 63—Held* that the refusal to admit in evidence a registered certificate of sale under s. 63 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1852, on the ground that it had not been produced with the plaint as required by s. 59 of the Code, was improper,

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

—concluded

there having been no doubt of its existence at the date of suit. *DEVIDAS JAGJIVAN v. PIRJADA BEGAM*

[I L R., 8 Bom., 377]

13. ————— *Second certificate of sale obtained after first rejected as unregistered—Quere*.—Whether, where the original certificate of sale had been rejected by this Court as being unregistered and the plaintiff had obtained a second one, the Court of first instance ought to have received the second one in evidence if issued and tendered in evidence subsequently to the filing of the suit, but previously to the original hearing. *LALBHAI LAKHIM-DAS v. KAMULUDIN HUSEN KHAN* 12 Bom., 247

14. ————— *Omission to put copy on record*.—In a suit brought on a promissory note, where the note was produced when the plaint was presented and was marked by the officer of the

omission, and there being no application made to withdraw, the suit was dismissed.—*Held* that the Judge ought to have received a note in evidence which was "produced in Court by the plaintiff when the plaint was presented" (s. 39 of the Civil Procedure

to its original place on the register, and be tried by one of the Judges of the Court. *THOMPSON v. JEHANGIR HORMASJI* 3 Bom., O. C., 66

15. ————— *Dismissal of*

not been complied with was held to be incorrect under the circumstances. *EX PARTE RAYACHAND AMICHAND* 2 Bom., 369

16. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 174—Court's jurisdiction to punish a witness for refusing to produce a document—Procedure—Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), s. 175—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1852), s. 480*.—A witness was summoned to produce a document in Court in connection with a certain suit. He attended the Court, but did not produce the document, stating on oath that it was not in his possession. But this statement was disbelieved, and the Court fined him Rs. 75, under s. 174 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1852). *Held* that the fine was illegally imposed to punish a witness who exists only in attendance on before the Court.

a document will not produce it is provided for by s. 175 of the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) and s. 480 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1852). *IN RE PRECHAND DOWLATRAM* [I L R., 13 Bom., 63]

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[I. L. R., 1 All., 659

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[I. L. R., 1 All., 512

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[I. L. R., 19 All., 261

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[L L R, 17 Mad, 106

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[8 B L R, 372

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[L L R, 17 Mad, 147

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SUE OR DEFEND

[I L R, 3 Calc, 539

1 FORM OF

1. ——— Document without express
promise to pay —A document is not a promissory
note if it does not contain an express promise to pay
GOVIND GOPAL v BALWANTHAI

[L L R, 23 Bom, 986

2. ——— Document proposing to bor-
row on certain conditions—Stamp Act, 1879
—Proposal—Contract Act (IX of 1872), s 4—
A letter containing a request to borrow a certain sum
of money promising that the same should be repaid
with interest on a certain day is not liable to stamp
duty. It is not a promissory note but a mere propo-
sal under s 4 of the Indian Contract Act (IX of
1872) DRONDHAT NARBHAI v ATNARAM
MOHESHWAR I L R, 13 Bom, 689

NARAYANASAMI MUDALIAR v LOKANATHAN

[I L R, 23 Mad, 158 note

3. ——— Acknowledgment—The plain-
tiff sued on two documents, signed by the defendant,
in one of which a sum of Rs 03 was stated to be

PROMISSORY NOTES—continued**1 FORM OF—continued**

‘due to you and payable on the 16th July’ and
in the other a sum of Rs 15 was mentioned for
which I gave you this writing the whole amount of
which will be paid up in full on the 3rd of August”
Held to be not mere acknowledgments but promis-
sory notes MANICK CHUND v JOMONA DASS

[L L R, 8 Calc, 645

4. ——— Uncertain agreement—Held
that the following instrument was so vague and in-
definite in its terms that it could not be regarded as
a promissory note I J M C do hereby pro-
mise to pay at Allahabad to the Manager of the Agra
Savings Bank Limited the sum of Rs 10 on or
before the 15th day of October 1876 and a similar
sum monthly every succeeding month for full value
and consideration received dated the 9th September
1876 CARTER v AGRA SAVINGS BANK

[L L R, 5 All, 582

loose sheet of paper. After reciting that the defen-
dant had borrowed the said sum of Rs 125 on personal
security and that interest was to run thereon at a
specified rate, the document continued as follows:

‘The same (i.e. the sum borrowed with interest) are
payable whenever dhani the owner or lender) may
demand payment thereof’ The defendant contended
that the note in question was in form one payable to
bearer on demand and as such illegal and void as
being in contravention of the provisions of s 2a of the
Paper Currency Act (XX of 1882) Held that dhani
was not in the ordinary or the commercial language of
the Bombay Presidency equivalent to bearer in the
sense that word was employed in the Paper Currency
and Negotiable Instruments Acts, and that the docu-
ment in question was not therefore a negotiable instru-
ment, nor obnoxious to the provisions of the former
Act and there was no objection to a suit founded upon
it JETUA PARKHA v RANCIANDRA VITHOIA

[I L R, 16 Bom, 689

6. ——— Proposal for a loan Contract
Act (IX of 1872), s 2—Stamp Act s 3—
A letter reciting a request for a loan calling on the
addressee to pay the amount to the bearer of the
letter and continuing, this sum I shall repay with
interest and get back this letter I
request you will not neglect to pay the amount
on the strength of this letter,” is a promissory note
and not a mere proposal for a loan CHANNAMMA v
ATTANYA I L R, 16 Mad, 283

an unstamped document as follows The account

PROMISSORY NOTES—continued.**1. FORM OF—concluded.**

executed on . . . by . . . to . . .
 The amount which I have this day received from you in cash is ₹700. This sum I am bound to pay you. Therefore, adding to this sum interest at 8 annas per cent. per mensem, I am liable to pay. This is the account in this manner executed with my consent." *Held* that the document was not a promissory note, and was admissible in evidence. **TIRUPATHI GOUNDAN v. RAMA REDDI**

[I. L. R., 21 Mad., 49]

8. ————— Contract or obligation.—A promissory note was held to be a "contract or obligation" under s. 16 of the Registration Act of 1864 for the purposes of limitation. **PYARI CHAND MITTER v. FRAZER** . . . **6 B. L. R., Ap., 40**

S. C. OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE v. FRAZER

[14 W. R., O. C., 51]

See **LESLIE v. PUNCHANUN MITTER**

[6 B. L. R., 668]

15 W. R., O. C., 1

9. ————— Necessity of delivery of note.—*Making of note.*—The making of a promissory note is altogether the act of the maker, and delivery to the promisee is requisite to render it complete. **WINTER v. ROUND** . . . **1 Mad., 202**

2. EXECUTION.

10. ————— Evidence as to execution—Probabilities.—Case in which it was held on the evidence and a discussion of surrounding probabilities that the first Court was in error in finding that a promissory note sued on had been executed by the defendant. **HURRICHOVEN ROSE v. MONINDRA NATH GHOSE** . . . **L. R., 19 I. A., 4**

3. CONSIDERATION.

11. ————— Note given in payment of loss on wagering contract—Act XXI of 1848—Bom. Act III of 1865.—A promissory note which has for its consideration a debt due on a wagering contract is not binding in the hands of the original payee. **TRIKAM DAMODHAR v. LAZA AMIRCHAND**
[8 Bom., A. C., 131]

12. ————— Note given partly for "balance of bets and lotteries"—Lottery Act (V of 1844).—The defendant agreed with the plaintiff to take the plaintiff's mare "Bridesmaid" on "racing terms,"—all winnings to be divided equally between them, and the plaintiff to have the option of claiming a one-fourth share of any lottery in which she might be bought by or on account of the defendant; the plaintiff to keep and train "Bridesmaid" for ₹60 a month. Subsequently, the plaintiff agreed to keep and train, for a like sum for each horse; five horses belonging to the defendant. The defendant having been posted as a defaulter, the plaintiff, at the defendant's request, advanced certain sums to the Secretary of the Calcutta Races to enable the defendant's horses to run. As security for the repayment of such advances, and of a sum of ₹4,456-6 which had become due to the plaintiff, and which included an

PROMISSORY NOTES—continued.**3. CONSIDERATION—concluded.**

item of ₹1,149 for "balance of bets and lotteries," and a smaller sum in respect of certain tickets in the "Secundra Raffle," the defendant gave to the plaintiff a letter of hypothecation of his five horses, whereby it was agreed that in case of the defendant's default the plaintiff should be at liberty to sell the horses. The defendant made default, and the plaintiff advertised the horses for sale. On the same day the defendant wrote and gave to the plaintiff a letter, stating that, in consideration of the plaintiff's withdrawing the advertisement, and withholding the sale for a certain period, he would give the plaintiff a promissory note for the balance of his claim. A note for ₹7,000 was accordingly given by the defendant to the plaintiff. In the account delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, he had by mistake overcredited the defendant with ₹744 in an item headed "cash received from the Secretary of the Calcutta Races, balance of racing account," and under which was included the following item: "I. O. U., deducted from lottery account, ₹480." On receiving information of the error, the defendant gave the plaintiff another promissory note for ₹744. In an action on the notes brought under Act V of 1866, the plaintiff obtained a decree, which was set aside on the defendant's application, and leave was given to him to appear and defend. Written statements were then filed on the plaintiff's application. *Held by MACPHERSON, J.*, that the two promissory notes were given as security for the whole of the plaintiff's claim; that the items for "balance of bets and lotteries" and for the "Secundra Raffle" being rendered illegal by the Lottery Act (V of 1844), part of the consideration for the notes was illegal, and no action was maintainable upon them. His Lordship therefore dismissed the plaintiff's suit. On appeal, held by *COUCH, C.J.*, that the promissory note for ₹7,000 was not vitiated by the ₹1,149 being part of the consideration for it: although that portion of the latter sum which was won by lotteries was obtained by an illegal transaction, it was not illegal for the defendant to receive the money, and, having done so, to pay the plaintiff his share or to promise to do so. But the money paid in respect of the "Secundra Raffle," being money paid in execution of an illegal purpose, was an illegal consideration which disentitled the plaintiff to recover on the note. *Held* further that the note for ₹744 was given upon good consideration. All the facts of the case being stated in the plaintiff's written statement, the Court might allow the plaintiff to be amended, and frame an issue as to what amount was due to the plaintiff in respect of the consideration for the note for ₹7,000. *Held by MARKBY, J.*, that both notes were good, inasmuch as the promise contained in them did not spring from, nor was it the creature of, the original illegal agreement, but was a separate agreement. **JOSEPH v. SOLANO**
[9 B. L. R., 441: 18 W. R., 424]

4. ASSIGNMENT OF, AND SUITS ON, PROMISSORY NOTES.

13. ————— Endorsement to a third person for purpose of allowing him to sue.—*Assignment of negotiable instrument.*—There is

PROMISSORY NOTES—continued**4 ASSIGNMENT OF AND SUITS ON PROMISSORY NOTES—continued****[3 B L R, O C, 130 12 W R, O C, 8**

14 ——— **Benami transaction—Right of benamidar to sue on note**—The payee and holder of a promissory note is not debarred from suing on it by reason of the fact that a third person is really interested in it **BOJJAMMA v VENKATARAMAYYA**

[1 L R, 21 Mad, 30

15 ——— **Minor's suit by another next friend—Right to sue on note not endorsed**—An infant sued by his next friend to recover the balance due on a promissory note alleged to have been made and delivered on account of his estate to his mother and guardian who had not endorsed the note **Held** that the suit was maintainable in the absence of an endorsement **GURUMURTI, SIVAYYA**

I L R, 21 Mad, 391

owner of the note **SARAT CHUNDER DUTT v KEDAR NATH DASS**

3 C W N, 286

17 ——— **Suit by endorsee against maker** *Endorsement of overdue note*—In a suit by

to pay the defendant Rs 500 as an advance upon goods to be supplied by the defendant to the payee that the money was paid and the promissory note sued on was made and delivered as an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money and as a security for what should be due to the maker in respect of the dealings. The defendant stated that the state of the accounts between him and the maker showed a balance in favour of the defendant and notice to the plaintiff of these facts was alleged. The note was endorsed to the plaintiff two years and eleven months after date. **Held** that although the evidence failed to make out notice to the plaintiff the note when endorsed was an overdue note and that the plaintiff took it subject to the then state of the accounts between the payee and the defendant. **COMMUNDY MOHIDEEN SAIB v OREE MEERAH SAIB**

T Mad, 271

18 ——— **Endorsement of note overdue—Note on demand—Re endorsement**—Before a promissory note on demand can be treated as overdue in the hands of an endorsee there must be some evidence of demand. There endorsement of a discharged promissory note cannot revive the liability of the maker. **COMMUNDY MOHIDEEN SAIB v OREE MEERAH**

PROMISSORY NOTES—continued**4 ASSIGNMENT OF, AND SUITS ON, PROMISSORY NOTES—continued**

Sab, 7 Mad 275 followed. The fact that the endorsee of a promissory note becomes one of the members of a firm which has undertaken to discharge the liability created by the maker of the note does not discharge the obligation on the note so as to invalidate re-endorsement for value. **VAN LINGEN v DHUNNA LALL LALLAH**

I L R, 5 Mad, 108

19 ——— **Receipt endorsed on note—Presumption of payment**—Though a receipt on the back of a bill of exchange or promissory note *prima facie* imports that the bill or note has been paid yet the receipt is capable of being explained and if it appears that the bill or note has not been paid and

have been paid **STEWART, DELHI AND LONDON BANK**

17 W R, 201

20 ——— **Suit to recover money due on a promissory note by assignee of rights of payee not being endorsee—Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 ss 8-9**—K executed a promissory note on demand for Rs 6000 in favour of S in 1882. In 1884 S by an agreement in writing assigned all her property including the promissory note to M but did not endorse over the promissory note to M. M assigned his rights in the promissory note to a bank in payment of a debt. In a suit by M and the bank against K and S to recover the principal and interest due on the note—**Held** that the plaintiffs could not maintain the suit. **PATTAT AMBADI NABAR v KRISHNAN**

I L R, 11 Mad, 290

21 ——— **Suit by assignee by invalid endorsement—Claim also on the original debt in respect of which note was given—Maintainability of suit**—The purchaser of the assets of a bank in liquidation which assets included a debt due by defendants to the late bank and a promissory note given in respect of that debt sued defendants on the promissory note as well as on the original debt in respect of which the note had been given. The note had not been endorsed until after the bank had been wound up and had ceased to exist and the endorsement had been held to be invalid. **Held** that plaintiffs were entitled to sue for the original debt even though they were not entitled to sue on the promissory note. **Potluri Reddy v Velayudhaswami**

I L R, 10 Mad 94**referred to RAMACHANDRA RAO v VENKATARAMANA AYYAR****[1 L R, 23 Mad, 527**

22. ——— **Bill of exchange—Endorser of note or bill** *Rights of—Right to securities deposited of endorser paying the holder of note or bill—*

— and upon which he has no claim except for the note or bill. **Duncan Fox & Co v North and South Wales**

PROMISSORY NOTES—continued.**4. ASSIGNMENT OF, AND SUITS ON, PROMISSORY NOTES—continued.**

Bank, L. R., 6 Ap. Cas., 1, referred to. Promissory notes made by an agent, acting for himself and for his principal, were secured by the deposit of title-deeds of property, belonging to the principal, in the hands of a bank which discounted the notes, and the latter were paid at maturity by an endorser. *Held* that the endorser was entitled to a transfer of the deeds to him as security, without further assent from the owner. *Held* also that he was entitled to have them transferred to him on the ground that, as a fact, the agent, acting within the principal's authority, had agreed that, in consideration of his paying the amount of the notes to the holder, he should have this security, the bank assenting. *AGA AHMED ISPAHANI v. CRISP*. I. L. R., 19 Calc., 242 [I. L. R., 19 I. A., 24

23. ——— Liability of maker, Discharge of—*Failure to present note at due date.—Semble*—The maker of a promissory note is not discharged by the holder's failure to present it at due date. *RAMAKISTNAYYA v. KASSIM* [I. L. R., 13 Mad., 172

24. ——— Promissory note not presented for payment at maturity—*Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881), ss. 64, 66—Effect of non-presentment.—Held* that the non-presentment for payment at maturity of a promissory note, the presentment of which is required by s. 66 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, has not the effect of relieving from liability the maker of the note. *Fazand Ali v. Agra Savings Bank, Weekly Notes, All., 1896, 201*, and *Ramakistnayya v. Kassim, I. L. R., 13 Mad., 172*, followed. *PHUL CHAND v. GANGA GHULAM*. I. L. R., 21 All., 450

25. ——— Effect of an invalid endorsement of a promissory note by payee. *Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881), s. 46—Note recovered by, but not re-indorsed to, the payee.*—The defendant gave plaintiff a promissory note payable on demand. The plaintiff endorsed the note to a third party, a creditor of his, who sued the defendant on the note on his refusal to pay. The defendant pleaded that it had been agreed between the payee and himself that the note should not take effect until the payee had performed certain conditions which remained unperformed. The suit was accordingly dismissed. The plaintiff thereupon paid the endorsee and took back the note, which, however, was not re-indorsed, and instituted the present suit against the defendant, who pleaded that the property in the note was not vested in the original plaintiff so as to enable him to maintain the suit. On the decess of the plaintiff before the trial, his sons were substituted as plaintiffs. *Held* that, although the property in a promissory note payable to order on demand passes by endorsement and delivery (Act XXVI of 1881, s. 46), the endorsement in this case had been declared invalid in the suit referred to, and must therefore be treated as cancelled, and consequently the property in the note was vested in the plaintiff at the

PROMISSORY NOTES—continued.**4. ASSIGNMENT OF, AND SUITS ON, PROMISSORY NOTES—continued.**

date of the suit so as to enable him to maintain it. *MARIMUTHU PILLAI v. KRISHNASAMI CHETTI* [I. L. R., 17 Mad., 197

26. ——— Assignment by payee of all his property including the promissory note—*Negotiation Absence of endorsement—Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881), ss. 8 and 9.*—A promissory note payable to payee or order cannot be negotiated by the mere assignment by the payee of all his property including the note. *Pattat Ambadi Marar v. Krishnan, I. L. R., 11 Mad., 29*, followed. *ABBOY CHETTI v. RAMACHANDRA RAU* [I. L. R., 17 Mad., 461

27. ——— Contemporaneous collateral agreement consistent with the terms of the promissory note—*Right of suit under Ch. XXXIX, Civil Procedure Code.*—The plaintiffs advanced money to defendant for the supply of certain goods. On defendant's failure to supply the goods, plaintiffs pressed for repayment, and a promissory note payable on demand for the amount due was executed; at the same time an agreement was entered into by defendant to liquidate the amount due on the promissory note by fortnightly consignments, the consignment to be made within fourteen days of the date of the promissory note. On defendant's failure to send the consignments as promised, a suit was brought under Ch. XXXIX, Civil Procedure Code. *Held* that the suit was rightly filed under Ch. XXXIX; that the agreement to liquidate the amount due by fortnightly consignments was a collateral undertaking consistent with the existence of the note containing an absolute promise to pay; that such collateral agreement was no answer to the suit on the promissory note; and that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree. *SYRON v. MAHOMED SHERIFF*. I. L. R., 19 Mad., 368

28. ——— Promissory note by member of an undivided Hindu family—*Liability of other member—Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1881), ss. 4, 26, 27.*—The maker of a promissory note (executed in plaintiff's favour), being a member of an undivided Hindu family, had borrowed from plaintiff the money represented by the note and purchased therewith land for the benefit of the family, which consisted of himself (the maker of note), an uncle, and the sons of the uncle. The uncle had always recognized the debt as a family debt, and the land purchased with the money borrowed had, in a subsequent division of property, been allotted to the uncle and his sons, who had also agreed with the maker of the note that they would discharge the debt. On a suit being brought against the maker of the note, as well as the uncle and his sons, *—Held* (per SHEPARD and SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR, JJ. (DAVIES, J., dissenting), that all the members of the undivided family were liable. *Per SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR, J.*—Even assuming that the maker of the note was not the manager of the family, he was the agent of his co-parceners when buying the land and raising the loan, and his acts as such agent bound the uncle who expressly assented to them;

PROMISSORY NOTES—concluded**4 ASSIGNMENT OF AND SUITS GN, PROMISSORY NOTES—concluded**

also that inasmuch as the uncle was liable his sons

was borrowed Whether having regard to ss 233 and 234 of the Indian Contract Act a principal can not be proceeded against upon a negotiable instrument executed by an agent in his own name—*Quare Per DAVIES J*—(1) Had the suit been brought on a bond or on the debt of which the promissory note afforded evidence other members of the family might have been held liable as well as the maker of the note on the ground that the latter represented them But in the case of a suit on a promissory note (as this suit was) no such representation could be alleged unless the persons said to be represented appeared by name on the face of the document (2) where the name of only one person

ATTAR v KRISHNASAMI ATTAR

[1 L R, 23 Mad, 597]

PROPERTY

See CASES UNDER ATTACHMENT—SUBJECTS OF ATTACHMENT

See CASES UNDER JOINT PROPERTY AND JOINT FAMILY PROPERTY

at disposal of Government

See RIGHT OF SUIT—PROPERTY AT DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT

[1 L R, 19 Bom, 888]

See TREASURE TROVE

[1 L R, 19 Bom, 668]

decreed to plaintiff Order for production of—

See EXECUTION OF DECREE—MODE OF EXECUTION—GENERALLY ETC

[3 N W, 319]

Description of—

See CASES UNDER REGISTRATION ACT s 21

Divesting of—

See CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—ADOPTION—EFFECT OF ADOPTION

See CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—INHERITANCE DIVESTING OF EXCLUSION FROM AND FORFEITURE OF INHERITANCE

See CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—WIDOW—DISQUALIFICATION—UNCHASTITY

See WILL—CONSTRUCTION

[1 L R, 4 Calc, 420]

1 Ind. Jur, N. S, 375

1 L R, 8 All, 583

1 L R, 15 Mad, 448

PROPERTY—concluded

found on accused.

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES s 517

[1 L R, 24 Calc, 499]

1 C W N, 438 581

in different districts

See JURISDICTION SUITS FOR LAND—PROPERTY IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS

Injury or obstruction to enjoyment of—

See INJUNCTION SPECIAL CASES ON OBSTRUCTION OR INJURY TO RIGHTS OF PROPERTY

See CASES UNDER RIGHT OF SUIT—INJURY TO ENJOYMENT OF PROPERTY

in the soil

See FISHERY RIGHT OF 24 W R, 200

[W R, 1884, 63]

1 L R, 9 Calc, 183

1 L R, 16 Calc, 56

1 W R, 79

Marsh, 334 2 Hay, 568

See OWNERSHIP PRESUMPTION OF—

[1 L R, 9 Mad, 175, 285]

See SANAD 1 L R, 1 Bom, 523

not in esse, Pledge of—

See STAMP ACT 1869 s 3

[1 L R, 2 Calc, 58]

on which duty has been paid in England

See COURT FEES ACT SCH 1 CL 11

[1 L R, 4 Calc, 725]

on which there is a mortgage or incumbrance

See COURT FEES ACT SCH 1 CL 11

[8 B L R, Ap, 43]

8 N W, 214

1 L R, 1 Bom, 118

Restitution of, Order for—

Execution of decree—

Possession under decree—Reversal of decree—Restitution of property after reversal of decree—Means profits—Civil Procedure Code s 214—A Court reversing a decree under which possession of property has been taken has power to order restitution of the property taken possession of and with it any means profits which may have accrued during such possession on MOOKOOND LALL PAL CROWDERY v MAHOMED SAMI MBEH [1 L R, 14 Calc, 484]

seized by police

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES s 523

[1 L R, 17 Bom, 748]

1 L R, 22 Calc, 781

subject to a trust

See COURT FEES ACT SCH. I ART 11

[8 B L R, Ap, 138]

11 B L R, Ap, 39

14 B L R, 184

7 B L R, 57

1 L R, 20 Calc, 575

PROPRIETARY RIGHT.

See BOUNDARY . . . 8 W. R., 343
[9 W. R., 426]

Proprietary right—*Mofussil Courts*
—Legal and equitable rights to property.—In
mofussil Courts in this country there is no distinction
between legal right and equitable right to property.
There is but one kind of proprietary right
not divisible into parts or aspects. *SEEDER NAZEER*
ALI KHAN v. OJOODHYA RAM KHAN. MUNSOOR ALI
KHAN v. OJOODHYA RAM KHAN . . . 8 W. R., 399

PROSECUTION.

See ABATEMENT OF PROSECUTION.
[4 Mad., Ap., 55]

Commencement of—

See CASES UNDER COMPLAINT—INSTITUTION
OF COMPLAINT AND NECESSARY
PRELIMINARIES.

Revival of—

See CASES UNDER COMPLAINT—REVIVAL OF
COMPLAINT.

See UNDER REVISION CRIMINAL CASES—
DISCHARGE OF ACCUSED.

See REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES—REVIVAL
OF COMPLAINT AND RETRIAL.

Withdrawal from—

See PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.
[I. L. R., 8 All., 291]

PROSPECTUS.

See COMPANY—ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
AND LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.
[I. L. R., 1 Bom., 320]

PROSTITUTE.

See MAHOMEDAN LAW—GUARDIAN.
[I. L. R., 1 All., 598]

Suit for rent of lodgings let to—

See LANDLORD AND TENANT—TENANCY
FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.
[9 B. L. R., Ap., 37]

1. ——— Registration of prostitutes
—*Act XIV of 1868, ss. 11 and 21—Jurisdiction*
of Magistrates to entertain pleas of irregularity in
the registry—Possession of registry ticket.—Under
Act XIV of 1868, the police are not empowered to
put a woman on the register of "common prosti-
tutes" against her will. The penalty prescribed by
s. 11, Act XIV of 1868, for disobedience of any of
its rules is for a "woman who voluntarily registers
herself as a common prostitute." A Magistrate has
authority to hear any objection urged by a woman
charged with disobedience of the rules under Act XIV
of 1868 against the legality of her registry, or that
she is not a common prostitute. The possession of a

PROSTITUTE—concluded.

registry ticket is not sufficient evidence of being a
common prostitute. IN THE CASE OF *LAKHIMANT*
RAUR . . . 3 B. L. R., A. Cr., 70

S. C. QUEEN v. LUKHIMONEE RAUR
[12 W. R., Cr., 55]

2. ——— *Act XIV of 1868,*
ss. 11, 21—Rules 13 and 27 passed under the Act
—Magistrate, Competency of—Jurisdiction.—Any
woman desirous of ceasing to carry on the business
of a common prostitute is, under the provisions of the
Contagious Diseases Act, 1868, absolutely entitled to
have her name removed from the register; and any rule,
or portion of a rule, purporting to have been framed
under the provisions of that Act which places any
obstacle in the way of her doing so is ultra vires, and
therefore void. Where a woman is prosecuted before
a Magistrate under s. 11 of Act XIV of 1868, she is
not precluded from pleading that she has ceased to be
a common prostitute, and that she has taken steps,
under s. 21 and the rules framed thereunder, for the
removal of her name from the register; and the
Magistrate is competent to entertain such a defence.
EMPRESS v. NISTAR RAUR

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 163; 7 C. L. R., 197]

PROSTITUTION.

Obtaining possession or disposal
of minor for purposes of—

See CASES UNDER PENAL CODE, ss. 332,
373.

PROTECTOR OF LABOURERS.

See BENGAL ACT VI OF 1865.
[3 B. L. R., A. Cr., 39]

**PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSE COURT
ACT (IX OF 1887).**

See MUNSIF, JURISDICTION OF.
[I. L. R., 20 Mad., 155]

See CASES UNDER SMALL CAUSE COURT,
MOFUSSIL.

See CASES UNDER SPECIAL OR SECOND
APPEAL—SMALL CAUSE COURT SUITS.

s. 15.
See VALUATION OF SUIT—SUITS.
[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 661]

s. 16.
See MUNSIF, JURISDICTION OF.
[I. L. R., 19 Mad., 477]

See REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT—CIVIL
CASES . . . I. L. R., 21 Calc., 249

s. 17.
See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, s. 108.
[2 C. W. N., 693]

PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSE COURT ACT (IX OF 1887)—concluded

s. 23.

See MUNSIF, JURISDICTION OF
[I. L. R., 23 Cal., 425]

s. 24

See APPEAL—ORDERS
[I. L. R., 15 Mad., 89]

s. 25

See DISTRICT JUDGE JURISDICTION OF
[I. L. R., 24 Bom., 311]

See JUDGMENT—CIVIL CASES—FORM AND
CONTENTS OF JUDGMENT

[I. L. R., 13 All., 533]

See LETTERS PATENT, HIGH COURT, N. W.
P., CL 10 I. L. R., 15 All., 373

See CASES UNDER REVISION—CIVIL CASES
—SMALL CAUSE COURT CASES

ss 25 and 37

See LETTERS PATENT, HIGH COURT, CL 15.
[I. L. R., 17 Mad., 100
I. L. R., 23 Mad., 169]

s. 33.

See SUBORDINATE JUDGE, JURISDICTION
OF I. L. R., 14 Bom., 371

s. 35

See MUNSIF, JURISDICTION OF.
[I. L. R., 19 Mad., 445]

See TRANSFER OF CIVIL CASE—GENERAL
CASES I. L. R., 13 All., 324
[I. L. R., 23 Bom., 382]

sch II, cl 8

See ATTACHMENT—SUBJECTS OF ATTACH-
MENT—PROPERTY AND INTEREST IN PRO-
PERTY OF VARIOUS KINDS
[I. L. R., 14 All., 30]

PROVOCATION.

See CASES UNDER CULPABLE HOMICIDE

1 PUBLIC BODY.

Delegation of powers to—

See PORTS ACT, s 6 I. L. R., 17 Mad., 118

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT (BENGAL ACT VII OF 1880)

See APPEAL—ORDERS

[I. L. R., 23 Cal., 410]

See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, s 11.

[I. L. R., 20 Cal., 234]

See LIMITATION ACT 1877, ART. 12

[I. L. R., 23 Cal., 775
I. L. R., 23 I. A., 45]

See REVIEW—POWER TO REVIEW

[I. L. R., 22 Cal., 419]

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT (BENGAL ACT VII OF 1880)—continued.

1 ————— s. 2—Bengal Act VII of 1868,
s 8—Certificate of sale—Evidence of sufficiency of
service of notice of sale—Act XI of 1859—s. 2 of
Act VII
far as is
construed

as one with Act XI of 1859 and Bengal Act VII of
1878," does not extend the effect of s 8 of Bengal
Act VII of 1868 to a sale-certificate granted under
s 19 of Bengal Act VII of 1880 so as to make such
a certificate conclusive evidence of the sufficiency of
the service of the notices of sale under the last-named
Act PULIN CHANDRA ROY v AKBAR HOSSEIN

[I. L. R., 21 Cal., 350]

BHOLA NATH MAITI v MARINUDDIN MOHAMED

[I. L. R., 21 Cal., 350 note]

3 ————— and s 7—Bengal Act VII of
1868, s 8—Certificate of sale—Evidence of sufficiency
of service of notice—Act XI of 1859, s 28—Sale

under s 7 of Bengal Act VII of 1880 for arrears of
rent alleged to be due to an estate under the Court
of Wards, but it is limited in its application to the
two descriptions of certificates of title therein referred
to, namely, certificates granted under s. 23 of Act XI
of 1859 and those granted under s 11 of Bengal
Act VII of 1868 PULIN CHANDRA ROY v AKBAR
HOSSEIN, I. L. R., 21 Cal., 350, and Bhola Nath
Maiti v Mohiuddin Mahomed, I. L. R., 21 Cal.,
350 note, approved BISHAMBER HALDER v BONO-
NATH HALDER I. L. R., 23 Cal., 414
[3 C. W. N., 233]

3 ————— and ss. 8, 10, 19—Beng Act
VII of 1868, s 2—Sale for arrears of road cess
—Suit to set aside sale—Ground for setting aside
sale under certificate—Act XI of 1859, s 33—
Civil Procedure Code, ss 290, 311, 312—Neither
the provisions of s 33 of Act XI of 1859 nor
those of s 2, Bengal Act VII of 1868, affect the
jurisdiction of the Civil Court to entertain a suit
to set aside a sale under a certificate on any of the
following grounds, namely, that no arrears were due
at all, that no notice was served in accordance with
the provisions of Bengal Act VII of 1880, or that the
provisions of s 290 of the Civil Procedure Code were
infringed The words "in respect of sales in execution
of decrees" in s 19 of Bengal Act VII of 1880 do
not include any proceedings instituted after the sale
for setting it aside ss 311 and 312 therefore of the
Civil Procedure Code do not apply to sales under
a certificate The infringement of the provisions
of s 293 of the Civil Procedure Code is not a micro

**PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT
(BENGAL ACT VII OF 1880)—continued.**

certificate issued under Bengal Act VII of 1880, and who has sustained substantial injury by reason of a material irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale, is by way of an appeal under s. 2 of Bengal Act VII of 1868. The effect of s. 2 of Bengal Act VII of 1880 is that Act XI of 1859, and Bengal Act VII of 1868, and Bengal Act VII of 1880, are to be considered as if the provisions contained in them were contained in one Act so far as such construction is consistent with the tenor of the last-mentioned Act. By the force therefore of s. 2 of the Act of 1880, the provisions of s. 2 of the Act of 1868 became applicable to a sale under an execution issued upon a certificate made under the Act of 1880. Bengal Act VII of 1880 is an Act for the recovery of all kinds of public demands, and therefore applies to cases of road or other public cesses. **SADHUSARAN SINGH v. PANCHDEO LAL** . I. L. R., 14 Calc., 1

4. ————— and s. 8—*Beng. Act VII of 1868, s. 2—Suit to set aside certificate and sale for arrears of cesses—Right of suit—Appeal.*—No suit will lie to set aside the sale of a property sold in execution of a certificate issued by the Collector for arrears of cesses, where it is found by the Court that there was an unsatisfied arrear at the time of the sale. The only remedy of the judgment-debtor, whose property has been sold, is by way of an appeal to the commissioner under s. 2 of Bengal Act VII of 1868. **Sadhusaran Singh v. Panchdeo Lal**, I. L. R., 14 Calc., 1, followed. **TROYLUCKHO NATH MOZUMDAR v. PAHAR KHAN** . I. L. R., 23 Calc., 641

5. ————— *Beng. Act VII of 1868, s. 2—Sale in execution of certificate under Public Demands Recovery Act—Appeal to commissioner to set aside sale.*—In an appeal to the commissioner under s. 2 of Bengal Act VII of 1868 to set aside a sale in execution of a certificate under the Public Demands Recovery Act (VII of 1880),—*Held* that s. 2 of Bengal Act VII of 1868 applied to a sale under Act VII of 1880, and the appeal to the commissioner was rightly made under that section. **Sadhusaran Singh v. Panchdeo Lal**, I. L. R., 14 Calc., 1, followed. **GUNESSAR SINGH v. GONESH DASS** [I. L. R., 25 Calc., 789

6. ————— and s. 20—*Act XI of 1859, s. 34—Limitation.*—S. 2 of the Public Demands Recovery Act (Bengal Act VII of 1880) does not make the provision of limitation in s. 34 of Act XI of 1859 applicable to the execution of a decree annulling a sale under s. 20 of Bengal Act VII of 1880. **MAHOMED ABDUL HYE v. GAJRAJ SAHAI** . I. L. R., 25 Calc., 283 [2 C. W. N., 89

————— s. 6 (b) and s. 10—*Suit to set aside certificate—Mode of service of notice.*—Although no special provision is made in Bengal Act VII of 1880 as to the manner of service of the notice prescribed in s. 10, it is not to be presumed that the Legislature intended that service of a less effectual character should be sufficient than it has expressly provided for similar processes under the Civil Pro-

**PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT
(BENGAL ACT VII OF 1880)—continued.**

cedure Code. Before therefore a service under Bengal Act VII of 1880 can be effected by posting it on the residence of the party on whom it is wished to serve it, it must be shown that some attempt has been made to effect personal service, and that such personal service, for reasons stated, could not be made. In such a case, when the fact of service of notice is denied, the onus is on the party alleging service to prove it. **RAKHAL CHANDRA RAI CHOWDHURI v. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL** . I. L. R., 12 Calc., 603

————— ss. 7, 8.

See **SALE FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE—SETTING ASIDE SALE—IRREGULARITY.** [I. L. R., 18 Calc., 125

————— s. 7 and s. 10—*Sale for arrears of cesses—Collector's certificate, Effect of, after notice of it.*—According to the true construction of s. 7 of Bengal Act VII of 1880, there is no foundation for a sale thereunder, until a certificate has been made by the Collector strictly in the manner prescribed thereby, specifying the sum due and the person from whom it is due. *Held* that such certificate, when duly made, has, after service of notice thereof under s. 10, the effect of a decree so far as regards the remedies for enforcing it. **BAIJNATH SAHAI v. RAMGUT SINGH**

[I. L. R., 23 Calc., 775
L. R., 23 I. A., 45

1. ————— s. 8 (b), cl. 3, and s. 10—*Certificate, Suit to set aside—Amount not "due."*—Where rent was payable jointly to certain wards of Court, and another proprietor whose guardianship under the Court of Wards had ceased, and the Collector issued a certificate, under Bengal Act VII of 1880, for a proportionate share of the rent due to the wards,—*Held* that, there being no right at law to claim any separate share of the rent, there was no sum "due," and therefore, under s. 8 of the Act, the certificate was invalid and must be cancelled. **GIRJANATH ROY CHOWDHRY v. RAM NARAIN DAS**

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 264

2. ————— and s. 12—*Suit to set aside certificate and sale—Limitation.*—A certificate was issued under the Public Demands Recovery Act (Bengal Act VII of 1880), and notice under s. 10 of the Act was served on the 12th December 1895. The debtor objected under s. 12 on the ground that no arrears were due, but the objection was overruled, on his failure to produce evidence, on the 7th August 1895, and the sale took place on the 10th August 1895. In a suit brought on the 8th August 1896 to set aside the certificate and the sale,—*Held* that the terms of s. 8, cl. (b), providing the limitation of one year from the date of service of notice are peremptory, and in no way controlled by the provisions of s. 12, and the suit in respect of the certificate was therefore barred by limitation. *Held* also that, if the certificate cannot be cancelled, the sale held in execution of it also cannot be cancelled. **RAJBUNS SAHAI v. KAMESHAR PRASAD**

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 172.

**PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT
(BENGAL ACT VII OF 1880)—continued.**

— s 9.

See **SALE FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE—
SETTING ASIDE SALE—IRREGULARITY**
[1 C W N, 518]

— s 10

See **CBS** . I L R., 19 Calc, 783

See **SALE FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE—
SETTING ASIDE SALE—IRREGULARITY**
[I. L. R., 18 Calc, 125
1 C W N, 518]

1. ——— *Act XI of 1859, ss 5, 17—
Sale for arrears of revenue, Notification of—
Attachment under certificate procedure—Where a
notice under s 10 of Bengal Act VII of 1880 was
served, and a certificate issued by the Collector
for default of payment of road cess of a revenue-
paying estate, and the Government revenue being
in arrears, no notification under s 5 of Act XI of
1859 was issued, and the estate was subsequently
sold for arrears of Government revenue, —Held
that the sale was valid, and ss 5 and 17 of Act
XI of 1859 did not apply, the certificate issued by
the Collector being not an attachment as contem-
plated by s 5 *Ram Narain Koer v Mahabir
Pershad Singh, I L R., 13 Calc., 208, referred to*
RIZOO MURDAN SINGH v RAM BEKHA LAL
[I L R., 20 Calc, 325]*

2.

*ss
calc*
recoverable under Bengal Act VII of 1880 cannot be
supported unless the certificate, upon which exe-
cution is taken out, is in strict compliance with the
Act. The notice under s 10 of the said Act
must be issued by the Collector in whose office the
certificate is required to be filed. Even supposing
that s 8 of Act VII of 1880, read with s 3 of the
said Act, makes a certificate of sale conclusive
evidence that all notices have been duly served
and posted in the case of a sale under Bengal Act VII
of 1880 as well, the question when the notice was
served would still remain open. The certificate of
sale, moreover, cannot be conclusive evidence that the
certificate in execution of which the property was sold
was a certificate duly issued in accordance with the
law *UZIMATI MOLLAN v KANTICK CHUNDER
GUOSH* . . . 3 C. W. N., 363

3 ——— and s. 23—*Attachment
under certificate procedure*—The certificate and notice
referred to in s 10, Bengal Act VII of 1880, are
executive acts, and an attachment, which is the re-
sult of those acts, is not a judicial, but an executive
proceeding. The meaning of s 23 of that Act,
which lays down that a Collector "in the discharge
of his functions shall be deemed to be a person act-
ing judicially within the meaning of Act VIII of
1850," is that, for the purpose of protecting him
from personal liability, his action is to be regarded as
judicial. *RAM NARAIN KOER v. MAHABIR PERSHAD
SINGH* . . . I. L. R., 13 Calc., 208

**PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT
(BENGAL ACT VII OF 1880)—continued**

— s. 19.

See **SALE FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE—
SETTING ASIDE SALE—IRREGULARITY**
[I. L. R., 18 Calc, 125]

*Certificate procedure—Civil
Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss 311,
312—A suit will lie in a Civil Court to set aside
a sale held under Bengal Act VII of 1880, where the
sale proclamation is issued against the whole sixteen
annas of the estate, but a sale held only of a
portion thereof. The effect of s 19 of that Act
is, that it relates to the practice and procedure
in respect of sales that is, to the practice and
procedure of executing Courts in the carrying out
of sales. *RAM LOGAN OSHA v BHAWANI OSHA*
[I L R., 14 Calc, 9]*

— ss 21 and 22—*Sale in execution of a
certificate under the Act—Procedure—Satisfied
certificate—Act XI of 1859.*—The Collector, hav-
ing received a report from the Tehsildar that
arrears of road cess Bengal Act IX of 1880) were
due in respect of villages, took proceedings pur-
porting to do so in pursuance of Bengal Act VII of
1880. In the certificate of unpaid demand, the
names of the persons described as debtors were
those not of the present proprietors, but of former
proprietors and the copy and notice were addressed
to them. *Held* by the High Court that the pro-
cedure laid down by Bengal Act VII of 1880 must
be strictly followed, and it is therefore abso-
lutely incumbent on the Courts, when consider-
ing the validity of sales under that Act, to rigidly
require an exact compliance with the formalities
prescribed therein by the Legislature. Where a
certificate is issued in respect of a demand under
the Act, upon payment of such demand, it be-
comes the duty of the Collector under s. 22, to
enter satisfaction upon the certificate, and also in
the register kept under a 21. A sale in execution
of a satisfied certificate, or of a certificate not
duly made under the Act, is absolutely void.
*Abdul Hye v Nawab Roy, B L R., Sup Vol., 911,
and Lala Mobaruk Lal v Secretary of State
for India, I. L. R., 11 Calc., 200, followed.* *Mohan
Ram Jha v Baboo Shub Dutt Singh, 8 B. L. R.,
235, referred to Semble—*Demands in respect
of cess under Bengal Act VII of 1880 are not on
the same footing as revenue demands to which
Act XI of 1859 applies and therefore the pro-
cedure prescribed by Act XI of 1859 for the recovery
of the latter is not applicable to the recovery of
the former. *GUJRAI SANAI v SECRETARY OF
STATE FOR INDIA* . . . I. L. R., 17 Calc., 414

Held on appeal by the Privy Council, affirming
the decision of the High Court, that even if the
certificate and the proceedings following it had
been duly authenticated, and intimated to the present
proprietor, which had not been the case, they could
not affect his right of property in the villages, inas-
much as the Act only authorized the attachment and
sale of the property of the persons who are described
as debtors. This of itself was a ground for cancelling

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT
(BENGAL ACT VII OF 1880)—*concluded.*

the sale. Their Lordships also concurred in the view taken by the High Court that there was no evidence showing that the certificate had been duly signed, and were of opinion that the High Court had rightly found payment of the arrears before the sale.

MAHOMED ABDUL HAI v. GUJRAJ SAHAJ

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 828

I. L. R., 20 I. A., 70

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

See CASES UNDER EVIDENCE ACT, s. 74.

PUBLIC DUTIES.

Enforcement of—

See HIGH COURT, JURISDICTION OF—CALCUTTA—CIVIL.

[I. L. R., 17 Calc., 329

I. L. R., 21 Calc., 348

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

See PENAL CODE, s. 186.

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 286, 598

I. L. R., 23 Calc., 896

1 C. W. N., 74

PUBLIC HEALTH, OFFENCE AFFECTING—

1. ———— Penal Code, s. 269—*Travelling in a train while suffering from cholera.*—K, knowing that he was suffering from cholera, entered a train as a passenger without informing the railway company's servants of his condition. M, knowing of K's condition, bought K's ticket and travelled with him. *Held* that K was properly convicted under s. 269 of the Penal Code of negligently doing an act which was, and which he had reason to believe was, likely to spread infection of a disease dangerous to life, and M of abetment of K's offence. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. KRISHNAPPA*. I. L. R., 7 Mad., 276

2. ———— *Communicating syphilis by the act of sexual intercourse—Cheating.*—A prostitute who, while suffering from syphilis, communicates the disease to a person who has sexual intercourse with her, is not liable to punishment under s. 269 of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860). "for a negligent act and one likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life." *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. RAKHMA*. I. L. R., 11 Bom., 59

3. ———— *Negligent act—Refusal to allow person suffering from infectious disease to be removed to a hospital.*—Where a mother refused to allow her daughter suffering from smallpox to be removed to a hospital in accordance with an order made by the District Magistrate, unless she accompanied her, and was convicted of an offence under s. 269 of the Penal Code by the District Magistrate, *Held* that no unlawful or negligent act had been committed within the meaning of s. 269 of the Penal Code. *CAHOON v. MATHEWS*. I. L. R., 24 Calc., 494

[1 C. W. N., 274

PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

See PUBLIC ROAD, HIGHWAY, ETC.

PUBLIC NUISANCE.

See NUISANCE—PUBLIC NUISANCE UNDER PENAL CODE.

PUBLIC OFFICER.

See ATTACHMENT—SUBJECTS OF ATTACHMENT—SALARY I. L. R., 24 Calc., 102

See COLLECTOR I. L. R., 3 All., 2

See OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 499

I. L. R., 12 Mad., 250

See STAMP ACT, SCH. I, ART. 22.

[I. L. R., 19 All., 293

Money lent to—

See SUBORDINATE JUDGE, JURISDICTION OF I. L. R., 22 Bom., 170

Notice of suit—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 421—Talukhdari settlement officer managing estate under Act XXI of 1881—Broach and Kaira Encumbered Estates Act.*—The plaintiff sued for a declaration that he was entitled to succeed, on his father's death, to a talukhdari estate to the exclusion of defendant 1, who, he alleged, was a supposititious child set up by his step-mother to defeat the plaintiff's right of inheritance. It appeared that defendant 1 had obtained a decree against the plaintiff's father establishing his legitimacy and declaring him entitled to receive maintenance out of the estate in question. In accordance with that decree, the talukhdari settlement officer (defendant 2), who was manager of the estates under the Broach and Kaira Encumbered Estates Act (XXI of 1881), paid defendant 1 an allowance of Rs200 a month on account of his maintenance, which allowance, the plaintiff alleged, was illegal and wrongful. The defendants contended that the suit was bad, because notice had not been given to the talukhdari settlement officer as required by s. 424 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882). *Held*, following *Shahbazadee v. Fergusson, I. L. R., 7 Calc., 499*, and *Bhau Balapa v. Nana, I. L. R., 3 Bom., 343*, that although the talukhdari settlement officer acting as manager under XXI of 1881 was a "public officer," yet the suit was maintainable without giving the talukhdari settlement officer the notice required by s. 424 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as it was not a suit arising out of acts done by him in his official capacity. *SARDARSINGJI v. GANPATISINGJI*

[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 395

Offer of bribe to—

See ACCOMPLICE.

[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 331

I. L. R., 27 Calc., 144, 925

PUBLIC OFFICER—concluded**Suit against—***See* CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE s 424

[13 C L R, 185

I L R, 24 Calc, 584

I L R, 20 Bom, 887

I L R, 25 Calc, 238

See SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL JURISDICTION
OF

I L R, 15 Bom, 441

[I L R, 21 Bom 754, 773

I L R, 22 Bom, 170

PUBLIC PLACE*See* PENAL CODE, s 159

[I L R, 17 All, 188

PUBLIC POLICY**Agreements contrary to—***See* BENGAL EXCISE ACT (VII OF 1873)

[I L R, 18 Calc, 438

See CASES UNDER CHAMPERTY*See* CASES UNDER CONTRACT ACT s 23—ILLEGAL CONTRACTS—AGAINST PUBLIC
POLICY*See* COSTS—TAXATION OF COSTS

[I L R, 17 Mad, 182

See EXECUTOR I L R, 22 Calc, 14**Custom contrary to—***See* HINDU LAW—CUSTOM—ENDOW-
MENTS I L R, 14 Bom, 90*See* HINDU LAW—CUSTOM—IMMORAL
CUSTOMS I L R, 1 Mad, 168, 358*See* HINDU LAW—MARRIAGE—VALIDITY
OR OTHERWISE OF MARRIAGES

[I L R, 17 Bom, 400

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR*See* CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

[8 Bom, Cr, 126

Discretion of—*See* WITNESS—CRIMINAL CASES—EXA-
MINATION OF WITNESSES—GENERAL
CASES I L R, 7 All, 804

I L R, 18 All, 84

pointed by the Magistrate of the district, under s 432
of the Criminal Procedure Code to be Public Prose-
cutor for the purpose of a particular case tried in the
Court of Session has not the power of a Public Pro-
secutor with regard to withdrawal from prosecution
under s. 404 QUEEN EMPRESS v MADHO

[I L R, 8 All, 291

PUBLIC RECORD*See* CASES UNDER EVIDENCE ACT, s 35,**PUBLIC ROAD, HIGHWAY, STREET,
OR THOROUGHFARE***See* BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT 1864

[I L R, 2 Calc, 425

See BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT 1864, s 10

[I L R, 20 Calc, 732

See BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT

1873, s 17 I L R, 12 Bom, 480

[I L R, 20 Bom, 148

See LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1870, ss 13

AND 21 I L R, 25 Calc, 184

[L R, 24 I A, 177

See OWNERSHIP, PRESUMPTION OF

[I L R, 7 All, 362

See RES JUDICATA—ESTOPPEL BY
JUDGMENT I L R, 20 Calc, 732**Allowing water to remain on—***See* BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT
1873 s 54 I L R, 20 Bom, 83**Encroachment on—***See* LIMITATION ACT ART 149

[I L R, 19 Mad, 154

Obstruction to, or nuisance on—*See* BENCH OF MAGISTRATES

[I L R, 13 Mad, 142

See BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT 1864 s 217

[I L R, 17 Calc, 884

See BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT
1873 s 42 I L R, 10 Bom, 212*See* DECLARATORY DECREE SUIT FOR—
ORDERS OF CRIMINAL COURTS

[I L R, 17 Bom, 233

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL
COURT—MAGISTRATE'S ORDERS, INTER-
FERENCE WITH*See* JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—
PROCESSIONS I L R, 24 Calc, 624

[I L R, 18 Bom, 883

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL
COURT—PUBLIC WAYS, OBSTRUCTION
OF*See* JUST—JURY UNDER NUISANCE SEC-
TIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

[I L R, 18 All, 158

I L R, 22 All, 267

See MADRAS POLICE ACT, 1888 s 71

[I L R, 14 Mad, 223

See NUISANCE—PUBLIC NUISANCE UNDER
PENAL CODE I L R, 20 Mad, 433*See* CASES UNDER NUISANCE—UNDUE
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

**PUBLIC ROAD, HIGHWAY, STREET,
OR THOROUGHFARE—concluded.**

See CASES UNDER RIGHT OF SUIT—OBSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

Rash riding on—

See PENAL CODE, s. 279.

[14 W. R., Cr., 32
I. L. R., 19 Bom., 715

1. ——— User of road by public—*Evidence that road is public.*—In order to establish that a road is a public road, it is sufficient if acts of user by the public are shown to have been acquiesced in by the owner of the land over which the road passes, and that these acts are of such a character as to warrant the inference that the owner intended to make over to the public the right to use the land as a public highway. *ANDERSON v. JUGGODUMBA DABU*
[6 C. L. R., 282

2. ——— Suit to remove trees planted on public road—*Space on sides of road.*—A public road includes a fair margin on either side of the road, which may be used for various purposes in connection with the road itself. Where trees have been planted on the margin of a public road, a suit will not lie by the proprietor of the land through which the road passes to have them removed. *HARRENDRO COOMAR CHOWDHURY v. TARAFONI CHOWDHURAN* 7 C. L. R., 272

3. ——— Diversion of road—*Right of owners of land adjoining old road—Grant by municipality of land forming old road—N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act (XV of 1873), s. 38—Power of municipality over public highway.*—There is a presumption that a highway, or waste land adjoining thereto, belongs to the owners of the soil of the adjoining land. S. 38 of Act XV of 1873 (N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act) was not intended to deprive persons of any private right of property they have in the land used as a public highway, or to confer such rights on the municipality, nor has the section any such effect. In a case where such land ceased to be used as a public highway, and was granted by the municipality to third persons, who proceeded to build thereon,—*Held* that the owners had a good cause of action against such persons for the demolition of the buildings and restoration of the property to its original condition. *NIHAL CHAND v. AZMAT ALI KHAN* I. L. R., 7 All., 362

PUBLIC SAFETY, OFFENCE AFFECTING—

See CHARGE—FORM OF CHARGE—SPECIAL CASES—PUBLIC SAFETY . 1 Bom., 137

PUBLIC SERVANT.

See ASSAULT ON PUBLIC SERVANT.

[13 W. R., Cr., 49
I. L. R., 9 Bom., 558
I. L. R., 26 Calc., 630
3 C. W. N., 605, 627

PUBLIC SERVANT—continued.

See ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.

[I. L. R., 6 All., 129

See EVIDENCE ACT, s. 74.

[I. L. R., 18 Calc., 534

See CASES UNDER FALSE EVIDENCE—FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.

See ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

[3 W. R., Cr., 10

I. L. R., 21 Bom., 517

See PENAL CODE, s. 221.

[I. L. R., 3 All., 60

See SANCTION TO PROSECUTION—WHERE SANCTION IS NECESSARY OR OTHERWISE.

[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 758; 2 C. L. R., 520
I. L. R., 23 Mad., 540

See SMALL CAUSE COURT, MOFUSSIL—JURISDICTION—GOVERNMENT, SUITS AGAINST . I. L. R., 18 Mad., 395

Acts done by—

See MUNSIF, JURISDICTION OF.

[1 Bom., 144

See PENAL CODE, s. 217.

[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 412

Assaulting, in execution of his duty.

See PENAL CODE, s. 332.

[I. L. R., 18 All., 246

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES.
[4 C. W. N., 245

Contempt of authority of—

See CASES UNDER CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Disobedience of direction of law by—

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES, s. 45
(1872. s. 90) . I. L. R., 1 Mad., 266

See PENAL CODE, s. 217.

[I. L. R., 1 Mad., 266

I. L. R., 3 Calc., 412

Disobedience of order of—

See NUISANCE—PUBLIC NUISANCE UNDER PENAL CODE . I. L. R., 8 All., 99
I. L. R., 19 Mad., 464

See CASES UNDER PENAL CODE, s. 188.

Giving false information to—

See CASES UNDER PENAL CODE, s. 182.

Obstruction of, in execution of his duty.

See ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.

[2 Bom., 134; 2nd Ed., 128

See PENAL CODE, s. 152.

[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 105

PUBLIC SERVANT—continued

See PENAL CODE, s. 183:

[I L R., 15 Bom, 564

I L R., 25 Calc, 274

I L R., 21 Mad, 78

See CASES UNDER PENAL CODE, s. 183

See WRONGFUL RESTRAINT

[I L R., 12 Bom, 377

Personating—

See SENTENCE—CUMULATIVE SENTENCES

[I L R., 10 All, 58

Prosecution of—See SANCTION TO PROSECUTION—NATURE,
FORM, AND SUFFICIENCY OF SANCTION

[I L R., 16 Mad, 468

1. ——— Municipal Commissioner—
Act XXVI of 1850—Bom Reg II of 1827, s 43
—A municipal commissioner appointed under Act
XXVI of 1850 was a public servant within the mean-
ing of Regulation II of 1827, s 43, and consequently
a Munsif had no jurisdiction to try a suit brought
against him for acts done in his public capacity
GHAYES v BHAGYAN TULSI 4 Bom, A C, 93

REG v PURSUOTAM VALJI 5 Bom, Cr, 33

2. ——— Person performing public
duties—Penal Code, s 21—Any person whether
receiving pay or not, who chooses to take upon himself
powers and responsibilities belonging to the position of
a public servant, and performs those duties and
accepts those responsibilities, and is recognized as

performance, he is not a "public servant" within
the definition contained in s 21 of the Penal Code
QUEEN EMPRESS v PARMESHWAR DAT

[I L R., 8 All, 201

3. ——— Engineer receiving municipal
pay—Penal Code, s 21.—An engineer who
receives and pays to others municipal moneys is a
public servant within the meaning of s 21, cl 10,

4. ——— Izaphatdar—Penal Code, s 21
—Lessee of village undertaking to keep forest ac-
counts—Officer—The word "officer" in s 21, cl 9,
of the Penal Code means a person employed to
exercise to some extent a delegated function of Gov-
ernment, he must be either himself armed with some
authority or representative character, or his duties
must be immediately auxiliary to those of some one
who is so armed. Hence an izaphatdar—i.e., a lessee
of a village who has undertaken to keep an account
of its forest revenues and pay a certain proportion to
the Government, keeping the remainder for himself
—is not an officer, and therefore not a public servant,
within the meaning of s 21 REG v RAMAJIRAY
JIYAJIRAY 12 Bom, 1

PUBLIC SERVANT—continued

course is a "public servant" within the meaning
of s 21 of the Penal Code REG v RAMAJIRAY,
12 Bom, 1, and Chatter Lal v. Thacoore Pershad,
I L R., 18 Calc, 518, referred to BAJOO SINGH
v QUEEN-EMPRESS I L R., 26 Calc, 158
[3 C W N, 115

6. ——— Labourer employed by Gov-
ernment—Penal Code s 21.—A carter employed
by Government is not a public servant within the
meaning of s 21 of the Penal Code QUEEN v
NACHINUTTU I L R., 7 Mad, 18

7. ——— Mohurrir appointed under
Beng Act IX of 1862—Money received for

8. ——— Court of Wards person—Penal
Code, s 21—A person employed by the manager of an
estate under the charge of the Court of Wards is not
a public servant within the meaning of s 21 of the
Penal Code QUEEN v ARATI

[I L R., 7 Mad, 17

9. ——— Manager employed under
the Court of Wards—Penal Code (Act XLV
of 1860), s 21, 161—"Public servant"—Held
under the
within the
n. Empress
v. Aragi, I L R., 7 Mad 17, referred to QUEEN-
EMPRESS v MATHURA PRASAD

[I L R., 31 All, 127

10. ——— Person appointed by Gov-
ernment Solicitor to act as Prosecutor in

EMPRESS v BAJOO SINGH
[I L R., 3 Calc, 497

11. ——— Public servant, Peon at-
tached to the office of the Superintendent

the Penal Code is one who is appointed to some office
for the performance of some public duty. A peon,
in the service and pay of the Government and
attached to a Government office, is an officer of

PUBLIC SERVANT—continued.

Government and a public servant within the meaning of s. 21, cl. (9), of the Penal Code. *Reg. v. Ramajirav Jirbajirav*, 12 Bom., 1, explained and distinguished. *Queen v. Arayi*, I. L. R., 7 Mad., 17, and *Queen-Empress v. Mathura Prasad*, I. L. R., 21 All., 127, disapproved of. IN THE MATTER OF NAJAMADDIN . . . 4 C. W. N., 748

12. ——— Civil Surgeon—*Penal Code*, ss. 116 and 161—*Abetment of illegal gratification*.—Where the accused was charged under s. 116, Penal Code, with having abetted the commission of an offence punishable under s. 161 of that Code, the person abetted having been a Civil Surgeon of a sudder station, it was held that the enhanced imprisonment prescribed by the latter part of s. 116 could not be awarded, as the Civil Surgeon was not a public servant within the words of the section "whose duty it is to prevent the commission of such offence." *QUEEN v. RAMNATH SARMA BISWAS*

[21 W. R., Cr., 9

13. ——— Peon of Collector's Court—*Penal Code*, s. 21, cl. 9, and s. 161—*Illegal gratification*—*Peon remunerated by fees*.—A peon of the Collector's Court, who received no fixed pay from the Government, but was remunerated by fees whenever employed to serve any process, and was placed on the register of supernumerary peons, had been ordered by the Magistrate to do duty on a particular day at the office of the special Sub-Registrar, where he was detected receiving an eight-anna piece from a person, and was prosecuted for receiving an illegal gratification as a public servant. *Held* that the peon was a public servant under the definition in the 9th clause of s. 21 of the Penal Code, and the trial of the charge against him must be proceeded with. *QUEEN v. RAM KRISHNA DAS* . . . 7 B. L. R., 446

S. C. *QUEEN v. RAMKISTO DASS*

[16 W. R., Cr., 27

14. ——— Officer employed in Criminal Court—*Obtaining valuable thing without consideration*—*Illegal gratification*—*Penal Code*, s. 165.—*K*, a police officer, employed in a Criminal Court to read the diaries of cases investigated by the police and to bring up in order each case for trial with the accused and witnesses, after a case of theft had been decided by the Court in which the persons accused were convicted, and a sum of money, the proceeds of the theft, had been made over by the order of the Court to the prosecutor in the case, asked for and received from the prosecutor a portion of such money, not as a motive or reward for any of the objects described in s. 161 of the Penal Code, but as "dasturi." *Held* that *K* was not, under these circumstances, punishable under s. 161 of the Penal Code, but under s. 165 of that Code. *EMPEROR OF INDIA v. KAMPTA PRASAD* . . . I. L. R., 1 All., 530

15. ——— Poddar of Bank of Bengal—*Illegal gratification*—*Penal Code*, ss. 21 and 161.—The manager of a Court of Wards estate paid into a bank, carrying on the treasury business of the Government, a sum of money on behalf of Government. *B*, a poddar in the bank, demanded and took a reward for his trouble in receiving the money.

PUBLIC SERVANT—concluded.

On *B* being prosecuted and charged under s. 161 of the Penal Code,—*Held* that, although the money might have been paid on account of Government, it was on behalf of the bank, and not on behalf of the Government; that the money was received by the accused; and that the poddar was a servant of the bank only, and not a public servant within the meaning of cl. 9, s. 21 of the Penal Code. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF MODUN MOHUN

[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 376

16. ——— Convict warders—*Penal Code*, s. 223—*Suffering an escape from custody*.—Convict warders are "public servants" within the meaning of s. 223 of the Penal Code. *QUEEN v. KALLACHAND MORTREE* . . . 7 W. R., Cr., 99

17. ——— Municipal Inspector—*District Municipalities Act (Mad. Act IV of 1884)*, s. 41.—A municipal inspector is a public servant within the meaning of s. 41 of the Madras District Municipalities Act. *QUEEN-EMPEROR v. RAMASAMI*

[I. L. R., 13 Mad., 131

18. ——— Duties of zamindari karnam accounts—*Penal Code*, s. 166—*Mad. Reg. XXIX of 1802*, s. 12.—A zamindari karnam is a public servant, and is bound by law to produce accounts to the proprietor or farmer of a zamindari. *SUBRAMANAYA v. SOMASUNDARA*

[I. L. R., 15 Mad., 127

19. ——— Sanitary Inspector—*Madras Local Boards Act (Mad. Act V of 1884)*.—A Sanitary Inspector appointed by the local board is a public servant within the meaning of Local Boards Act, Madras, 1884, s. 43. *QUEEN-EMPEROR v. TIRUVENGADA MUDALI* . . . I. L. R., 21 Mad., 428

PUBLIC SPRING.

See *PENAL CODE*, s. 277.

[I. L. R., 2 Calc., 383

I. L. R., 4 Mad., 229

PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.

See *PUBLIC ROAD, HIGHWAY, ETC.*

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

See *MADRAS MUNICIPAL ACT*, 1878, s. 119.

[I. L. R., 6 Mad., 287

See *MAHOMEDAN LAW—CUSTOM*.

[I. L. R., 18 Calc., 448

L. R., 18 I. A., 59

See *CASES UNDER RIGHT OF SUIT—PUBLIC WORSHIP, SUITS REGARDING RIGHT OF*.

PUBLICATION.

See *CASES UNDER DEFAMATION*.

See *CASES UNDER LIBEL*.

of banns of marriage.

See *BIGAMY* . . . I. L. R., 1 All., 316

PUBLISHER.

See LOTTERY . I. L. R., 10 Bom., 97

See PRINTING PRESSES AND NEWSPAPERS
ACT . I. L. R., 23 Calc., 414**PUNDITS, OPINIONS OF—**

1. ——— Weight to be attached to.—
Observations of the Privy Council as to the weight to
be attached to the opinions of pundits COLLECTOR
OF MADURA : MUTU RAMALINGA SATHUPATHY
[I. B. L. R., P. C., 1. 12 Moore's I. A., 397
10 W. R., P. C., 17

2. ——— *Pundits disagree*
ing with current authorities—The opinions of pun-
dits must not be taken on their authority to be a
correct exposition of the law when such opinions are
discordant from works of current and established
authority COLLECTOR OF MASULIPATAM : CAVALY
VENKATA NARAYANAH
[2 W. R., P. C., 61. 1 Moore's I. A., 529

3 ——— Reference to pundits—*State*

the Court itself so to frame the questions as to elicit
an opinion upon the very facts on which the legal
title depends MYNA BOYER : OOTTOHAM
[2 W. R., P. C., 4: 8 Moore's I. A., 400

PUNISHMENT.**Enhancement of—**

See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—
POWERS OF MAGISTRATES
[I. L. R., 1 Mad., 54, 289
I. L. R., 4 Mad., 333

See REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES—SEN-
TENCES B. L. R., Sup Vol., 443
[I. L. R. 6 All., 623
I. L. R., 11 Calc., 530
20 W. R., Cr., 15, 23

See CASES UNDER SENTENCE—POWER OF
HIGH COURT AS TO SENTENCES—EN-
HANCEMENT.

Form of—

See OFFENCE COMMITTED BY THE HIGH
SHAS . 1 B. L. R., O. Cr., 1
[8 Bom., Cr., 63
I. L. R., 14 Bom., 327

See CASES UNDER SENTENCE

PURCHASE-MONEY.

See CASES UNDER PRE-EMPTION—PUR-
CHASE MONEY

See VENDOR AND PURCHASER—COMPLE-
TION OF TRANSFER . 7 W. R., 317
[I. L. R., 5 Bom., 554
I. L. R., 3 All., 77

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See CASES UNDER VENDOR AND PUR-
CHASER—PURCHASE MONEY, ETC.

Failure to pay—

See VENDOR AND PURCHASER—COMPLE-
TION OF TRANSFER

[I. L. R., 3 Bom., 547

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CHASER CONSIDERATION

See CASES UNDER VENDOR AND PUR-
CHASER—VENDOR, RIGHTS AND LIABILI-
TIES OF

Refund of—

See ACT XL OF 1858, s 18
[5 B. L. R., 350

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GUARDIANS 7 B. L. R., 90
[7 N. W., 201

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TION BY FATHER

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 388
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11 B. L. R., Ap., 28
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See LIMITATION ACT 1877, ART 178
[I. L. R., 11 All., 372

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SOURCE OF PURCHASE MONEY

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RAILWAY COMPANY—continued.

1. ———— **Liability for nuisance caused by works—Statutory powers—Beng. Reg. I of 1824—Act XLII of 1850—Land taken for public purposes—Suit for injunction to restrain nuisance.**—The plaintiffs, the owners and occupiers of a house and premises in Howrah, sued for an injunction to restrain a nuisance caused by certain workshops, forges, and furnaces erected by the defendants, and for damages for the injury done thereby. The defendants were a railway company incorporated under an Act of Parliament for the purpose of making and maintaining railways in India, and by an agreement (entered into under their Act of Incorporation) between them and the East India Company, they were authorized and directed to make and maintain such railway stations, offices, machinery, and other works (connected with making, maintaining, and working the railways) as the East India Company might deem necessary or expedient. The workshops complained of were erected in 1867 under the sanction of the Bengal Government on land purchased by the Government in 1854 for the purposes of the railway under Regulation I of 1824 and Act XLII of 1850, and which had been made over to the defendants. *Held*, a nuisance having been proved to exist—that is to say, such annoyance as materially interfered with the ordinary comfort of human existence in the house and caused sensible injury to the property, of the plaintiffs,—the defendants could not plead laches or acquiescence on the plaintiffs' part, as, upon the plaintiffs complaining in May 1870, the defendants had admitted that there was a nuisance, and had up to June 1871 made various efforts to abate it. Nor could the defendants escape liability on the ground that the nuisance had been caused by them in the reasonable exercise of powers conferred upon them by the Legislature. An injunction was granted restraining the defendants, and liberty to apply was reserved in the decree. On a motion by the defendants, supported by an affidavit showing the alterations which they proposed to make with the view of abating the nuisance, and alleging that a period of three months was required to carry out these alterations, and that a refusal to grant this time would necessitate the closing of the company's workshops, and would occasion great inconvenience, the Court granted the time asked for, on the conditions that the defendants paid the costs of the application, and did all they possibly could in the meanwhile to prevent annoyance to the plaintiffs. **RAJ MOHUN BOSE v. EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY . . . 10 B. L. R., 241**

2. ———— **Fire caused by spark from engine—Action for damages—Negligence—Statutory powers.**—The East Indian Railway Company was incorporated under 12 & 13 Vict., c. XCIII, "for the purpose of making and constructing, working, and maintaining" the East Indian Railway, including all necessary, accessory, or convenient extensions, branches, etc., as might be agreed upon between the Railway Company and the East India Company; and by agreement between the Railway Company and the East India Company, dated 17th August 1849, the Railway Company was "authorized and directed to make and maintain such stations, offices, machinery, and other works and conveniences

RAILWAY COMPANY—continued.

connected with the making, maintaining, and working the railway," and "to provide a good and sufficient working stock of engines, carriages, and other plant and machinery for working the said railway." The plaintiff was the owner of a piece of land adjoining the railway line at Kharmatta, a station on the Chord Line of the Company's railway, on which land was erected a bungalow, with stables and out-houses adjoining. In the action brought by the plaintiff against the Railway Company to recover compensation for damages occasioned by a fire caused by a spark from one of the engines of the Company, the plaintiff alleged want of due care on the part of the defendants in the management of the line by allowing dry grass of too great a length to remain on the railway banks, and in driving their engines along the line without due precautions being taken to prevent the expulsion of sparks. *Held* that the defendant Company was authorized to run locomotive engines on the lines of railway constructed by the Company under the statutory powers given to it, and therefore the Company was not liable for damage caused in working the line under such statutory powers, without proof of negligence. *Held* also on the evidence that neither in the construction of their engines nor in the condition of the railway banks was any negligence shown on the part of the Company. **HALFORD v. EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY**

[14 B. L. R., 1

See also **MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY v. ZAMINDAR OF CARVETINAGARAM**

[14 B. L. R., 209; 22 W. R., 279
L. R., 1 I. A., 364

3. ———— **Liability of company—Loss of articles not declared or insured—Liability between arrival and delivery.**—A railway company is not liable for non-delivery of articles specified in s. 10, Act XVIII of 1854, the value of which has neither been declared nor insured. The protection conferred by that section extends till such time as the consignee takes delivery, and does not terminate on the arrival of the articles at their destination. **ILLOOR KRISTNIAH v. GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY. ILLOOR KRISTNIAH v. MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY . . . I. L. R., 2 Mad., 310**

4. ———— **Railway Act, 1854, s. 10—Declaration of nature of goods—Silver—Loss by criminal act of company's servants.**—S. 10 of the Railway Act, which provides that no railway company shall in any case be answerable for loss or injury in respect of gold, silver, and other excepted articles delivered for carriage, unless the conditions of that section are fulfilled, applies where the loss has been caused by the criminal acts of the company's servants. *Semble*—If, after declaration made by the sender of an excepted article entitling the railway company to receive an increased charge, the goods are carried at the ordinary rates, the sender would be entitled to recover in case of loss. The conditions of s. 10 are not fulfilled by the sender merely giving an account of the quantity and description of the goods delivered for carriage when required to do so by the booking clerk. To establish-

RAILWAY COMPANY—continued

the liability of the railway company in the case of excepted articles, the declaration required by s 10 must be made in such a manner as to intimate that the sender invites the company to undertake the special risk and is willing to pay the special rates
VENKATACHALA v. SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY
I L R, 5 Mad, 208

5 ————— **Negligence—Liability for injury—Act XVIII of 1854 s 11—A railway company is liable for injury sustained by goods committed to their care, if they have been guilty of gross negligence** **ASSAM TEA COMPANY v. EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY**

[Bourke, O C, 39]

6 ————— **Damage done not covered by risk note—Onus probandi—A company, though protected from certain risks by a risk note, is not absolved from all liability or able to impose on**

is liable **SUNTOOR RAI v EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY**
2 Agra, 200

7. ————— **Liability of company—Carriers of goods—Act XVIII of 1854, s 11—Negligence—The East Indian Railway Company cannot, under s 11 of Act XVIII of 1854, limit their responsibility as carriers in respect of ordinary goods so as not to be liable for loss or injury caused by gross negligence or misconduct, though possibly they may, with the consent of Government, limit their liability by contract or notice for loss arising otherwise than by gross neglect** **EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY v. JORDAN**

[4 B L R, O C, 97; 14 W. R, O C, 11]

8 ————— **Carriers—Insufficiency of evidence.—The consignees of two bundles of cow hides which had been carried by a railway company having refused to take delivery on the ground of shortness in the number of pieces, the railway company pleaded that they were not indebted, as they had contracted to carry such and such a number of bundles, and had done so** **The bills of**

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hides

[21 W R, 830]

9. ————— **Carriers—Liabilities—Burden of proof of negligence—Misdescription of goods—Act III of 1865 (Carriers Act), s 3—Act XVIII of 1854, s 11—The plaintiff caused to be delivered to the defendants for carriage from Bombay to Oojem, certain goods, among which were twelve bags of sugar candy. His agent, when signing the consignment note at the railway station erroneously, but without fraudulent intent,**

RAILWAY COMPANY—continued.

except note, on which the following condition was printed "The company give notice that they are not responsible for loss or damage arising from fire, the act of God, or civil commotion" In the course

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standing the condition in the receipt note (2) the misdescription by the plaintiff's agent, of the twelve bags of sugar candy as alum did not exonerate the defendants from all liability to the plaintiff in respect of these bags. The plaintiff however, was only entitled to recover, in respect of the ten lost bags the value of alum only, and not sugar candy, while the defendants on the other hand could not, in respect of the said ten bags charge freight as for sugar candy. **ISHVARDAS GULASCHAND v G I P. RAILWAY COMPANY**
I. L. R, 3 Bom, 120

10 ————— **Act XVIII of 1854 ss 11 and 43—Carriers.—The defendants, hav-**

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at Poona, ...

to the due notice "The Company receive goods

to the due notice

19th September 1877 No steps were taken, either by the defendants or by the Madras Railway Company to give information of the arrival of the bags to

responsible for loss of, or damage to, grain after it has been unloaded from the Company's wagons

Held that the said public notice afforded no

RAILWAY COMPANY—continued.

protection to the defendants, on the ground that it was invalid as a regulation for non-compliance with the provisions of s. 43 of Act XVIII of 1854, inasmuch as it had not been sanctioned by the Local Government, and had not been posted up at all the stations of the Madras line of railway; and that it could not otherwise be binding against the plaintiff, as neither the plaintiff nor his agent were shown to have had any knowledge of it at the time of entering into the contract with the defendants. *Quære*—Whether, if the plaintiff or his agent had such knowledge at the time of making the consignment, the notice would have constituted such a stipulation as to contravene s. 11 of Act XVIII of 1854 or whether it might be read together with that section, and treated as effectual, except so far as its operation would be limited in its scope by that section. *Held* also that, the arrival of the grain at the station of destination (Bellary) having been proved, the burden of showing that the goods were ready for delivery to the plaintiff for a reasonable time after such arrival lay on the defendants, although no proof had been given of any application for delivery by the plaintiff within a reasonable time. It is the duty of a railway company to keep goods which have reached the station of their destination, ready there for delivery until the consignee, in the exercise of due diligence, can call for and remove them, and it is the duty of the consignee to call for and remove them within a reasonable time. *Semble*—The object of s. 11 of Act XVIII of 1854 is to preclude railway companies from being able by any stipulation to escape from liability for loss or injury to goods caused by the gross negligence or misconduct of their agents or servants. *SURUTRAM BHAYA v. G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY*. . . I. L. R., 3 Bom., 96

11. ————— *Carriers, Liability of—Contract Act (IX of 1872), ss. 151, 152—Act XVIII of 1854—Act III of 1865.*—The English common law rule, under which common carriers are held liable as insurers of goods against all risks except the act of God or the King's enemies, is not now in force in India. In cases not met by the special provisions of the Act relating to railways and carriers, the liability of carriers for loss or damage to goods entrusted to them is prescribed by ss. 151 and 152 of the Contract Act (IX of 1872). The plaintiff's goods were being carried in a train of the defendants from Nandgaon to Egatpuri. During the journey the train was plundered by robbers, and the plaintiff's goods were stolen. *Held* the defendants were entitled to the benefit of s. 152 of the Contract Act, and should be permitted to give evidence that the robbers of the plaintiff's goods were not the servants or agents of the defendants, and that the defendants (by their servants and agents) took as much care of their goods as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of his own goods of the same bulk, quality, and value as the goods in question. *KUVERJI TULSIDAS v. G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY* [I. L. R., 3 Bom., 109

12. ————— *Exemption from liability—Special contract—Risk note—Railway*

RAILWAY COMPANY—continued.

Act (IX of 1890), s. 54, cl. (1), s. 72, cls. (a), (b), sub-cl. (2) and (3)—Carriers Act, 1865.—The plaintiff sued the defendants (a railway company) for damage for short delivery of goods consigned to him. The defendants pleaded a special contract signed by the consignor, which, in consideration of their carrying the goods at a special reduced rate instead of the ordinary tariff rate, exempted them from liability for loss or damage to the goods from any cause whatever, before, during, and after transit over their railway or other railways working in connection therewith. *Held* that under the contract the defendants were not liable to the plaintiff. *TIPRANNA v. SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY COMPANY*. . . I. L. R., 17 Bom., 417

13. ————— *Railway Act (IV of 1879), s. 11—Loss of goods—Carrier—Bailment—Declaration of nature and value of goods and payment of increased charge, Effect of—Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 151.*—In respect of goods for which, under s. 11 of the Indian Railway Act (IV of 1879, a railway company is under no liability unless "an increased charge" is paid, the payment of an increased charge puts them under the same liability as they are under with respect to goods not specially provided for by that section, *viz.*, the liability of ordinary bailees. The payment of "an increased charge" is not equivalent to insurance. In January 1890 a box containing rupees was delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendant Company in Bombay to be carried to Saugor. From the evidence it appeared that the plaintiffs did not intend to insure the box. The box was taken to the booking office at the station, and the parcel clerk asked what it contained, and was told that it contained coin, and he learned casually that the amount was Rs. 6,000. The clerk charged Rs. 18-1-0 for the box, which was the "treasure rate" for carriage. This sum was paid, and the box was duly despatched, but was lost or stolen in the course of transit. The plaintiffs sued to recover the Rs. 6,000. The defendants contended that, having regard to the provisions of s. 11 of Act IV of 1879, they were not liable, inasmuch as (1) the contents of the box had not been duly disclosed, nor (2) had an increased charge been paid. The plaintiffs obtained a decree in the lower Court. On appeal,—*Held* (reversing the decree) that the defendant company was not liable (1) because there was no sufficient declaration of the value and contents of the box; (2) because the sum paid by the plaintiffs for the carriage of the box was the ordinary charge for treasure, and was not the increased charge which under s. 11 of Act VI of 1879 should have been paid in order to make the company liable. *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co. v. RAISETT CHANDMULL*

[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 165

Reversing the decision in *RAISETT CHANDMULL HAMIRMULL v. G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY*

[I. L. R., 17 Bom., 723

14. ————— *Railways Act (IX of 1890), ss. 72 and 76—Contract Act (IX of 1872), ss. 151, 152, and 161—Carriers Act (III of 1865)—Liability of Railway Companies as bailees.*—Subject to the provisions of Act IX

RAILWAY COMPANY—continued

of 1890, the responsibility of Railway Companies for loss of goods delivered to them for carriage is that of a bailee under ss 151, 152, and 161 of the Indian Contract Act. In a suit for damages occasioned by such a loss, the plaintiff need not prove how the loss occurred; but, on proof of the loss, the company will, in absence of proof of any ground upon which it can be exonerated, be liable as a bailee. **SESHAM PATTER v. MOSES I L R, 17 Mad, 445**

15 ————— *Railways Act*
(IX of 1890), ss 72, 76—*Contract Act* (IX of 1872),
ss 151, 152, and 161—*Contract—Bailment—Liability*

is not for the owner suing for compensation for such loss or destruction to prove negligence on the part of the company, but, when the owner has proved delivery to the company, it is for the company to prove that they have exercised the care required by the Contract Act, 1872 of bailees for hire. **NANKU RAM v. INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY CO**

[I L R, 22 All, 361]

16 ————— *"Terminal charges"*—*Right of G I P Railway Company to levy terminal charges—Stat 12 & 13 Vict, c 83 (Local and Pers)—Railway Act (IX of 1890), ss 41, 45, 46—Carriers—By the Act of Incorporation of the defendant Company it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Railway Company and the East India Company to enter into such con-*

ing, and working the railway * * * including any provision as to the tolls receipts and profits thereof." Subsequently the defendant Company and the East India Company entered into an agreement with each other, under which the defendant Company were empowered to make certain charges called "terminal charges"—charges which are levied on account of the carrying of goods to and from the wagon, loading and unloading them on and from the wagon, and for the use of the Company's premises till the goods are removed. The plaintiffs sued to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs 14,152 11, which during the three years prior to suit the plaintiffs had been obliged by the defendants

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"Terminal charge" means a charge for the use of goods station and for the various duties which a

RAILWAY COMPANY—continued

Railway Company, as common carriers perform in connection with the goods consigned to them for carriage. *Semble*—Under ss 41, 45, and 46 of Act IX of 1890, the High Court has no jurisdiction to consider or entertain a claim relating to terminals charged by the defendants subsequently to the time at which that Act came into operation. *Held* on appeal (**SARGENT, C J, and BAYLEY, J**) that these charges were within the authority given by that Act. Such charges, if not strictly "tolls" were certainly charges for performing of services, if not "necessary" at any rate "convenient for the working of the railway," and payment for such services might also properly be regarded as a source of "profit" to the Railway Company, within the meaning of that Act. The only "terminal charge" sanctioned by Government was a charge sanctioned in 1865, and then, expressly defined as "including collection and delivery." The defendant Company had since that date

ded by the plaintiffs that the "terminal charge" now levied had never been sanctioned. *Held* also that a review of the proceedings leading to the sanction of 1865 showed that Government had contemplated the possible abandonment by the Company of "collection and delivery" when it sanctioned the rate then fixed, and that consequently it must be presumed that Government had left it to the defendant Company to make such deductions in case of abandonment of this portion of their services as they should think proper, which they had done. **LALJIHAR SHANJIV R I P RAILWAY COMPANY I L R, 16 Bom, 434**

Affirming decision of lower Court in same case

[I L R, 16 Bom, 537]

17 ————— *Railways Act,*

machine and some cloths to the Madras Railway Company (the defendant) to be sent to a place where he expected to carry on his business with special profit by reason of a forthcoming festival. Through the fault of the Company's servants, the goods were delayed in transmission, and were not delivered until some days after the conclusion of the festival. The plaintiff had given no notice to the Company that the goods were required to be delivered within a fixed time for any special purpose, and he had signed a forwarding note under a statement that he agreed to be bound by the conditions at the back, and one of those conditions was to the effect that the Company is not liable "for any loss of or damage to any goods whatever by reason of accidental or unavoidable delays in transit or otherwise." The plaintiff now sued to recover from the Company a sum on account of his estimated profits and the travelling expenses of himself and his assistant at the place of delivery and their expenses for food and lodging while there. *Held* (1) that, as the plaintiff had not shown that the goods had undergone deterioration in value or otherwise, the condition above cited was not void under Railways Act, 1890, s 72, although it had not been approved by

RAILWAY COMPANY—continued.

the Governor General in Council; (2) that the plaintiff was bound by the condition even if he was in fact ignorant of its effect; (3) that the damages claimed were too remote. *MADRAS RAILWAY CO. v. GOVINDA RAU* . . . I. L. R., 21 Mad., 172

18. ————— *Duty to carry passengers safely—Explosion in carriage—Negligence—Onus of proof—Ignorance or knowledge of law as a defence—Its limitation—Damages, Measure of—Costs.—Held* by the Appellate Court (affirming the decision of the Court below): In providing for the safety of their passengers it is the duty of a Railway Company to exercise such a degree of care; at the very least, as may reasonably be required from them under all the circumstances of the case, and where an accident happens, they must show that it was not preventible by any care or skill. If a railway carriage be rendered dangerous to the passengers travelling therein by reason of the fact that there are fireworks in it, and if the carrying of the fireworks could have been prevented by the exercise of due care on the part of the Railway Company, they are liable for damages for negligence should an explosion of the fireworks occur. Where loss of life and damage have resulted from the explosion of fireworks in a passenger carriage, the onus is on the Railway Company to show that they took due care to prevent the conveyance of fireworks in that manner, and not on the plaintiff to show that they did not. *Scott v. London Dock Co.*, 3 H. & C., 596; *Kearney v. London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Co.*, L. R., 5 Q. B., 411; on appeal L. R., 6 Q. B., 759; *Byrne v. Beadle*, 2 H. & C., 722; *Colton v. Wood*, 8 C. B., N. S., 563; *Foulkes v. Metropolitan Railway Co.*, L. R., 5 C. P. D., 157; *Welfare v. London and Brighton Railway Co.*, L. R., 4 Q. B., 693; and *Daniel v. Metropolitan Railway Co.*, L. R., 3 C. P., 593: on appeal, L. R., 5 E. & L. Ap., 45, referred to. Costs in a case like the present should be allowed as between attorney and client, so as not to exhaust the damages or the larger portion thereof. *Narayan Jettha v. Municipal Commissioners of Bombay*, I. L. R., 16 Bom., 254; *Sorabji Ratanji v. Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co.*, 7 Bom. O. C., 119 note; and *Ratanbai v. Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co.*, 7 Bom., O. C., 120 note; 8 Bom., O. C., 130, followed. *Per O'KINEALY, J.* (in the Court below).—In the absence of evidence that the defendants had taken steps to prevent passengers from taking fireworks into the carriage, the Court cannot presume that the fireworks were taken clandestinely into the compartment, notwithstanding the fact that such carriage of fireworks is an offence, and that every one is presumed to know the law. The maxim that every man is presumed to know the law is limited to the determination of the civil or criminal liability of the person whose knowledge is in question. It cannot legitimately be made use of where (as in the present case) the parties are different and distinct from him. *EAST INDIAN RAILWAY CO. v. KALY DASS MOO-KERJRE* . . . I. L. R., 26 Calc., 465
2 C. W. N., 609; 3 C. W. N., 781

19. ————— *Negligence of Railway Company in leaving door of railway*

RAILWAY COMPANY—concluded.

carriage open or unfastened—Hurt caused to passenger while trying to secure door.—Leaving the door of a railway carriage open or unfastened amounts to negligence on the part of a Railway Company, and the Company is liable for any injury caused thereby to a passenger. If any inconvenience or danger is caused by the negligence of the Company, a passenger may lawfully attempt to get rid of such inconvenience or danger, provided that in doing so he runs no obvious risk disproportionate to the inconvenience or danger, and is not himself guilty of any negligence; and, if in such attempt he is injured, the Company is liable in damages. The door of a railway carriage attached to a train running from Poona to Bombay was left open or unfastened when the train left the Khandala station. The plaintiff was then asleep in the carriage. He subsequently awoke when the train was passing through a tunnel, and found that the whole of the door, which opened outwards, had been torn away from its hinges, except the upper part or sunshade, which was flapping backwards and forwards against the side of the tunnel and the door post of the carriage. In attempting to secure it, the top of the plaintiff's finger was torn away and the bone of one of his fingers fractured. *Held* that the injuries were caused by the negligence of the Railway Company, and that the plaintiff was entitled to damages. *BROMLEY v. GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO.* [I. L. R., 24 Bom., 1

20. ————— *Interchange of traffic between two Railway Companies—Agency.*—When two Railway Companies interchange traffic, goods, and passengers with through tickets, rates, and invoices, payment being made at either end and profits shared by mileage, the receiving Company, by granting a receipt-note for goods to be carried over and delivered at a station of the delivering company's line, does not thereby contract with the consignor of the goods as agent of the delivering Company. *KALBE KAHU RUM MAIGRAJ v. MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY* . . . I. L. R., 3 Mad., 240

RAILWAY RECEIPT.

See CONTRACT—BREACH OF CONTRACT.
[8 B. L. R., 581]

See VENDOR AND PURCHASER—VENDOR RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF.
[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 57]

RAILWAYS ACT (XVIII OF 1854).

See CASES UNDER RAILWAY COMPANY.

s. 10.

See RAILWAYS ACT, 1879, s. 11.
[4 Bom., O. C., 129]

s. 15.

See NEGLIGENCE . . . I. L. R., 1 All., 60

s. 17.

See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—SPECIAL ACTS—RAILWAYS ACT, 1854.
[3 Bom., Cr., 54]

RAILWAYS ACT (XVIII OF 1854)
—concluded

s 28.

See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—SPECIAL ACTS—RAILWAYS ACT, 1854

[3 Bom, Cr, 10

4 Mad, Ap, 9

6 Mad, Ap, 41

7 Mad, Ap, 8

See SESSIONS JUDGE, JURISDICTION OF.

[8 Mad., Ap, 41

and s. 29—*Duty of guard—Injury to coolies getting on train when in motion—* Where some coolies were employed in assisting a ballast train into motion at a railway station, and one of them was injured, the evidence did not show that it was the duty of the guard to see that no one got up on the train when in motion. *QUEEN v FLOOD*

[8 W. R., Cr, 4

s 27

See JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURT—OFFENCES COMMITTED DURING JOURNEY

[1 Mad., 193

s. 34.

See SENTENCES AND FINE

[6 Mad., Ap, 37

s 35.

See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—SPECIAL ACTS—RAILWAYS ACT

[3 Bom, Cr, 54

RAILWAYS ACT (XXV OF 1871)

s 2—*Act XVIII of 1861, s. 17—Refusal to produce ticket—Fraudulent intention—Trespass—Passenger by rail—* The plaintiff entered a carriage on the defendants' railway at Surat with the purpose of proceeding to Bombay. By

allowed by the defendants' servants to proceed in the

motion between the plaintiff's master and the station master, the plaintiff, at the direction of his master,

ster him ying ned the the ale gal removal of the plaintiff from the carriage, and for the illegal detention of the plaintiff at the station at Dhandu, and for the illegal refusal of the defendants

RAILWAYS ACT (XXV OF 1871)
—concluded

to allow the plaintiff to proceed in the train to Bombay.—*Held*, 1st, that the latter portion of s. 2 of Act XXV of 1871, amending s. 1 of Act XVIII of

cannot produce it, and not to a person travelling without having obtained a ticket with an intention to defraud, 2nd, that the absence of a fraudulent intention did not make the entry into the carriage less unlawful, and consequently that the plaintiff started from Surat as a trespasser, 3rd, that the conduct of the railway officials at the stations intermediate between Surat and Dhandu, if it amounted at all to leave and license to the plaintiff to proceed without a ticket, could only operate as such until the train stopped at the next station, 4th, that there was no legal obligation on the station master to issue a ticket to the plaintiff to enable him to proceed from Dhandu. *PRATAB DASI v BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*

[1 L. R., 1 Bom, 25

s. 21—*Allowing cattle to stray on the line—Fences to line—* On the 1st April 1874, a prisoner's cow strayed on a railway line provided with a fence. On the 13th June following the Government published rules under s. 21 of the Railway Act Amendment Act, 1871 determining what kind of fences should be deemed to be suitable for the exclusion of cattle. On the date of the offence there were no such rules. No evidence was offered of the state of the fence and the prisoner was convicted solely on his admission that he was the owner of the cow. *Held*, that the state of the fences required a certificate of proof, in the absence of which the conviction could not be sustained. *ANONYMOUS*. 8 Mad, Ap, 1

convicted, under s. 29 of Act XXV of 1871, of endangering the lives of the persons in a certain train by negligence. There was no evidence that the safety of any persons in any train had been endangered by his neglect of duty. On the contrary, by reason of precautions taken by other persons, any possible danger which might have resulted from his neglect was avoided. *Held*, that he could not be convicted and punished under s. 29 of Act XXV of 1871. *QUEEN v MANFHOOL*. 5 N. W., 240

RAILWAYS ACT (IV OF 1879)

See CASES UNDER CARRIERS.

See CASES UNDER RAILWAY COMPANY

s. 11.

See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART 30

[1 L. R., 19 Bom., 165

1. ——— and sch. II (1)—*Silks—Insurance—Loss of goods by railway company—* The term "silks in a manufactured state and whether

RAILWAYS ACT (IV OF 1879)—concluded.
wrought up or not wrought up with other materials" used in the second schedule of the Railways Act, 1879, does not apply to all classes of goods in which silk may be introduced. A cloth composed of silk and cotton thread, one-eighth being silk and seven-eighths cotton, the proportionate value of silk and cotton being one to four and a half, does not come within the meaning of the said term. **SAMINADIA MUDALI v. SOUTHERN INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY**

[I. L. R., 6 Mad., 420]

2. —Railways Act, 1851, s. 10—Silk—Question of fact. Whether or not cotton fabrics bordered with silk, or having a portion of silk otherwise used in their manufacture, are "silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, wrought up or not wrought up with other materials," within the meaning of Act XVIII of 1851, s. 10, is a question of fact to be decided on the evidence, not a question of law to be reserved for the opinion of the High Court, under Act IX of 1850, s. 55, and Act XXVI of 1851, s. 7. **Samble**—The proper test for a Judge to apply in such cases is to determine whether or not the value of the silk wrought up with other materials is more than half the value of the fabric. If it be not, the fabric cannot be considered to be silk within the meaning of the Act. **LAKSHIDAS HIBACHAND v. G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY**. 4 Bom., O. C., 129

ss. 17, 31—Passenger not producing season ticket when called upon—Travelling without a ticket—Order for recovery of fare.—A passenger who has obtained a monthly ticket is liable to be called upon to produce it at any time on the journey which it covers, and if he does not so produce it, he is liable under ss. 17 and 31 of the Railways Act to pay the fare for the journey between the stations for which his ticket was issued. The order, under s. 31, in case of his refusal to pay it, should be one merely for recovery of the amount due as the fare, and not an order to pay such or any other sum as if it were a fine. A passenger who has such a ticket which is still in force and in his possession cannot be said to be travelling without a ticket within the meaning of s. 31, merely because he does not happen to have the ticket with him, and therefore cannot produce it when called upon to do so. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF BUSKIN. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF THOMAS. HART v. BUSKIN. HART v. THOMAS**

[I. L. R., 12 Calc., 192]

s. 26—Disobedience of rule—Accident—Liability.—Liability to conviction under s. 26 of the Railways Act, 1879, arises not from the consequences directly referable to the breach of the rule, but because of the danger which the breach of the rule entails. **SNELL v. QU'EN**

[I. L. R., 6 Mad., 201]

RAILWAYS ACT (IX OF 1890).

See CASES UNDER CARRIERS.

See CASES UNDER RAILWAY COMPANY.

s. 12—Municipality of Bombay—Right to enter on land of Railway Company to lay

RAILWAYS ACT (IX OF 1890)—continued
pipes, &c., in connection with water works—Bombay Municipal Act (Bom. Act III of 1888), ss. 222, 265.—Under the Bombay Municipal Act (Bombay Act III of 1888), the Corporation of Bombay has the right, for the purpose of supplying the city with water, to enter upon land belonging to other owners to make connections between the mains and to lay the pipes forming the connections through or under such lands without the owners' permission, though not without giving them reasonable notice in writing. *Held* also that s. 12 of the Railways Act (IX of 1890) does not exclude the above right of the Corporation of Bombay to enter on land belonging to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the said purposes. **GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO. v. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY**

[I. L. R., 23 Bom., 358]

s. 72—Contract saving liability of Company for loss of goods carried by it—"Risk note."—The contract embodied in what is commonly known as a "risk note," i.e., a contract whereby, in consideration of goods being carried by a Railway Company at a reduced rate, the consignor agrees that the Company shall be free of all responsibility for any loss or damage to the goods, is a valid and legal contract within the terms of s. 72 of Act IX of 1890. **Santekh Rai v. East Indian Railway Co., 2 Agra, 200**, distinguished. **EAST INDIAN RAILWAY CO. v. BUNYAD ALI**. I. L. R., 18 All., 42

s. 75—Liability of Railway Company for loss of goods.—(1) The words "loss, destruction, or deterioration" in s. 75 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) include loss caused by the criminal misappropriation of the parcel by a servant of the Railway Administration in charge thereof. (2) Under s. 75 of that Act, it is necessary that both the value and contents of a parcel (if over Rs. 100 in value) should be declared before the Railway Administration can be held liable in respect thereof. (3) The payment by a consignor of silver coin of the specie rate required by the general regulations of a Railway Company to be paid for the carriage of such goods is not such a payment as satisfies the requirements of s. 75 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890). **BALAHAM HARICHAND v. SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY CO.** I. L. R., 19 Bom., 159

1. —s. 77—Notice of suit—Agent of Manager—Traffic Superintendent—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 147 and 149—Practice—Pleading.—The Traffic Superintendent is not the Manager's agent, and notice to him is not notice to the Railway Administration within s. 77 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890). Under s. 77 of the Indian Railways Act, it is not necessary for the defendant to plead want of notice of action in order to avail himself of it, but he may raise the objection at the hearing. **SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA v. DIP CHAND PODDAR**. I. L. R., 24 Calc., 306

2. —and s. 140—Notice of suit to Railway Administration—Service on Traffic Manager.—In a suit against the South Indian Railway Company to recover the value of a parcel delivered to the defendant Company for carriage, it

RAILWAYS ACT (IX OF 1890)—concluded

appeared that the plaintiff had within two months of the delivery given notice of the suit to the Traffic Manager of the defendant company at Trichinopoly. Held that the notice was a good notice. If it in fact reached the agent of the defendant Company within the period of six months. *PER JANNAN CHETTI*: SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO. I L R, 22 Mad, 137

— s 110—'Compartment'—*Meaning of the word—Offence of smoking in compartments of railway carriage without consent of fellow passengers—PER JENKINS C J, and CANDY J—*Good sense requires that to the word 'compartment' in certain sections of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) the quality of complete separation should be attributed and it is with that force that it is used in s 110. *PER RANADE J—*The word 'compartment' is used in s 110 of Act IX of 1890 in the same sense in which it is used throughout the Act and does not necessarily mean a completely partitioned division. *IN RE DADABHAI JAMESJI*

[I L R, 24 Bom, 293]

1 — s 113—*Excess charge and fare—Non payment of—Power of Magistrate to impose imprisonment in default—FINE—Imprisonment—S 13 sub s 4 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) which directs that on failure to pay on demand excess charge and fare when due the amount shall on application be recovered by a Magistrate as if it were a fine does not authorize the Magistrate to impose imprisonment in default. The excess charge and fare referred to in the section is not a fine though it may be recovered as such.* *QUEEN EMPRESS v KUTRAPA*

[I L R, 18 Bom, 440]

QUEEN EMPRESS v SUBRAMANIA AYYAR

[I L R, 20 Mad, 385]

2 — and s 132—*Penal Code (Act ceduri rash)*

A passenger who travels in a train without having a proper pass or ticket with him has not committed an offence. He cannot therefore be legally sentenced to imprisonment. *1890*

[I L R, 20 All, 95]

— s 122

See EASEMENT I L R, 22 Bom, 525

— s 125

See MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION OF—SPECIAL ACTS—RAILWAYS ACT 1890

[I L R, 19 Mad, 228]

RAJ, SUCCESSION TO—

See HINDU LAW—ALIENATION—RESTRAINT ON ALIENATION

[I L R, 8 Calc, 199]

I L R, 10 All, 273

L R, 16 I. A., 51

RAJ, SUCCESSION TO—concluded

See HINDU LAW—CUSTOM—INHERITANCE AND SUCCESSION 3 P L R, P C, 13
[12 Moore's I A, 523]

8 W R, P C, 1 2 Moore's I A, 344
2 W R, 232
W R, F B, 87
I L R, 1 Calc, 186

See CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—INHERITANCE—IMPARTIBLE PROPERTY

RAPE

See CHARGE TO JURY—SPECIAL CASES—RAPE I L R, 25 Calc, 230

See SENTENCE—GENERAL CASES
(8 W R, Cr, 59)

See SENTENCE—TRANSFORMATION
[1 B L R, A Cr, 5]

1 — *Consent—Consent through fear of injury—Sexual intercourse by a man with a woman without her free consent i.e. a consent obtained without putting her in fear of injury—amounts to rape and the Judge should have the question to the jury and not direct them to find that the woman's consent after a considerable struggle renders the charge of rape nugatory.* *QUEEN v AKBAR KAZEE* I W R, Cr, 21

2 — *Attempt to commit rape—Indecent assault—Penal Code ss 375 and 511* An indecent assault upon a woman does not amount to an attempt to commit rape unless the Court is satisfied that there was a determination in the accused to gratify his passions at all events and in spite of all resistance. *Reg v Floyd* 7 C & P 315 followed. *EMPRESS v SHANKAR*

[I L R, 5 Bom, 403]

RASH AND NEGLIGENT ACT

See CASES UNDER CULPABLE HOMICIDE

See HURT—GRIEVOUS HURT
[I L R, 18 Calc, 49]

RATIFICATION

See ARBITRATION—AWARDS—VALIDITY OF AWARDS AND GROUND FOR SETTING THEM ASIDE I L R, 24 Calc, 439

See COMPANY—POWERS—DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF DIRECTORS
[I L R, 3 Calc, 280]
I L R, 9 Calc, 14

See ESTOPPEL—ESTOPPEL BY DEEDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.
[I L R, 10 Mad, 272]

See GUARANTEE I L R, 5 Calc, 421
[I L R, 6 I. A., 238]

See CASES UNDER GUARDIAN—RATIFICATION

RATIFICATION—concluded.

See HINDU LAW—ALIENATION—ALIENATION BY FATHER . 2 Bom., 301

See MASTER AND SERVANT.
[2 B. L. R., O. C., 140

See CASES UNDER PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—RATIFICATION.

See SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE—SPECIAL CASES . I. L. R., 17 Calc., 223
[L. R., 18 I. A., 221

1. ——— Doctrine of ratification—*Criminal case.*—The doctrine of subsequent ratification does not apply in a criminal case. *REG. v. RAMA BIN GOPAL* . 1 Bom., 107

2. ——— Delay in repudiating contract—*Consent.*—Where a party to a contract seeks release from its obligations, on the ground that, for some reason or another, he is entitled to repudiate it, he must assert this right as soon after becoming aware of it as he reasonably can. Long inaction unaccounted for must be held in equity to be a ratification of the contract. *ISHAN CHUNDER MOJOONDAR v. SREEKANT NATH* . 9 W. R., 110

3. ——— Delay in repudiating act of agent—*Agent acting contrary to authority of principal.*—Where the proprietors of an estate, on being informed by their agent of a proposition to obtain a lease of the property, refused their consent, and the agent notwithstanding gave the applicant an amuldustuck to enter upon the property as lessee, and gave no notice at the time to the proprietors, but subsequently informed them of it,—*Held* that the proprietors were not under obligation to take early steps to disavow the act of their agent, and their not doing so did not amount to ratification of his act. *MUNBOOL BUKSH v. SUHREDUN* . 14 W. R., 378

READINESS AND WILLINGNESS.

See CONTRACT—CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.
[3 Mad., 125, 209

See CONTRACT—CONTRACTS FOR GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OR SHARES.

[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 791
3 Bom., O. C., 79
1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 17
2 Bom., 260, 267, 272: 2nd Ed., 246, 253, 258

See CONTRACT ACT, s. 51.
[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 252

REASONABLE AND PROBABLE CAUSE.

See ARREST—CIVIL ARREST.
[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 583

See CHAMPERTY . I. L. R., 2 Calc., 233
[13 B. L. R., 530

See CASES UNDER DEFAMATION.

See MALICE . . . 2 N. W., 353
[4 N. W., 42

See CASES UNDER MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

RECEIPT.

See PROMISSORY NOTES—ASSIGNMENT OF, AND SUITS ON, PROMISSORY NOTES.

[17 W. R., 201

See CASES UNDER REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, s. 17, CL. (c) AND CL. (n).

See STAMP ACT, 1869, SCH. II, CL. 7.
[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 829

See STAMP ACT, 1869, SCH. II, CL. 11.
[23 W. R., 403

See STAMP ACT, 1879, s. 61.
[I. L. R., 8 Mad., 11

I. L. R., 11 Mad., 329

I. L. R., 23 Bom., 54

I. L. R., 27 Calc., 324

See STAMP ACT, 1879, SCH. I, ART. 52.
I. L. R., 6 All., 253

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 271

[I. L. R., 12 Bom., 103

See STAMP ACT, 1879, SCH. II, ART. 15.
[I. L. R., 10 Mad., 64

——— for Counsel's fees.

See STAMP ACT, SCH. II, ART. 15.
[I. L. R., 9 Mad., 140
I. L. R., 16 All., 132

——— for money deposited with Banks.

See CONTRACT—CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.
[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 498

——— for rent.

See BENGAL TENANCY ACT, s. 88.
[I. L. R., 16 Calc., 155
I. L. R., 25 Calc., 531, 533 note

See CASES UNDER EVIDENCE—CIVIL CASES—RENT RECEIPTS.

——— given by secretary of club to member for club bill.

See STAMP ACT, 1879, SCH. II, ART. 15.
[I. L. R., 10 Mad., 85

——— Refusal to give—

See PENAL CODE, s. 173.
[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 821
5 Bom., Cr., 34
I. L. R., 5 Mad., 199, 200 note
I. L. R., 20 Calc., 358

See STAMP ACT, 1879, s. 64.
[I. L. R., 9 Bom., 27

RECEIVER.

See ADMINISTRATION.
[I. L. R., 10 Calc., 713

See CASES UNDER APPEAL—RECEIVERS.

See APPELLATE COURT—OBJECTIONS TAKEN FOR FIRST TIME ON APPEAL SPECIAL CASES—PARTIES . 13 W. R., 117

See COSTS—SPECIAL CASES—ATTORNEY AND CLIENT I. L. R., 21 Calc., 85

RECEIVER—continued

See **INSOLVENT—INSOLVENT DEBTORS**
UNDER CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

[I. L. R., 7 Bom., 455

I. L. R., 12 Bom., 272

I. L. R., 15 Calc., 762

I. L. R., 14 All., 358

See **PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—APPLICATION**
BY PERSON NOT PARTY TO SUIT

[I. L. R., 17 Calc., 285

See **PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—SALE BY**
RECEIVER

I. L. R., 21 Calc., 479

Application to restrain, from
parting with fund.

See **PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—STAT OF**
PROCEEDINGS

I. L. R., 21 Calc., 561

appointment of—

See **DECREE—FORM OF DECREE—MAINTENANCE**

I. L. R., 26 Calc., 441

See **PARTIES—PARTIES TO SUITS—EXECUTORS**

I. L. R., 19 Bom., 83

See **SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE—DISTRIBUTION OF SALE-PROCEEDS**

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 771

Attachment of money in hands
of—

See **ATTACHMENT—MODE OF ATTACHMENT**
AND IRREGULARITIES IN ATTACHMENT

[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 85

Liability of, to account

See **APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL—EFFECT**
OF PRIVY COUNCIL DECREE OR ORDER

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 1011

I. R., 22 I. A., 203

Lien of—

See **EXECUTION OF DECREE—ORDERS AND**
DECREES OF PRIVY COUNCIL

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 960

Order on, to sell—

See **ATTACHMENT—SUBJECTS OF ATTACHMENT—PROPERTY AND INTEREST IN PROPERTY OF VARIOUS KINDS**

[I. L. R., 1 Calc., 403

Power to appoint—

See **HINDU LAW—WIDOW—INTEREST IN**
ESTATE OF HUSBAND—BY INHERITANCE

[I. L. R., 19 All., 235

See **SMALL CAUSE COURT, MOUVASSIL—JURISDICTION—RECEIVED**

[I. L. R., 2 Bom., 558

1. — **Appointment—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 503 Discretion.**—The appointment of receiver is a matter resting in the discretion of the Court. The powers of appointing a receiver conferred by s. 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure must be

RECEIVER—continued.

exercised with a sound discretion, upon a view of the whole circumstances of the case, not merely the

asserted to property in the possession of a defendant claiming to hold it under a legal title, unless a strong case is made out. *Owen v Homan*, 4 H. L. C., 997, 1032, and *Clayton v Attorney-General*, *Cooper's cases*, Vol. I, p. 97, referred to. **CHANDRESWARI DASI v. ABHOYESWARI DASI** I. L. R., 15 Calc., 818

2. — **Temporary** in junction—*Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 492 and 503.*—The distinction between a case in which a

case it would be sufficient if it be shown that the plaintiff in the suit has a fair question to raise as to the existence of the right alleged, while in the

an order for a temporary injunction under s. 492 of the Code granted. **CHANDIDAT JHA v. PADMANAND SINGH** I. L. R., 22 Calc., 459

3. — **Civil Procedure Code (1882) s. 503—Waste or misappropriation of property as a ground for appointing a receiver.**—The fact that the acts complained of amount to misappropriation rather than waste makes no difference for the purposes of s. 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure. **HANUMATTA v. VENKATASUBBAYYA**

[I. L. R., 18 Mad., 23

4. — **Administration,**

KARIM I. L. R., 19 Bom., 83

5. — **Appointment out of jurisdiction of High Court—Power of High Court—Quare.**—Whether the High Court at Calcutta can appoint a receiver of property situate at Bombay. **ISMAIL HADJEE HUBBEE v. MAHOMED HADJEE JOOSUB** 13 B. L. R., 91; 21 W. R., 303

6. — **Receiver in testa-**
[I. L. R., 17 Bom., 388

RECEIVER—continued.

7. ————— Pending suit.—It is not a matter of course, but when the circumstances are such that a special case is made out, the Court will appoint a receiver, pending litigation to set aside probate. *JOYKALLY LADDEE v. SHIB NATH CHATTERJEE*. *Bourke, Test., 5*

8. ————— Power of Principal Sudder Ameen.—*Semhle*—A Principal Sudder Ameen cannot, like the Court of Chancery, appoint a receiver in a case where the defendant has kept the plaintiff for a considerable time out of assets to which he is jointly entitled with the defendant. *JOYNA-RAIN GEEREE v. SRIBPERSHAD GEEREE*

[3 W. R., Mis., 1

9. ————— Grounds for appointment—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 503—*Waste by Hindu widow*. The powers conferred by s. 503 of the Civil Procedure Code are not to be exercised as a matter of course, and it is not a reason for allowing an application for the appointment of a receiver that it can do no harm to appoint one. The discretion given by that section is one that should be used with the greatest care and caution. Because a plaintiff in his plaint makes violent and wholesale charges of waste and malversation against a defendant in possession of property as executor under a will or as the tenant for life, and upon this basis applies for a receiver to be appointed, it is not a necessary consequence that such appointment should be made. *Held* in this case, where the sons of a Hindu widow, in possession of her husband's estate under a will, sued their mother, as reversioners under the will, for possession of the estate, on the ground of mismanagement and waste, and on the same grounds applied for the appointment of a receiver under s. 503 of the Civil Procedure Code, that a receiver had been appointed on insufficient grounds. *PROSONOMOYE DEBI v. BENI MADHAB RAI*. *I. L. R., 5 All., 556*

10. ————— Power of Subordinate Judge—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, ss. 503, 505.—A Subordinate Judge, if he has good grounds, may decline to appoint a receiver even after he has received the necessary authority from the District Judge under s. 50 to do so. *GOSAIN DULMIE PURI v. TEKAIT HETNARAIN*. *6 C. L. R., 467*

11. ————— Receiver in suit for arrears of rent and ejectment—*Beng. Act VIII of 1869, ss. 23, 52—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 503, 505*.—Although, having regard to the provisions of ss. 23 and 52 of Bengal Act VIII of 1869, s. 503 of the Civil Procedure Code would not apply to a suit brought under Bengal Act VIII of 1869 merely for arrears of rent, there is no provision in that Act which excludes the operation of s. 503 when a suit is brought for recovery of the tenure itself. When therefore a suit was brought under Bengal Act VIII of 1869 for arrears of rent and for ejectment of the defendant,—*Held* that a receiver of the rents and profits of the tenure might properly be appointed under the provisions of s. 503 of the Civil Procedure Code. *KARTIC NATH PANDY v. PADMANUND SINGH*. *I. L. R., 11 Calc., 496*

RECEIVER—continued.

12. ————— Ground for Appointment of receiver—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 503—*Discretion of Court—Waste*.—The removal of a large amount of property by the defendant, and under circumstances which might fairly give rise to suspicion during the pendency of the suit in which the question of title to that property would be determined, is a sufficiently strong ground for the appointment of a receiver. *Sidheswari Dabi v. Abhoyeswari Dabi, I. L. R., 15 Calc., 818; Chandidat Jha v. Padmanand Singh, I. L. R., 22 Calc., 459; and Sham Chand Giri v. Bhairam Pundey, Suit No. 179 of 1893, referred to. SIA RAM DAS v. MAHAJIR DAS*

[I. L. R., 27 Calc., 279

13. ————— Joint estate—Mortgage—Jurisdiction—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 503.—In a suit for partition of a joint estate the words "property the subject of a suit" in s. 503 of the Civil Procedure Code mean the whole joint estate. In such a case "the owner" in s. 503 (d) means the whole body of owners to whom the joint estate belongs. The Court has jurisdiction to place the whole of a joint estate out of which a plaintiff seeks to have his share partitioned in the hands of a receiver, and to order that a receiver so appointed shall be at liberty to raise money on the security of the whole of such joint estate. *PORESH NATH MOOKERJEE v. OMERITO NAUTH MITTER*

[I. L. R., 17 Calc., 614

14. ————— Receiver of mortgaged property appointed at instance of mortgagee—Receiver appointed by Appeal Court—Practice.—In a suit by a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale in default of payment of his mortgage-debt the Court of first instance, when passing a decree for the plaintiff, refused, on the plaintiff's application, to appoint a receiver of the rents and profits of the mortgaged property. The plaintiff appealed against the latter part of the decree, and after filing a memorandum of appeal obtained a rule for the appointment of a receiver until the hearing of the appeal. The Court of appeal, after argument, made the rule absolute, and appointed a receiver until the hearing of the appeal, and subsequently, when the appeal came on for hearing, varied the decree of the Court below by appointing a receiver of the mortgaged property. The High Court possesses the same powers with regard to the appointment of a receiver as are possessed and exercised by the Courts in England under the Judicature Act. *JAIRISSONDAS GANGADAS v. ZENABAI*. *I. L. R., 14 Bom., 431*

15. ————— Receiver in insolvency proceedings under Civil Procedure Code—Civil Procedure Code, s. 356—Commission of receiver how computed.—A receiver appointed in insolvency proceedings under the Civil Procedure Code is entitled to a lien for the amount of his commission on the net assets remaining after payment of the charges specified in Civil Procedure Code, s. 356 (b), (c), and (d). *MAHADEVA v. KUPPUSAMI*

[I. L. R., 15 Mad., 233

RECEIVER—continued.**16. — Jurisdiction of**

Courts, even though such Courts may have been subordinate to his Court (Ss 503 and 505 of the

as it would be sale under a private contract. LATAPUT HOSSAIN v ANUNT CROWDHERY

[I. L. R., 23 Cal., 517]

17. — Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 505—Power of District Court under s. 505 as to appointment of receiver—The concluding words of s. 505 of the Code of Civil Procedure—"or pass such order as it thinks fit"—must be read as controlled by the words preceding them, and do not confer upon the District Court the power itself to appoint a receiver not nominated by the Subordinate Court. AMIR NATH v RAJ NATH

[I. L. R., 19 All., 453]

18. — Nomination by Subordinate Courts with grounds of nomination—

having in the first instance been *ex parte*, he had

or modify. CHUNILAL HASARIMAL v SONIBAI

[I. L. R., 21 Bom., 328]

19. — Subordinate Courts Judge, (Act X of 1882) appointed a receiver under the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) as explained by s. 505. When he does appoint, his

RECEIVER—continued

order is passed under s. 503, and when he refuses

Circumstances under which a receiver is appointed considered. *Johan v John*, L. R., 2 Ch., 578, referred to. SANGAPPA v SHIVBASAWA

[I. L. R., 24 Bom., 38]

20. — Civil Procedure Code, 1882 s. 505—Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 135—Order of Magistrate for maintenance of possession—Effect of or power of appointment of a receiver by a Civil Court—The fact that there exists in respect of any immovable property an order of a Magistrate passed under s. 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is no bar to the exercise by a Civil Court of the power conferred on it by s. 505 of the Code of Civil Procedure of appointing a receiver in respect of the same property. BANKAT RAJ NATH v ABDULLA AZIZ

I. L. R., 22 All., 214

21. — Duration of receivership—Discretion of Court—Practice—

when such continuance is necessary, (1) for so long as it may be so. A decree of the High Court declared it to be necessary that a permanent appointment should be made of a receiver and manager of the estate allotted by the Government to the family of the deceased Maharajah of Tanjore, and directed that fresh appointments to the receivership should be made from time to time as occasion might require

tion of the estate, and that so doing was in accordance with the practice, there being nothing to prevent the Court from giving the management to the senior widow living at the time, if she should be fit to manage the estate on behalf of all interested in it. MATHURAI UMAMBA BOYI SAIBAI v MATHURAI DIPAMBA BOYI SAIBAI

I. L. R., 19 Mad., 120
[L. R., 23 I. A., 28]

22. — Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 503—Appointment of receiver after decree—In a suit brought in 1850 by the widow of a deceased partner to wind up a partnership, the surviving partner was prohibited by the Court, at the instance of the plaintiff, from collecting debts due to the firm, but leave was given to apply for the recovery of debts which might become barred by limitation. After decree on the application of the plaintiff, a receiver was appointed under s. 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure to collect outstanding debts for the purpose of executing the decree. The receiver having sued in 1883 to recover a debt which was due to the

RECEIVER—continued.

firm in 1879, the suit was dismissed, on the ground, among others, that the appointment of a receiver after decree was *ultra vires*. *Held* that the appointment of the receiver was valid. **SHUNMUGAM v. MOIDIN** . . . **I. L. R., 8 Mad., 229**

23. ——— Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 267, 268, and 503—Execution—Practice—Garnishee—Attachment by a judgment-creditor of a debt due to judgment-debtor by a third party—Order upon third party to pay, where debt admitted—Procedure where existence of debt not admitted.—When a debt alleged to be due by a third party to a judgment-debtor has been attached by the judgment-creditor, the Court may, under s. 268 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), make an order upon the garnishee for the payment of such debt to the judgment-creditor in case the former admits it to be due to the judgment-debtor. Where, however, the garnishee denies the debt, there is no other course open to the judgment-creditor than to have it sold, or to have a receiver appointed under s. 503 of the Civil Procedure Code. **TOOLSA GOOLAL v. ANTONE** . . . **I. L. R., 11 Bom., 448**

24. ——— Receiver of High Court—Position of—Right to sue and defend suits.—The Receiver of the High Court does not represent the estate for which he is receiver, but is merely an officer of the Court, and as such cannot sue and be sued, except with the permission of the Court. **MILLER v. RAM RANJAN CHAKRAVARTI** [**I. L. R., 10 Cal., 1014**]

25. ——— Position and functions of—Parties—Suit for specific performance.—The receiver in a suit is nothing more than the hand of the Court for the purpose of holding the property of the litigants whenever it is necessary that it should be kept in the grasp of the Court in order to preserve the subject-matter of the suit *pendente lite*; and the possession of the receiver is simply the possession of the Court. He has no personal rights in the property, nor can he take any steps with regard to it without the sanction of the Court. If it is necessary for him to take action of any sort, he should be put in motion by the Court on the application of the parties to the suit; and whatever he rightly does with regard to the property, he does simply as the agent of the owners of the property. Where the receiver in a suit had, by order of Court, sold certain property in the suit, and had executed the contract of sale in his own name, a plaintiff praying for specific performance against the purchaser for refusing to complete the contract was admitted with the receiver as co-plaintiff, he having obtained leave to sue. **WILKINSON v. GANGADHAR SIBKAR** . . . **6 B. L. R., 486**

26. ——— Right of suit as receiver and right to possession of property—Rule of Supreme Court.—In a suit by *K* against *B* and others, the Supreme Court ordered that the estate of *R* (deceased) should be applied to the payment of his debts, legacies, etc., and appointed a receiver of the rents and profits of his real property. It also ordered the defendants and persons claiming through them to give up to the receiver such of the real property

RECEIVER—continued.

as might be in their possession. Subsequently, in the same suit, the High Court declared that *K* was entitled to a moiety of the estate of *R* after payment of costs and legacies, and directed the estate to be sold and the proceeds brought into Court. Afterwards the receiver brought a suit in his own name against *R* and one *S*, alleging that, though the property had been decreed to *K* and himself jointly, yet *K* had, by collusion, obtained sole possession of it, and that, in execution of a money-decree against her, it had been sold to *S*. *Held* that, as Receiver of the High Court, plaintiff had no title as of right against *S* to the immediate possession of the property, and no right to sue in another Court in his own person to receive possession thereof. The rule on the Original Side of the Court, taken from the practice of the English Court of Chancery, is not to compel a party to a suit to give up to the receiver possession of property unless an order of Court to that effect has previously been made upon him; the proper course being by proceedings in Court to fix an occupation rent, and to order the party in possession to pay the same. **RAM LOCHUN SIRCAR v. HOGG** . . . **10 W. R., 430**

27. ——— Power of receiver—Power to question title of third party.—A receiver appointed by order of the Supreme Court can only sue for possession, and has no right to question the title of a third party in a suit with respect to the property put under his management. **DINONATH SREEMONEE v. HOGG** [**2 Hay, 395**]

28. ——— Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 503—Right to sue.—A zamindar was attached in execution of certain decrees against the zamindar, and the plaintiff was appointed receiver with full powers, under s. 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to manage the zamindari. Before the appointment of the receiver, the zamindar had expended certain sums at the defendant's request to repair a tank for the irrigation of lands held by them in common with him. This suit was brought to recover the sum so expended. It was objected that the receiver could not maintain the suit on the ground that the sum sued for was neither the subject of a suit against the zamindar nor property attached in execution of a decree against him. *Held* that the receiver could maintain the suit. **SUNDARAM v. SANKARA** . . . **I. L. R., 9 Mad., 384**

29. ——— Power of Court to allow receiver to sue in his own name—Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), s. 503.—The Court has authority, under s. 503 of the Civil Procedure Code, to confer on a receiver the power to sue in his own name; and if the order appointing the receiver gives him liberty, he may do so. **PINK v. MOHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH** [**I. L. R., 25 Cal., 642**; **2 C. W. N., 469**]

30. ——— Suit to eject tenant claiming permanent tenure without leave of Court—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 503.—*D* was appointed receiver in a partition-suit pending in the High Court by an order which, amongst other things, gave him power to let and set the immoveable property, or any part thereof as he should think

RECEIVER—continued.

the firm for wages due before the appointment of the receiver. **SHORT v. PICKERING**

[I. L. R., 6 Mad., 138]

39. ——— Refusal to remove a receiver and manager of the estate of Hindu widows—*Discretion of Court*.—Case in which rights and proceedings rendering a Court's order, refusing to remove an appointed receiver and manager of the estate, of which the widowed ranis of the late Maharaja of Tanjore had become possessed by grant from the Government, were considered, and such order held to be entirely a matter for the discretion of the Court which had exercised its discretion soundly. **EX-PARTE JIJAI AMBA**

[I. L. R., 13 Mad., 390]

40. ——— Partnership funds in hands of receiver—*Attachment by some of many creditors—Leave of Court for attachment necessary—Terms on which leave is granted*.—Where a fund, such as the assets of a partnership, is in the hands of the Court through its officer, the receiver, one out of the whole body of creditors against the fund will not be allowed to gain priority over the remainder by the expedient of attaching the moneys in the hands of the receiver. Such an attachment is an interference with the Court's possession through its officer, the receiver, and may not therefore be made without the Court's leave first obtained, which leave will not be granted except on such terms as will ensure equality between the creditors. **KAHN v. ALI MAHOMED HAJI UMER**

[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 577]

See **MAHOMMED ZOHURUDDIN v. MAHOMMED NOOROODDEEN** . . . I. L. R., 21 Cal., 85

41. ——— Money in hands of Receiver—*Estate administered by Court—Pressing claims against estate, or part owners thereof—Power to order Receiver to pay—High Court, Power of*.—Plaintiff was admittedly entitled to a half share of an estate, which this suit was brought to divide. A decree had been made referring it to the Commissioner to ascertain and divide the said estate, and a Receiver had been appointed. No power had been especially reserved by the decree to the Receiver to pay pressing or other debts due by the estate, or the part owners thereof. Some time would elapse before the accounts could be taken in the Commissioner's office, and meanwhile two creditors were threatening attachment of the property of the estate, and their debts were running at considerable interest. The estate was not otherwise indebted. There was money in the Receiver's hands to the credit of the estate, half of which would be more than sufficient to pay off the claims of these creditors. The plaintiff applied to the Court for an order to the Receiver to pay these two debts out of the plaintiff's half share of the moneys in his hands, leaving the plaintiff to prove his right to debit the estate with such payments. *Held* that the Court had power to make the order asked for, though such an order would only be made in special cases and on special conditions. *Held* further that the present was a

RECEIVER—concluded.

case in which the order asked for might properly be made. **MOTIVAHU v. PREMVAHU**

[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 511]

42. ——— Execution of mortgage-decree by sale of properties in the possession of the Receiver—*Mortgage decree—Attachment*.—A judgment-creditor can sell properties in the hands of a Receiver of the Court in execution of a mortgage-decree, although he cannot execute a decree against such properties by way of attachment and sale. *Semble*—A proceeding by way of attachment is an interference with the possession of the Receiver. **Hem Chunder Chunder v. Prankristo Chunder**, I. L. R., 1 Cal., 403, distinguished. **JOGENDRA NATH GOSSAIN v. DEBENDRA NATH GOSSAIN** . . . I. L. R., 26 Cal., 127 [3 C. W. N., 90]

43. ——— Duties and liability of receiver—*Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 503—Costs*.—A receiver appointed under s. 503 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) to collect the rents of an estate is bound to make good a loss caused to it by a breach of his duties. A receiver is not justified in delegating or entrusting to another a duty entrusted to him by the Court. He should in all important matters apply for and obtain the direction of the Judge who appoints him. A receiver is entitled to his costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred in the discharge of his duties. **BALAJI NARAYAN PATVARDHAN v. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND KANADE** . . . I. L. R., 19 Bom., 660

44. ——— Receiver appointed by Court under s. 503 of Civil Procedure Code (1882)—*Misappropriation by receiver of money collected by him Liability for loss so caused—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 258—Effect of, as to satisfaction of decree and discharge of judgment-debtor*.—In execution of a decree, a receiver was appointed to collect certain rents due to the judgment-debtor. Some of the judgment-debtor's tenants paid the rents due by them into the hands of the receiver, but the receiver did not pay the money into Court. *Held* by **MUTTUSAMI AYYAR, J.**—In cases in which a receiver, appointed at the instance of the judgment-creditor under s. 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure, misappropriates money collected by him, the decree is not satisfied *pro tanto*, but the loss falls on the estate or its owner, subject to the receiver's liability. **ORR v. MUTHIA CHETTI** [I. L. R., 17 Mad., 501]

Held on appeal under the Letters Patent, *per* **SHEPARD, J.**, that the payment by the tenants to the receiver did not *pro tanto* discharge the judgment-debtor from liability under the decree. *Held per* **DAVIES, J.**, that payment by the tenants to the receiver *pro tanto* discharged the judgment-debtor from liability under the decree. **MUTHIA CHETTI v. ORR** . . . I. L. R., 20 Mad., 224

The Judges differing in opinion, the case was referred under s. 575 of the Code to **OLLINS, C.J.**, who agreed with the decision of **SHEPARD, J.**

RECITALS IN DOCUMENTS.

See CONTRACT—CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACTS . . . I. L. R., 2 Mad., 239

See EVIDENCE—CIVIL CASES—RECITALS IN DOCUMENTS.

See OUS OF PROOF—DOCUMENTS RELATING TO LOANS, EXECUTION OF AND CONSIDERATION FOR, ETC 8 W. R., 215
[19 W. R., 149
4 B. L. R., F. B., 54
10 W. R., 407
1 B. L. R., A. C., 93

RECOGNIZANCE TO APPEAR.

1. ——— Case made over to police for investigation—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 151—Particulars of recognizance*—In a case which is made over for investigation to the police, the prosecutor and his witnesses should be required to enter into recognizances to attend and give evidence. A recognizance binding over an accused person to appear to answer a charge should specify the particular day on which he should be in attendance in Court. *QUEEN v POORAN JOLANA*

[11 W. R., Cr., 47

2. ——— Power to take recognizances—*Witness—Power of Magistrate*—A subordinate Magistrate has no power under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code to take recognizances from a complainant and witnesses to appear on a certain day before a Magistrate of co-ordinate jurisdiction, and recognizances thus taken cannot be forfeited. ANONYMOUS

4 Mad., Ap., 17

See VENKATAPPAH v. PAPAIAH 5 Mad., 132

See also ANONYMOUS 4 Mad., Ap., 6

to adjourn the hearing of a summons case, the attendance of the accused person at the adjourned hearing can be secured under the provisions of s. 201 of Act X of 1872. Therefore, where a person appeared in answer to a summons requiring him to find security for good behaviour for one year, and the Magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case in order that the accused person might produce evidence as to character, the Magistrate was empowered to take a personal recognizance from the accused person for his appearance at the adjourned hearing. *QUEEN v CHOCHA RAI*

6 N. W., 363

4. ——— Power of police officers—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, ss. 396, 397—Bail taken by police officer*—The powers contained in ss. 396 and 397 of the Code of Criminal Procedure extend not to only recognizances taken by a Magistrate for the appearance of an accused person by a surety under s. 125, but also to such recognizances when taken by a police officer. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KRISHNA PRASAD MUNDLE

[23 W. R., Cr., 74

5. ——— Security bond to appear before police—*Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X*

RECOGNIZANCE TO APPEAR—continued.

obligations thereunder IN THE MATTER OF CHANDRA SEKHAR RAI I. L. R., 11 Calc., 77

6. ——— Recognizance bond—Where appearance of accused has been dispensed with—Agent—Held that, where the personal attendance of

ance of an agent by such a bond REG v LALLU BHAI JASSURHAI 5 Bom., Cr., 64

7. ——— Bail bond to appear “when called on”—*Right of sureties to notice*—Where the condition of bail bonds given by the defendants and by the surety of a security bond, was that the defendants should appear when called upon,—Held that the defendants and their surety were entitled to reasonable notice of the time at which the former would be required to attend. ANONYMOUS

[4 Mad., Ap., 4

8. ——— Discharge of surety—*Permission of Court to accused to leave*—Where a surety conditioned that he would be responsible for the continued presence of an accused person at one Court (Nowadah), it was held that the surety was released from liability under his recognizance by the permission which the Court at Nowadah gave the accused, without the surety's consent, of leaving that place of business and also by the subsequent transfer of the case to another Court. *QUEEN v MEWA LALL*

13 W. R., Cr., 53

9. ——— Prosecutor, Failure of, to appear—*Power of Magistrate to order recognizance to be forfeited*—A subordinate Magistrate has no power to order recognizance to be forfeited. ANONYMOUS

4 Mad., Ap., 19

have failed without just excuse to attend, and have

of justifying their default. *QUEEN v DASSOO MANJEE*

11 W. R., Cr., 39

11. ——— Criminal Proce-

day but made default on the 11th of June, on which

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

—continued.

2. MAGISTRATE WITH POWERS OF APPELLATE COURT—continued.

security. *Held* that the order of the District Magistrate was illegal, and must be set aside. Before an order under s. 146 can be properly passed, the conviction must be by a Magistrate of the class mentioned in the section and not by a third class Magistrate, and the order must be passed by the Magistrate who convicts and passes the sentence. **MAHMOUD SURESH v. ANI SHAKH** . . . I. L. R., 21 Cal., 622

10. — Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 101. Magistrate acting as Appellate Court. Power to require security to keep the peace.—The Magistrate of a district acting as an Appellate Court in criminal cases cannot make an order under s. 101 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *State v. Queen-Empress*, I. L. R., 10 Cal., 772; *Queen-Empress v. Lachman, Weekly Notes*, 111 (1891), 20, referred to. **QUEEN v. KASHI CHUNDER DOSS** . . . [I. L. R., 17 All., 67]

3. WHEN RECOGNIZANCE MAY BE TAKEN.

11. — Prevention of wrongful act—*Act XXI of 1861, s. 282. Act X of 1872, s. 421. Power of Magistrate directed of the peace—Wrongful act.* Orders, 282 of Act XXV of 1861, a Magistrate could prevent a person from doing a wrongful act, but not one which the person might lawfully do. It was not intended that a person should be prevented by a Magistrate from exercising his rights of property because another person would be likely to commit a breach of the peace if he did so. **IS THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KASHI CHUNDER DOSS**, **KASHI CHUNDER DOSS v. HENRIKSON DOSS** . . . 10 B. L. R., 441; 10 W. R., Cr., 47

12. — Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), ss. 107 and 118.—Wrongful act likely to occasion a breach of the peace—Practice—Rule issued upon the Magistrate—Right to appear of a party interested in the result.—The granting of leases to tenants of land not in one's possession do not constitute a wrongful act such as s. 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882) contemplates. Where the notice directs a person to show cause why he should not be bound down to keep the peace, it is improper to make an order directing him to execute bonds for his good behaviour. When a rule is issued upon the Magistrate to show cause and the order sought to be set aside is one that is only intended to secure the peace of the district by binding down the petitioner, the Magistrate is the only party entitled to be heard. Any other party interested in the result of the order cannot appear. **DRIVER v. QUEEN-EMPRESS**

[I. L. R., 25 Cal., 798]

13. — Prevention of crime—Pending charge of specific offence—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, Ch. XXXVIII, ss. 489-503.—The object of Ch. XXXVIII, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1872, was the prevention, not the punishment, of

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

—continued.

3. WHEN RECOGNIZANCE MAY BE TAKEN—continued.

crime. When a charge of a specific offence is under trial, proceedings under Ch. XXXVIII should not be instituted. *In the matter of the petition of Jagat Chunder Chatterjuddy*, I. L. R., 2 Cal., 110, followed. **IS THE MATTER OF UMBRA PRASAD** . . . [I. L. R., 268]

14. — Offence against public tranquillity—Order for convicted person to find security—See sentence to convicted person—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 280.—Offence affecting the tranquillity.—An order directing a person convicted of an offence to find security to keep the peace should be simultaneous with the conviction, and should not be made for an offence not to be committed at a future period. S. 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861, did not refer to offences affecting the human body, but to cases of riot, simple assault, or other breach of the peace, being an offence against public tranquillity. **QUEEN v. KUMARA** . . . 4 N. W., 154

15. — Order for recognizance on expiration of sentence for criminal trespass.—The order of the Magistrate directing the petitioner on the expiration of his sentence for the offence of criminal trespass, to execute personal recognizance to keep the peace, was upheld as legal and necessary. **QUEEN v. GEMDOO KHAN**

[7 W. R., Cr., 14]

16. — Order for recognizance on dismissal of charge of criminal trespass—Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXI of 1861), s. 287.—A charge of criminal trespass and mischief was dismissed; thereupon the Magistrate recorded an order in the presence of both parties, calling on them to show cause, on a day fixed, why they should not enter into recognizances to keep the peace. *Held* it was not necessary also to issue a summons to them under s. 281 of the Criminal Procedure Code. **QUEEN v. CHOWDHURY** . . . 2 B. L. R., Ap., 28

17. — Order for recognizance on conviction of criminal trespass—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 489—Sentence.—On a conviction of criminal trespass under s. 147, Penal Code, the Joint Magistrate added to the sentence of imprisonment an order that the prisoners should give recognizances to keep the peace. The Sessions Judge recommended that the order as to recognizances should be quashed, as criminal trespass was not one of the offences detailed ins. 489 for which such recognizances could be taken. The High Court declined to act on this recommendation, holding that there was nothing illegal in the Joint Magistrate's order, the conduct of the accused clearly pointing to an intention to commit a breach of the peace. **QUEEN v. JHAPOO**

[20 W. R., Cr., 37]

18. — Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 106.—Security to keep the peace on conviction of house trespass—Breach of the peace—Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860),

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

—continued

3. WHEN RECOGNIZANCE MAY BE TAKEN

—continued

s 448—An order under s 106 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872) binding down the accused to keep the peace upon conviction for "house trespass" under s 444 of the Indian Penal Code, cannot stand where the intention of the accused for committing the trespass was to have illicit intercourse with the complainant's wife *Queen v Gendoo*

apoo, ssary role have an opportunity of answering to an accusation for an offence of the kind, upon a conviction for which such an order can be made *SUBAL CHANDER DEY v RAV KANAI DANTYASI* I. L. R. 25 Cal. 628 [3 C W N 18

19. ——— Order for recognizances on renewal of conviction of house trespass—

bond in the sum of Rs 50 from the accused that he would not for one year enter the house and would not

REG. v BHASKAR K BHASKAR 3 BOM. Cr., 4

20 ——— Order for recognizance in case of rioting—Criminal Procedure Code 1872 s 489—Personal recognizance—No order requiring personal recognizance to keep the peace can be passed under Act X of 1872 s 49 unless the accused has been convicted of rioting or any other offence *SAHEBDI v KUBAN* 21 W. R. Cr. 37

07 ——— Criminal Proce

JOHNAN GIR

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

—continued

3 WHEN RECOGNIZANCE MAY BE TAKEN

—continued.

Procedure which would justify an order directing a

terms of s 106 *Gib Lal Gir v Jogmalun Gir*, I. L. R. 28 Cal 576 referred to Where the accused were convicted under s 143 of the Penal Code and ordered under s 106 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to furnish security to keep the peace and it was alleged that the facts as proved showed that the accused came in a body some of whom were armed with lathis and some of who used threats and did other acts showing an evident intention to commit breaches of the peace, Held that there should have been an order binding to that effect that if the accused or

to keep the peace and that the order under s 106 should be set aside *SHO BHAJAN SINGH v MOSAWI* [I. L. R. 27 Cal. 983

4 C W N, 795

23 ——— Order for recognizances to witness in case of rioting—A witness not being present at or near scene of riot—A witness for the defence in a case of rioting having admitted being present at or near the scene of the riot and denied that the accused took any part in it the Magistrate after finding the accused guilty and without further proceedings called upon both the accused and his witness to enter into bonds to keep the peace for one year Held that this procedure was illegal so far as the witness was concerned *QUEEN v KAPER KHAN* I. L. R. 5 Mad. 380

24 ——— Order for recognizance in case of criminal intimidation—Criminal Procedure Code 1872 s 449—No order under s 503 506

being false charges Where therefore a person was convicted under ss 503 and 506 of the Penal Code of such offence—Held that the Magistrate by whom such person was convicted could not under s 139 of the Criminal Procedure Code require him to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace *EMERSON OF INDIA v RAGHUBAR*

[I. L. R. 2 All. 351

25. ——— Order for recognizance on conviction of offence of voluntarily causing hurt—Power of Magistrate Criminal Procedure Code, 1872 s 489—It is in the power of a Magistrate on conviction of a person of voluntarily causing hurt to the security from him under s 489 of Act X of 187

security should ex the end c may have been sentenced

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

- concluded.

3. WHEN RECOGNIZANCE MAY BE TAKEN

- concluded.

at liberty to execute the recognizance at any or at any time during the term. *QUEEN v. BACUR*

[7 N. W., 328

26. ———— Order made under Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 110, with respect to a person convicted of theft. *Hickling v. Earl of Leicester* (N. L. R. 1902, p. 572). Where an accused person was convicted on an offence under s. 379, Penal Code, and the Magistrate, having found on the evidence that there was an intention of committing breach of the peace, directed him to execute a bond under s. 106, Criminal Procedure Code, it was held that the order under s. 105 was valid, as the accused was convicted of theft only. *Queen v. Girdhar Kishan, 7 W. R., 14, and Queen v. Bhatia, 2nd Appeal, 20 W. R., 37, both cited in RAM CHANDER MATHE v. UNGH CHUNDER MOHALL*

[1 C. W. N., 180

27. ———— Order for recognizance to refrain from collecting contributions. *Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 282*. A Magistrate examined an order under s. 282 calling on a person to enter into recognizance to abstain from collecting contributions under s. 282; the Magistrate was fined him down to keep the peace, if there is evidence to show that a breach of the peace is imminent through his act. *IN THE MATTER OF LUCHMAN SINGH*

[14 W. R., Cr., 3

28. ———— Order for second recognizance before expiration of first. *Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXI of 1861), s. 291*. *Execution of second recognizance*. Under s. 290 of the Criminal Procedure Code, an order to execute a second recognizance during the time the first recognizance is in force is illegal. *QUEEN v. KUNOHIST-KANT BANERJEE CHOWDHURY*

[9 B. L. R., Ap., 30; 18 W. R., Cr., 44

29. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXI of 1861), s. 28*. *Illegal order*.—A was bound over to keep the peace for a year. Before the expiry of the period, he was involved in fresh disputes with other persons. The Deputy Magistrate, instead of referring the case to the Court of Session under s. 298 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directed A to enter into another recognizance for a further period of one year. *Held* the order was illegal. *QUEEN v. KALINATH BISWAS*

[6 B. L. R., Ap., 116; 15 W. R., Cr., 18

30. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), ss. 120 (2), 123*. *Order to give fresh security upon expiry of a previous and existing security bond, Legality of*.—A security to keep the peace once given is sufficient for that purpose so long as it is in force in respect of every act of the person bound over breaking any of its conditions. A second order to give further security during the continuance of the first one is not contemplated by law; but if upon expiry of the first order the dispute still exists, a further security may

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

- continued.

3. WHEN RECOGNIZANCE MAY BE TAKEN

- concluded.

be demanded on fresh proceedings properly taken. *MAHOMED ABDEL HANI v. EMPRESS*

[4 C. W. N., 121

31. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), ss. 107, 115*. *Disputes concerning land—Precedure*.—Where a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning possession of land, proceedings under s. 115, and not under s. 107, of the Criminal Procedure Code should be instituted. *DOLEGOOND CHOWDHURY v. DHANU KHAN*

I. L. R., 25 Cole., 550

32. ———— In a case of a dispute concerning land where the Magistrate had taken proceedings under s. 107 and one of the parties moved the High Court, and contended that the Magistrate should have acted under s. 115, and not s. 107, the High Court held that they were not competent to direct the Magistrate to act under s. 115, but they expressed an opinion that it would be more desirable that proceedings should be taken under that section, and left it to the Magistrate to consider whether it would not be desirable to institute proceedings. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF EKRAM SINGH*

[3 C. W. N., 297

BROJA SINGHA NLOH v. EMPRESS

[3 C. W. N., 463

1. CREDIBLE INFORMATION.

33. ———— *Nature of information required*. *Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 107*.—*Held* by the Divisional Bench that "information" of the kind mentioned in s. 17 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, must be clear and definite, directly affecting the person against whom process is issued, and should disclose tangible facts and details so that it may afford notice to such person of what he is prepared to meet. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF JAI PRAKASH LAL*

[I. L. R., 6 All., 26

34. ———— *Report of police officer*.—The report of a police officer is "credible information" within s. 292 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861. *IN THE MATTER OF BRINDABAN SHARMA*

10 W. R., Cr., 41

BEHARI PATAK v. MAHOMED HYAT KHAN

[4 B. L. R., F. B., 46

12 W. R., Cr., 60

35. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, ss. 491, 530*.—A police report is, under Act X of 1872, s. 530 (explanation), sufficient information on which a Magistrate may take action in a case of apprehended breach of the peace under s. 491 of that Act. *QUEEN v. RAM CHUNDER ROY*

[21 W. R., Cr., 28

36. ———— *Statement of complainant on oath*.—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 282*.—There is nothing in the Criminal Procedure Code

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

—continued

4 CREDIBLE INFORMATION—continued

which makes it imperative on a Magistrate to confront the accuser and the accused in a case under s 282 of the Criminal Procedure Code and if a Magistrate considers a statement on oath of a complainant to be "credible information" under that section, there is no reason why he should not call on the accused to give security, the sufficiency of such "credible information" being ordinarily left to the Magistrate to determine. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF FARINEE KANT LAHOORY CHOWDHRY

[8 W R, Cr, 79]

37 ——— Statement of complainant—

of an intended breach of the peace. QUEEN v KRISTENDRO ROY

7 W R, Cr, 30

38 ——— Petition not on oath—Criminal Procedure Code 1861, s 282—A petition unsupported by any complaint or deposition on solemn affirmation cannot be considered "credible information" within the meaning of s 282 of the Code of Criminal Procedure on which to warrant a Magistrate to demand security to keep the peace. CHA MARO MALO v KASHI CHUNDER IALLA

[8 W R, Cr, 85]

39 ——— Statement by private person not on oath—Report by Subordinate Magistrate—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861 ss 282, 283—A statement by a private person not upon oath or solemn affirmation, is not credible information upon which alone a Magistrate should issue a summons under s 282 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

under s 283. REG v JIVANJI LINJI

[6 Bom, Cr, 1]

40 ——— Report of Magistrate—Criminal Procedure Code 1861, s 282—The report of a Subordinate Magistrate is such "credible information" within the meaning of s 282 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as to authorize a Magistrate to summon an individual named in the report, and require him to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace, although the report does not suggest that a recognizance should be required, but suggests other means for the prevention of disputes and the preservation of order. EX PARTE NELIKEL EDATHIL ITTI PUNGY ACHEN

2 Mad, 240

REG v IBARA BIN BASARA

8 Bom, Cr, 162

41 ——— Conversations out of Court—Evidence—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861 s 167—Conversations out of Court with persons, however respectable, are not proper or legal material on which

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

—continued

4 CREDIBLE INFORMATION—concluded

Magistrates should adopt proceedings under s 107, Act V of 1882. EMPRESS v BABUA

[1 L R, 6 All, 132]

42 ——— Information unsupported by witnesses—Necessity for witnesses—It is not necessary to call witnesses in support of an information laid before a Magistrate previous to requiring security for keeping the peace. IN THE MATTER OF MULLICK FUKERU

11 W R, Cr, 6

5 SUMMONS

43 ——— Contents of summons—

Procedure Code and the summons should distinctly specify the amount and nature of the security required and the time for which the security is to run. QUEEN v GUNGA SINGH

20 W R, Cr, 38

44 ——— Dispute likely to occasion breach of the peace—It should appear on the face of a Magistrate's order that he had received credible information that the persons ordered to enter

to commit a

at might pro

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SHUREE PERSHAD

6 W R, Cr, 93

45 ——— Criminal Procedure Code 1861 s 283—Separate summons to several persons—It is essential to the validity of a summons issued under s 283 that it should contain the substance of the information by which the Magistrate is moved to act. A separate summons should be issued to each person required to furnish security and a separate bond taken from each which

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made is

QUEEN

v POWELL

3 N W, 96

46 ——— Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s 282—A summons under s 282 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, should set forth the substance of the information. It should also call upon the parties summoned to show cause. QUEEN v ABRAHAM HOSSEIN

[1 N W., Ed. 1873, 304]

47 ——— Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s 283—The summons to a person

of the information against him. When the party summoned shows cause the Magistrate in taking evidence should look not merely to the question of possession but also whether he is satisfied that there

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE —continued.

5. SUMMONS—concluded.

was a probability of a breach of the peace. *KOONJ-BEHARY CHOWDHRY v. EKNATH GURAIN*
[15 W. R., Cr., 43]

48. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), s. 492.*—The words of s. 492 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are directory, and not imperative; and an omission to insert in a summons under that section the amount of the recognizance and security required will not invalidate any subsequent proceedings binding over the parties to keep the peace. *ABASU BEGUM v. UMDA KHANUM* . . . I. L. R., 8 Cal., 724

49. ———— *Form of summons—Summons to appear—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 491.*—A summons setting out that the person to whom it is directed is charged with an offence under s. 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and requiring his personal appearance in Court, is not such a summons as is required by that section. *IN THE MATTER OF CHAROO CRUNDER MULLICK* 10 C. L. R., 430

6. OPPORTUNITY TO SHOW CAUSE.

50. ———— *Omission to issue summons to show cause—Order directing recognizance to be taken.*—An order directing certain persons to enter into recognizances of Rs 500 each, conditioned to keep the peace for the period of one year, without first summoning them to show cause why they should not be required so to do, is irregular, and will be quashed. *QUEEN v. MOONEE DOOBAY* . . . 2 N. W., 189

KALI PERSHAD SIRDAR v. FUTTEH CHAND DASS
[9 W. R., Cr., 16]

51. ———— *Order giving insufficient time to show cause—Irregular order—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 491.*—Where parties required on the 1st July to show cause on the 9th under s. 491, Criminal Procedure Code, why they should not furnish security for breach of the peace, were served on the 5th and 7th idem, it was held that they had not had sufficient time allowed them for the purpose, and the order requiring security was accordingly set aside. *QUEEN v. CHEYT SINGH*
[22 W. R., Cr., 70]

52. ———— *Omission to give opportunity to show cause—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 492.*—On a complaint being lodged of criminal trespass and assault, the Magistrate recorded that, after interrogating the witnesses, he found that a breach of the peace was likely to ensue, and proceeded to examine the complainant and two of his witnesses and the accused, and thereupon ordered that the parties should furnish recognizances to keep the peace.—*Held* that the parties had not had opportunity afforded them under s. 492, Criminal Procedure Code, to show cause why they should not be bound. *QUEEN v. SHUKUR MAHOMED* 22 W. R., Cr., 68

53. ———— *Notice to accused giving insufficient time.*—The notice to the accused

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE —continued.

6. OPPORTUNITY TO SHOW CAUSE —concluded.

should give him sufficient time to come in and produce his evidence. *QUEEN v. ISREEPERSHAD SINGH*
[20 W. R., Cr., 18]

RUN BAHADUR SINGH v. TILLESUREE KOOR
[22 W. R., Cr., 79]

7. SUMMONING WITNESSES.

54. ———— *Obligation of Magistrate as to summoning witnesses—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 491.*—A Magistrate is bound to assist both parties in a case under s. 491, Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, in bringing in their witnesses by issuing summonses to attend. *QUEEN v. CHEYT SINGH*
[22 W. R., Cr., 70]

55. ———— *Right to adjournment to produce witnesses—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, ss. 491, 496, 497.*—Under the sections (491 and 497) of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to security for breach of the peace, the party charged is not entitled, when sufficient time has already been given him to show cause and to produce his witnesses, to an adjournment in order to produce his witnesses. In such a case, he must either bring his witnesses with him or apply for summons in such time as to enable him to bring them into Court on the day fixed. *CHULAN TEWARI v. SUKEDAD KHAN*
[23 W. R., Cr., 9]

8. LIKELIHOOD OF BREACH OF PEACE AND EVIDENCE.

56. ———— *Evidence of specific act or conduct likely to cause breach of the peace—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 491.*—A party cannot be called upon under Act X of 1872, s. 491, to enter into recognizances to keep the peace, unless the evidence points to some specific conduct or act on his part from which a reasonable or immediate inference can be drawn that he is likely to commit a breach of the peace. *HUREE MOHUN MULLICK v. KALINATH ROY* . . . 25 W. R., Cr., 15

57. ———— *Mere possibility of breach of peace—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 491.*—To justify an order under s. 491, Act X of 1872, calling on a person to give security to keep the peace, there must be a reasonable probability of a breach of the peace being committed, and not merely a bare possibility of a breach of the peace. *QUEEN v. ARDOOL HUQ* . . . 20 W. R., Cr., 57

QUEEN v. HUR KUMARI DASSIA
[24 W. R., Cr., 10]

58. ———— *Omission to prevent rioting—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 282.*—Parties who are not stated by a Magistrate to be likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, cannot be called upon to enter into recognizances to keep the peace with a view that they should interfere

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

—continued

8 LIKELIHOOD OF BREACH OF PEACE
AND EVIDENCE—continued

to prevent riot simply because they did not interfere when they might have done so between the persons
not their
with in the
Procedure

QUEEN v OMERTO LALL 19 W R, Cr, 32

59 ———— Acts of agents of zamindar
—Non resident zamindar, Liability of—A non
resident zamindar cannot be bound over to keep the
peace because local agents are committing acts
likely to cause a breach of the peace IN THE
MATTER OF CHAROO CHUNDER MULLICK

(10 C L R, 430)

60 ———— Probable resistance by raiy
ats—Distraint for arrears of rent—Criminal Pro
cedure Code 1872 s 491 The petitioner a tahsil

ment of their crops would be attributable to his act
The order was set aside by the High Court as illegal
because the Magistrate had not found that the peti
tioner himself was likely to commit a breach of the
peace IN THE MATTER OF SINGO SURN LALL

(3 C L R, 280)

61 ———— Want of evidence of likeli
hood of breach of peace—A Magistrate cannot
bind over a person to keep the peace where there is
no evidence to show that such person was likely to
commit a breach of the peace or to do any act that
might probably occasion a breach of the peace
QUEEN v KIDAR NATH 7 N W 233

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF BHOOJENDRO
KUMAR RAI CHOWDHRY alias DIGHOO HABOO

(17 W R, Cr, 35)

62 ———— Want of adjudication as to
security for preservation of peace—Recogni
zance made on admission of accused—A Magistrate
has no power to make an order that an accused
person should enter into a bond to keep the peace
until after an adjudication that it is necessary for
the preservation of peace to take a bond from him
and until he is satisfied on that point unless there is
an admission by the party against whom the order is
to be made QUEEN v LALL BHANEE SINGH

(11 W R, Cr, 50)

63 ———— Evidence of necessity for
taking security—Necessity of adjudication by
Magistrate—Onus probandi—In proceedings
against persons to show cause why they should not
enter into bonds to keep the peace it is incumbent on
the Magistrate to adjudicate judicially on evidence
given before him as to the necessity for taking such
security, and in such cases the onus of proof lies

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—continued

8 LIKELIHOOD OF BREACH OF PEACE
AND EVIDENCE—continued

upon the party on whose complaint the summons
was issued QUEEN v NIRUNJUN SINGH

[2 N W, 431]

64 ———— Inquiry by Ma
gistrate—Criminal Procedure Code 1861 s 282—
After calling upon a person under s 28 of the
Code of Criminal Procedure to show cause why he
should not enter into recognizances to keep the peace
a Magistrate should not order the defendant to enter
into such recognizances without taking evidence or
making inquiry whether the defendant had commit
ted any act which might probably occasion a breach
of the peace QUEEN v ISO MUNDEN SINGH

[12 W R, Cr, 16]

QUEEN v HARVEY 20 W R, Cr, 68

65 ———— Evidence of likelihood of
breach of peace—Necessity of adjudication by
Magistrate—After summoning a person to show cause
why he should not enter into a bond to keep the peace

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b person
GOSHAIR

LUCHMUN PERSHAD POORRE v POHGOO VARAIN
POORRE 24 W R, Cr, 30

QUEEN v NIAZ ALI 5 N W, 80

QUEEN v ISBEEFERSHAD SINGH
[20 W R, Cr, 18]

RUV BAHADROOR SINGH v TILLESUREE KOORIL
[22 W R, Cr, 79]

66 ———— Evidence not
taken in presence of accused—Criminal Procedure
Code 1872 ss 491 494—Necessity for adjudica

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that

a breach of the peace is probable If such person
fails to attend on a summons duly served a warrant
should issue (s 494) the order for security cannot
be passed ex parte IN THE MATTER OF OKHIL
CHUNDER BISWAS 1 C L R, 43

67 ———— Criminal Proce
dure Code 1872, s 491—Necessity for adjudication
by Magistrate—Notice—To constitute a proper
foundation for an order under s 491 of the Criminal
Procedure Code 1872, it is necessary that the Magis
trate should adjudicate upon legal evidence before
him that the person against whom the order is made
is likely to commit a breach of the peace and the
Magistrate should give notice to the party who is
to be affected by the order of the particular conduct
on his part which is complained of Where such
notice was given and the ground of complaint to
which such notice had reference was found by the
Magistrate to be unfounded it was held that the
Magistrate could not proceed to adjudicate that an
entirely different ground existed upon which it was
likely that the party charged would commit a breach
of the peace RAM KISSORE ACHARJEE CHOWDHRY
v ABIP KHAN 21 W R, Cr, 6

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RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE —continued.

8. LIKELIHOOD OF BREACH OF PEACE AND EVIDENCE—continued.

68. ————— *Necessity of judicial investigation and adjudication.*—In order to warrant an adjudication under s. 288, Civil Procedure Code, 1861, there should be a judicial investigation, and the order should be passed upon legal evidence duly taken and recorded. *REG. v. JIVANJI LIMJI* 6 Bom., Cr., 1

69. ————— *Order for recognizance made without evidence duly taken.*—Order of District Magistrate, requiring certain persons to enter into recognizances and find security to keep the peace, reversed, as such order appeared to have been made without any legal evidence having been taken and recorded, as required by s. 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861. *REG. v. DALPATRAM PEMABHAI* 5 Bom., Cr., 105

70. ————— *Presence of accused—Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV of 1861), s. 282—Procedure.*—Before making an order absolute directing a person to enter into a bond to keep the peace, the Magistrate must take the evidence on which he bases the order in the presence of the accused or his agent. (GLOVER, J., dissenting.) *MAGHAN MISRA v. CHAMMAN TELI* [2 B. L. R., A. Cr., 7: 10 W. R., Cr., 48

QUEEN v. NARSING NARAYAN [2 B. L. R., A. Cr., 7 note: 10 W. R., Cr., 1

71. ————— *Presence of accused—Necessity of adjudicating on evidence.*—A Magistrate is not competent to require persons to give security to keep the peace until he has adjudicated, on evidence taken in their presence, that they have by their conduct rendered this necessary. *Ran Bahadoor Singh v. Pilessures Kooer*, 22 W. R., Cr., 79, cited and followed. *IN THE MATTER OF UMDA KHANUM* 3 C. L. R., 72

72. ————— *Dispute likely to cause breach of peace—Report of police officer.*—The existence of a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace must be first proved by legal evidence before the Magistrate can proceed to call upon the parties to enter into recognizances to keep the peace. The report of a police officer is not such legal evidence. *ABHAYA CHOWDREY v. BRAE* [6 B. L. R., Ap., 148: 15 W. R., Cr., 42

73. ————— *Report of police officer—Procedure.*—Held (GLOVER, J., dissentiente) the report of a police officer, though it justifies the issuing of a summons, is not sufficient ground on which to bind a man over in a recognizance to keep the peace. The Magistrate must adjudicate on the question whether there is reasonable ground for believing that the defendant is likely to commit a breach of the peace, after taking evidence in the presence of the person charged, and giving him an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. *BEHARI PATAK v. MAHOMED HYAT KHAN*. *DUNNE v. HEM CHANDRA CHOWDHRY*. *GOVERNMENT v. BEHARI LALL BRAJABASI* [4 B. L. R., F. B., 46: 12 W. R., Cr., 60

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE —continued.

8. LIKELIHOOD OF BREACH OF PEACE AND EVIDENCE—continued.

IN THE MATTER OF PORESH NARAIN ROY [16 W. R., Cr., 45

74. ————— *Report of police inspector.*—A report of an inspector of police and the evidence given by the same inspector are not sufficient to justify an order binding a person to keep the peace. *IN THE MATTER OF RAJENDRO KISHORE ROY CHOWDHRY* 10 W. R., Cr., 55

75. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 282—Inquiry before taking recognizances—Cross-examination of witnesses.*—The kind of inquiry required to be held by a Magistrate in cases under s. 282, Code of Criminal Procedure, is a full judicial inquiry, evidence being taken in the presence of the parties charged, and opportunity given for the cross-examination of witnesses. *NOOR MAHOMED v. NIL RUTUN BAGCHEE* [18 W. R., Cr., 2

76. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 282—Inquiry before taking recognizances—Cross-examination of witnesses.*—A Magistrate is not competent, under s. 282 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to order persons to enter into bonds to keep the peace merely upon the statement of the complainant on which the summons was granted, and without taking further evidence or giving the parties an opportunity of cross-examining the complainant. *QUEEN v. NUSSEER-OD-DEEN* [2 N. W., 461

QUEEN v. MAHOMED AFZUL . 7 W. R., Cr., 59

77. ————— *Report of Subordinate Magistrate—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, ss. 280, 287, 288.*—The report of a Subordinate Magistrate, although it is credible information on which a Magistrate of the district would be justified, under s. 280 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in issuing a summons, is not evidence on which he can properly arrive at a conclusion that the accused is likely to cause a breach of the peace; ss. 287 and 288 of the Code require that evidence in such a case shall be recorded, and, if none is forthcoming, security to keep the peace should not be demanded. *REG. v. IRAPA BIN BASAPA* . 8 Bom., Cr., 162

78. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 490—Want of evidence.*—In the absence of any evidence rendering a breach of the peace probable, a Magistrate is not justified in calling upon parties to show cause why they should not enter into recognizances, and, on their failure, to make an order under Act X of 1872; s. 490. *QUEEN v. GOSSAIN MUNRAJ POOREE*. *QUEEN v. GOSSAIN LUCHMEE NARAIN POOREE* . 24 W. R., Cr., 23

79. ————— *Evidence taken as to some only of accused—Illegal order.*—Where a Magistrate bound down twenty-six persons to keep the peace under s. 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, after recording evidence as to eleven of them only, the order was set aside as to the persons

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

—continued

8 LIKELIHOOD OF BREACH OF PEACE AND EVIDENCE—continued

not affected by the evidence **IN THE MATTER OF KASSIM BISWAS** 10 C L R., 335

80 ——— *Criminal Procedure Code ss 107 112 115—Security to keep the peace—Substance of information—Joint inquiry*—A Magistrate ordered sixty nine persons to show

ordered that ten of the accused who were said to be the ringleaders should enter into bonds with sureties and the rest should enter into their own recognizances to keep the peace for one year. Held that the Magistrate's order purporting to be prepared under s 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code did not adequately or properly disclose the substance of the report or information upon which he issued his summons the parties were entitled to something more than a mere assertion by the Magistrate that he had been informed that a breach of the peace was likely to occur in order to enable them if they were in a position to do so to bring evidence to rebut the truth of such information that the very loose statements of the tahsildar and the sub-inspector as to the large majority of the persons summoned were quite insufficient to justify the wholesale order for security passed by the Magistrate that as the religious procession would have been over in a fortnight it was a most excessive exercise of power to require all the parties to give security for one year and that the Magistrate should have dealt with the cases of the ten alleged ringleaders first and should have required the tahsildar and sub-inspector to give much

affecting each of them and warranting the inference that such person was likely to commit a breach of the peace or to do a wrongful act likely to occasion a breach of the peace **QUEEN EMPRESS v NATHU**

[I L R., 8 All., 214]

81. ——— *Criminal Procedure Code ss 107 112 117, 118—Nature of order to show cause—Onus probandi—Nature and quantum of evidence necessary before passing order for security*—An order passed by a Magistrate under ss 107 and 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code requiring any person to show cause why he should not be ordered to furnish security for keeping the peace is not in the nature of a rule nisi implying

security **Dunne v Hem Chandra Chowdhry, 4**

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

—continued

8 LIKELIHOOD OF BREACH OF PEACE AND EVIDENCE—concluded

B L R F B 46, and **Queen v Nirrunjun Singh, 3 N W 431** referred to In proceedings instituted under s 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code against more persons than one it is essential for the prosecution to establish what each individual implicated has done to furnish a basis for the apprehension that he will commit a breach of the peace In holding such an inquiry it is improper to treat what is evidence against one of such persons as evidence against all without discriminating between the cases of the various persons implicated **Queen Empress v Nathu I L R 6 All 214** referred to Although in an inquiry under s 117 the nature or quantum of evidence need not be so conclusive as is necessary in trials for offences the Magistrate should not proceed purely upon an apprehension of a breach of the peace but is bound to see that substantial grounds for such an apprehension are established by proof of facts against each person implicated which would lead to the conclusion that an order for furnishing security is necessary What the nature of the facts should be depends upon the circumstances of each case but where the nature of the Magistrate's information requires it overt acts must be proved before an order under s 118 can be made and such an order cannot be passed against any person simply on the ground that another is likely to commit a breach of the peace **Queen v Abdool Hug 20 W R Cr 57 Goshian Luchman Pershad Poores v Pohoop Narais Poores 24 W R Cr 30 Rajah Run Bahadoor v Rames Tulleswar Koer 27 W R Cr 79** and *In the matter of Kashi Chunder Doss* 10 B L R 441 19 W R Cr 47, referred to **QUEEN EMPRESS v ABDUL KADIR**

[I L R., 8 All., 452]

82. ——— *Interference of*

the Magistrate **ANONYMOUS** 4 Mad., Ap, 38

83. ——— *Evidence taken*

regard of the provisions of s 267 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861 **QUEEN v LUBIA SINGH** [13 W R., Cr, 20]

9 SECOND APPLICATION FOR SECURITY

84. ——— *Order for recognizances not passed at decision of case—Necessity of subsequent proceedings for valid order—Criminal Procedure Code 1861 ss 280 281*—An order calling for recognizances under s 280 or for security under

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE —continued.

9. SECOND APPLICATION FOR SECURITY —concluded.

s. 281, Code of Criminal Procedure, must be passed at the time of deciding the original case. If no such order is then made, subsequent proceedings must be taken under s. 282, and the parties summoned to show cause. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF GOBIND SOOBOODHKE**

[15 W. R., Cr., 56]

85. ———— *Subsequent order—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 281—Evidence of likelihood of breach of the peace—Separate summons.*—Although it is competent to a Magistrate, upon conviction and sentence for assault, to order the accused to enter into an engagement to keep the peace, yet having omitted to do so he can afterwards only institute proceedings under s. 281 of the Criminal Procedure Code, upon receiving some further credible information (other than that which he derived from the previous trial) that the parties are likely to commit a breach of the peace. **QUEEN v. POWELL**

[3 N. W., 96]

86. ———— *Use of evidence formerly taken in other proceedings—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 491—Evidence Act, s. 33.*—S. 33 of the Evidence Act, 1872, does not justify a Magistrate, in proceedings under s. 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in using evidence taken in a previous criminal trial in supersession of evidence given in the presence of the accused. **QUEEN v. PROSONNO CHUNDER GOSSAMI**

22 W. R., Cr., 36

See **DILLOO SINGH v. OOTIM SINGH**

[22 W. R., Cr., 9]

RUN BAHADOOR SINGH v. TILLESUREE KOOR

[22 W. R., Cr., 79]

87. ———— *Order for further security—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 290—Procedure.*—Where a matter in respect of which further security to keep the peace is required is the same as that before the Magistrate on the first occasion, the case can only be dealt with under s. 290 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. **DE SILVA v. JEHANGIER**

[7 W. R., Cr., 23]

KALLY CHURN SINGH v. BUNKER SINGH

[7 W. R., Cr., 26]

10. EFFECT OF ORDER POSTPONING PROCEEDINGS FOR CIVIL SUIT.

88. ———— *Discharge of accused—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 491.*—An order postponing proceedings instituted under s. 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) until the person called upon to show cause shall have established in a Civil Court the title claimed by him to the property disputed, with reference to which there is a likelihood of a breach of the peace, amounts to a discharge. **EMPRESS v. DHUNIRAM**

[5 C. L. R., 366]

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE —continued.

11. ORDER LIMITED BY REQUISITION.

89. ———— *Order going beyond terms of requisition—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, ss. 491, 492—Order for other and further security than originally required.*—Where information of a probable breach of the peace is first laid in general terms and is subsequently supported by evidence, which is given in the presence of the persons who are particularly implicated by it, the case for a demand for recognizances may properly rest on the whole evidence taken in the case; but when a Magistrate calls upon persons to show cause why they should not be bound down in their own recognizances to keep the peace, he cannot go beyond the requisition, and on the adjudication of the matter order them to furnish other securities besides. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ABDOL BARI**

[25 W. R., Cr., 50]

12. AMOUNT OF SECURITY.

90. ———— *Considerations in fixing amount of security—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 284.*—A Magistrate should have due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the parties when fixing the amount in which the sureties should be bound in a case under s. 284 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF NILMADHUB GHOSAL. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF JUDONATH ROY**

[19 W. R., Cr., 1]

91. ———— *Mode of calculating amount—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 493—Means of parties called on.*—The High Court reduced the amount of recognizances required in this case, as it was very much in excess of, and out of proportion to, the means of the party accused, s. 483 of the Criminal Procedure Code requiring that the Magistrate should look to the means of the party ordered to find sureties. **FUTTEH BAHADOOR v. GIBBON. LALL MAHAMAD v. GIBBON**

22 W. R., Cr., 74

92. ———— *Statement of amount in summons—Power of Magistrate to alter amount and form from what is stated in summons.*—A party was called upon summons to show cause why he should not be required to enter into his own recognizance to keep the peace for six months, the amount specified being Rs. 200. On his appearing before the Magistrate, he was required to enter into his own recognizance to the amount of Rs. 4,000 and to find two sureties for Rs. 1,000 each for a period of one year. **Held** the order was an illegal one. **QUEEN v. ISREE PERSHAD SINGH**

[9 B. L. R., Ap., 44; 18 W. R., Cr., 61]

See **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ABDOL BARI**

25 W. R., Cr., 50

93. ———— *Power to increase amount—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 290.*—Notwithstanding that a person has been bound down by bond to keep the peace for a stated period, a Magistrate has power, under s. 290 of the Code of Criminal

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE*—continued***12 AMOUNT OF SECURITY—concluded**

Procedure, to increase the amount of the security required before the expiry of that period. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF GOORODASS ROY**

(18 W R, Cr, 57)**13 EFFECT OF SIONING WRONG BOND**

94 ——— Bond signed by mistake for security for good behaviour—*Invalid bond*—W

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it was held that the latter did not constitute a binding obligation. **HINDASSARE PERSHAD : OUDADHUR PERSHAD**

(23 W R, Cr, 1)**14 CANCELLING ORDER**

95 ——— Power of Magistrate to cancel order—*Criminal Procedure Code 1861, ss 282 291*—A Magistrate may under s 291 of the Code of Criminal Procedure cancel an order passed by him under s 282 of that Code summoning a person to show cause why he should not enter into a bond to keep the peace. **ANUNDEE KOORER v**

DOONSEET KOORER GOVERNMENT : ANUNDEE KOORER

(10 W R, Cr, 40)**96** —

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(13 W R, Cr, 13)**15 DISCHARGE OF RECOGNIZANCES**

97 ——— Order as to disposition of property in dispute—*Illegal order*—Where a

CHOWDREY SURENDRA NUNDUR PROSHAD : CHOWDREY NIT KANTH PROSHAD

(13 W R, Cr, 44)**16 FORFEITURE OF RECOGNIZANCES**

98 ——— Proof of forfeiture—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s 502*—*Evidence on oath*—

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE*—continued***16 FORFEITURE OF RECOGNIZANCES***—continued*

A Magistrate has no jurisdiction to call on a person who has entered into a recognizance bond under s 493 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to pay the penalty or show cause why he should not do so without previous *prima facie* proof, by which is meant evidence on oath that it has been forfeited. **IN RE HARIRAM BIRBHAN**

11 Bom, 170

99 ——— *Sufficiency of evidence to prove forfeiture*—Before a recognizance can be forfeited it must be proved that the person accused has either personally broken the peace or abetted some other person or persons in breaking it. The mere fact that the accused is a servant of one of two rival parties for whose benefit the breach took place is not sufficient. **QUEEN v KALI BHAYEN SANDYAL**

11 W R Cr, 52

101 ——— *Necessity for* **[3 B L R, Ap, 155 12 W R, Cr, 54]**

forfeited should be imprisoned without first issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of his immoveable property. **IN THE MATTER OF MOHSEN CHUNDER ROY**

10 C L R, 571**102** ——— *Evidence of*

the power of reducing the sum to a penalty corresponding to the breach of the peace confined only to the Government? **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF JEHAN BUKSH**

15 W R, Cr, 37

103 ——— *Opportunity to accused for cross examination of witness*—*Proceedings on forfeiture of recognizance—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872) s 502*—A Magistrate is not bound with a cross examination the rule to be followed.

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

—continued.

16. FORFEITURE OF RECOGNIZANCES

—continued.

not be forfeited has been issued. *EMPRE v. NOBIN CHUNDER DUTT*

[I. L. R., 4 Cal., 865 : 4 C. L. R., 243

104. ———— Liability to

forfeiture Evidence necessary—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 514.—The mere fact of the person for whom another stands surety being convicted of a breach of the peace ought not to be sufficient to make the surety bound executed by the latter liable to forfeiture without any evidence taken in the presence of the surety to show that the forfeiture has been incurred. The language of s. 514 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882) does not indicate that the final order making a person bound by a bond can be made without taking any evidence in his presence or giving him any opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses on whose evidence the forfeiture is held to be established. The mere production of the original record or of a certified copy of the original record of the trial in which the principal had been convicted of breaking the peace within the period covered by a bond would not be conclusive, if indeed it would be any evidence, against the surety in a proceeding under s. 514 of the Criminal Procedure Code. *QUEEN-EMRESS v. HAR CHANDRA CHOWDHRY*

[I. L. R., 25 Cal., 440

105. ———— Delay in taking steps to forfeit recognizance—Invalid proceedings.—When a Magistrate has before him the fact that a person convicted by him of an offence attended with violence was under recognizance to keep the peace, and does not nevertheless proceed to forfeit such recognizance, it must be held that he thought it unnecessary to do so. Proceedings taken after the lapse of a considerable period are bad and contrary to the intention of the law. *IN RE RAM CHUNDER LALLA* 1 C. L. R., 134

106. ———— Liability to forfeiture—Commission of offence—Theft.—Where a person has been bound down by recognizance not to commit a breach of the peace, the amount of the recognizance cannot be recovered from him if he is guilty of an offence, such as theft, which does not amount to a breach of the peace, or which is not likely to occasion a breach of the peace. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF HABAN CHUNDER ROY*

[18 W. R., Cr., 63

107. ———— Subsequent offence.—A person was bound down under recognizances to keep the peace towards all Her Majesty's subjects for a period of one year. Some time afterwards he wrongfully confined and extorted a sum of money from two raiyats who were supposed to have committed theft on his lands, he being for such offence fined and his recognizances forfeited. *Held* that the matter ought to have ended with the fine; for the raiyats not having offered any resistance, no breach of the peace took place, and the amount of

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

—continued.

16. FORFEITURE OF RECOGNIZANCES

—continued.

the recognizance could not be taken. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ZBARUDDIN HOWLDAE* [19 W. R., Cr., 48

108. ———— Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV of 1961), s. 293—Jurisdiction.—*A* executed in district T a recognizance to keep the peace towards *B*. *A* was afterwards convicted in district S of having assaulted *B* in that district. *Held A* had forfeited his recognizance, and the Magistrate in district T could proceed against him under s. 293 of the Criminal Procedure Code. *QUEEN v. SHAM SUNDER CHOWDHRY*

[2 B. L. R., A. Cr., 11

109. ———— Assault.—On the application of *A*, a recognizance was taken from *B* that he would keep the peace for six months under a penalty of Rs 500. Before the expiry of the period, *B* assaulted *C*. *Held* that there was a forfeiture of the recognizance. *JAHU BAX v. GOVERNMENT*

[6 B. L. R., Ap., 66 : 15 W. R., Cr., 14

110. ———— Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 502.—Where certain persons were bound over to keep the peace and were subsequently convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and at the time of conviction the Magistrate made an order estreating their recognizances, as part of his judgment in the case, without in any way fulfilling the provisions of s. 502 of Act X of 1872, and the convictions were quashed by the Court of Session, the High Court cancelled the order of forfeiture. *QUEEN v. GHISA* 7 N. W., 375

111. ———— Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 502—Forfeiture of recognizances—Fresh recognizances.—On the 30th of April 1877 *A* was bound down to keep the peace for one year. On the 14th of January 1878 he was convicted of an offence, and sentenced therefor to fine and imprisonment, but no order was made for the recovery of the penalty, though the Magistrate knew that the recognizance had been forfeited. On the 2nd of April 1878 the Magistrate, at the instance of a third party, called upon *A* to show cause why the penalty of the recognizance should not be paid, and a warrant for its recovery was issued on the 6th of June 1878. *Held* that the warrant must be quashed, on the ground that the Magistrate having inflicted a sentence of fine and imprisonment with the knowledge that the recognizance was forfeited, he was not competent to inflict a further penalty on a reconsideration of the circumstances. *IN THE MATTER OF PARBUTTI CHURN BOSE* 3 C. L. R., 406

112. ———— Forfeiture of portion of recognizances—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 293.—Under the provisions of s. 293, a Magistrate cannot direct the forfeiture of a portion of the penalty. Where the amount of the recognizances were wholly out of proportion to the nature of the dispute and to the means of the parties, the High

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE*—concluded***16 FORFEITURE OF RECOGNIZANCES***—concluded*

Court held they could not interfere but the Govern-
ment might be moved in the matter IN THE
MATTER OF THE PETITION OF NILMADHUR GHOSAL
IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF JUDONATH
ROY 19 W R, Cr, 1

113 — Reduction of penalty—

*Power of Magistrate to enforce only portion of
penalty*—A Magistrate has no power to mitigate
the penalty entered in a recognizance bond which
must be enforced to its full amount unless Govern-
ment forgo a portion of the penalty ANONYMOUS
[1 Bom, 138]

114 — Powers of Court

to reduce amount of penalty—The High Court has
no power to reduce the amount of recognizances which
have been forfeited but in a case of hardship the
matter should be referred to Government EMPRESS
r NURAL HUQQ

[1 L R, 3 Cal, 757 2 C L R, 408]

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF NILMADHUR
19 W R, Cr, 1

IN THE MATTER OF NAKI HAZI 8 C L R, 72

115 — Mode of enforcing penalty

*Surety—Imprisonment on forfeiture of recog-
nizance to keep the peace*—S 34 of the Code
of Criminal Procedure 1861 did not authorize the
imprisonment of sureties ANONYMOUS

[4 Mad, Ap, 69]

RECORD*See PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—RECORD*

[5 W R, 271]

[1 L R, 5 Cal, 317]

See PRACTICE—CRIMINAL CASES—RECORD

IN SESSIONS CASES 14 W R, Cr, 46

[15 W R, Cr, 16]

7 W R, Cr, 112

S W R, Cr, 30, 57

Entry in—

*See CASES UNDER KHOTI SETTLEMENT
ACT*

Loss of—

*See EVIDENCE—CIVIL CASES—SECONDARY
EVIDENCE—LOST OR DESTROYED DOCU-
MENTS*

— Appual case to High

gether with such papers as the parties had respectively
filed with a direction to the lower Court to summon
both parties and to take such further evidence as

RECORD—concluded*Loss of, in Mutiny**See POSSESSION—EVIDENCE OF TITLE*

[4 B L R, Ap, 21]

*of proceeding in Small Cause
Court*

*See EVIDENCE—CIVIL CASES—MISCELLA-
NEOUS DOCUMENTS—SMALL CAUSE
COURT PROCEEDINGS IN*

[8 B L R, 729 730 note]

7 B L R Ap, 61]

Preparation of, for appeal

*See PRIVY COUNCIL PRACTICE OF—RE-
CORD PREPARATION OF*

[1 L R, 20 Mad, 395]

L R, 24 I A, 194]

Signature to—

*See PRACTICE—CRIMINAL CASES—SIGNA-
TURE BY MAGISTRATE*

[1 L R, 6 Mad, 396]

Transmission to High Court

*See PRACTICE—CRIMINAL CASES—TRANS-
MISSION OF RECORD TO HIGH COURT*

[15 W R, Cr, 67]

RECORD OF RIGHTS*See BENGAL TENANCY ACT s 101*

[1 L R, 21 Cal, 378]

See BENGAL TENANCY ACT s 102

[1 L R, 21 Cal, 38]

See BENGAL TENANCY ACT s 103

[1 L R, 16 Cal, 641, 643]

See BENGAL TENANCY ACT s 108

[1 L R, 21 Cal, 521]

*See CASES UNDER PRE EMPTION**Amendment of—*

*See SONTHAL PERGUNNAH SETTLEMENT
REGULATION (III of 1872) ss 11 AND
25*

[1 L R, 22 Cal, 473]

Dispute as to—

*See SPECIAL OR SECOND APPEAL—ORDERS
SUBJECT OR NOT TO APPEAL*

[1 L R, 16 Cal, 596]

[1 L R, 21 Cal, 776]

[1 L R, 22 Cal, 477]

[1 L R, 24 Cal, 462]

[1 L R, 25 Cal, 146]

Entries in—

*See JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—RENT
AND REVENUE SUITS N W P*

[1 L R, 1 All, 614]

Publication of—

*See SONTHAL PERGUNNAH SETTLEMENT
REGULATION (III of 1872) ss 21 22*

[1 L R, 13 Cal, 245]

[1 L R, 15 Cal, 765]

RECORD OFFICE.**Report from—**

See EVIDENCE—CRIMINAL CASES—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

[8 B. L. R., Ap., 15

RECORDER OF MOULMEIN.

See PARTIES—ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—GENERALLY . . . 10 W. R., 88

See CASES UNDER RECORDER'S ACT, 1863.

See SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—CHARTER ACT, s. 15—CIVIL CASES.

[6 B. L. R., 180

1. ————— Jurisdiction of Recorders—*Execution of decree made by Town Assistant Commissioner.*—The Court of the Recorder of Moulmein has no jurisdiction to execute a decree made by the late Court of the Town Assistant Commissioner. KYANPETIEE v. NGA SHA LAW . . . 14 W. R., 388

2. ————— *Trespass to personally in foreign State—Judicial cognizance—Question of title.*—Trespass to personalty in a foreign State (the title to such personalty depending upon the right to land in such foreign State) is cognizable by the Recorder's Court, so as to rebut a *prima facie* title to such personalty acquired within the Court's jurisdiction. The Recorder's Court cannot take judicial cognizance of the fact that the country, in which the rights of the party attempting to rebut such *prima facie* title accrued is lawless and unsettled, and possesses no tribunal capable of pronouncing a decision on the rights of the parties which the Recorder's Court could consider as the decision of a Court of competent jurisdiction. Although the foreign State might be civilised, and have Courts competent to try the title, the Recorder's Court would have a right in a suit against a party subject to his jurisdiction to try incidentally the question of title to the land for the purpose of determining the right to the personalty. SAYA LOO v. NGA PAW LOO

[6 W. R., Civ. Ref., 4

RECORDER OF RANGOON.

See ADVOCATE . . . 21 W. R., 297

See CASES UNDER RECORDER'S ACT, 1863.

See SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—CHARTER ACT, s. 15—CIVIL CASES.

[15 W. R., 351

Court of—

See SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION—POWER TO GRANT SANCTION.

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 487

Decree of, Appeal from—

See APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL—CASES IN WHICH APPEAL LIES OR NOT—VALUATION OF APPEAL . . . I. L. R., 24 Calc., 30

RECORDER OF RANGOON—concluded.

1. ————— *Cause of action—Defendant out of the jurisdiction.*—The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon had no jurisdiction in a suit brought against a defendant dwelling in Surat, though the cause of action arose in Rangoon. ANONYMOUS CASE . . . 18 W. R., 397

2. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1892), s. 16 (c), proviso—Suit for damages for trespass on land and for injunction.*—The plaintiff sued in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon to recover damages for trespass on land in his own possession situate outside the limits of the original jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court; asking at the same time for an injunction restraining the defendant from further acts of trespass. Both plaintiff and defendant resided within the limits of the original jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court. *Held* (1) that the plaintiff, having alleged that the land was in his possession, was not entitled to the benefit of the proviso to s. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and (2) that a suit for damage to land cannot be said to be a suit for which relief can be entirely obtained through the personal obedience of the defendant, even though it may be joined with a claim for an injunction; and that for the above reasons the Recorder had no jurisdiction to try the suit. CRISP v. WATSON

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 689

3. ————— *Reference to High Court, Calcutta—Lower Burma Courts Act (XI of 1889), s. 42—Conflicting decisions—Decision of Superior Court—Power of Recorder to refer.*—The Recorder of Rangoon, in a suit tried by him, referred to certain decisions of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, which were in conflict, and, not agreeing with the decision of the Calcutta High Court, referred the case to the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction. *Held* that, as the decisions of the High Court at Calcutta are binding on the Recorder, he had no jurisdiction to make the reference, and that it must be returned. MAHOMED HADY v. SWEE CHEANG & Co. . . I. L. R., 25 Calc., 488

[I. C. W. N., 172

RECORDER'S ACT (XXI OF 1863).

1. ————— Jurisdiction of Recorder—*Recorder of Moulmein—District of Amherst.*—Under Act XXI of 1863, the Recorder of Moulmein had no power to order execution to issue on a judgment of the late Court of the First Class Assistant Commissioner of the district of Amherst. IN THE MATTER OF RXAW PETEE . . . 6 B. L. R., Ap., 15

2. ————— *Minors Act (IX of 1861).*—Recorders appointed under Act XXI of 1863 possess all the jurisdiction relative to minors referred to in s. 1, Act IX of 1861, or intended to be given by that Act. IN RE HUTTON

[3 W. R., Rec. Ref., 5

3. ————— *Jurisdiction of Judge in cases of bank in which he is a shareholder.*—A Recorder, under Act XXI of 1863, being the holder of Bank of Bengal shares, has power to dispose of a suit to which the Bank is a party, in a

RECORDER'S ACT (XXI OF 1863)

—concluded

case of necessity as when the Commissioner also has shares in the Bank **BANK OF BENGAL & GOLAM AZIM** 12 W. R., 185

the jurisdiction of the Court last mentioned it was held with reference to s 11 Act XXI of 1863 that the Recorder has no jurisdiction to entertain the suit, it not being a suit for land and the defendant not dwelling carrying on business or personally working for gain within the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction and the cause of action not having arisen within these limits **SIEVEKING DROOP & Co., FOCKE** 9 W. R., 215

s 17—*Withdrawal of license to practise as a pleader*—The Recorder of Moulsmein, under s 17 of Act XXI of 1863 had no power to withdraw a license granted by him to plead in the Court of Moulsmein 'except for any sufficient reason' **IN THE MATTER OF FROMSON** [8 B L R., 180 14 W. R., 257

s 18
See ADVOCATE 7 W. R., 390

ss 22, 25—*Reference to High Court—Execution of decree*—The Recorders could not under Act XXI of 1863 refer for the opinion of the High Court questions arising in execution of a decree. The question must be one in the trial of a suit **DACOSTA v CURRIE** 4 B L R., A C, 50

S C ASHBURNER v CURRIE 13 W. R., 27
IN THE MATTER OF SUTHERLAND 9 W. R., 478.

s 27
See APPEAL—ACTS—ACT XXI OF 1863
[7 W. R., 508

1. — *Appeal to High Court—Valuation of suit*—Where the plaintiff sued to establish his right to a quantity of timber, the value of

[8 B L R., Ap, 91 17 W. R., 243

2. — and s 39—*Appeal—Valuation of suit*—The Recorder of Moulsmein in trying an administration suit valued at Rs 13,000, found as to Rs 6,000 in value of the property claimed that it did not exist. The value of the amount decreed by him amounted to Rs 7,000. Held that under Act XXI of 1863 ss 27 and 39 the appeal lay in the first instance to the High Court and not to the Privy Council **HAWARI v IBRAHIM SALI BHAY DARTI** [5 B L R. 305

S C HOWAN BEE v IBRAHIM SALEM BHAY DUFFLE 13 W. R., 393

RECURRING RIGHT

See CASES UNDER LIMITATION ACT 1877, ART 131

REDEMPTION

See CASES UNDER EQUITY OF REDEMPTION

See CASES UNDER MORTGAGE—REDEMPTION

Suit for—

See CASES UNDER LIMITATION ACT 1877, ART 148 (1871 ART 148)

See SALSETTE LAW APPLICABLE IN
[1 L R., 19 Bom., 680

See VALUATION OF SUIT—APPEALS
[1 L R., 2 All., 776
1 L R., 13 All., 94
1 L R., 16 Mad 328 415

See CASES UNDER VALUATION OF SUIT—SUITS,

REFERENCE FROM SUDDER COURT AT AGRA

Establishment of High Court—*Letters Patent, N W P 1866 s 27*—The Sudder Court being equally divided referred a case for the opinion of the High Court of Calcutta. The High Court at Agra having been established in the mean while Held that the Chief Justice of that Court had power to hear and determine the case **UDY KUNWAR v LADU**

[8 B L R., 283 15 W. R., P C, 18
13 Moore's I A, 585

REFERENCE TO FULL BENCH

case to a Full Bench **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF CHUNDER KANT BHUTTACHARJEE**

[3 B L R., Sup Vol., Ap, 43

S C CHUNDER KANT BHUTTACHARJEE v BINDA BUN CHUNDER MOOKERJEE 7 W. R., 277

2. — *Refusal to answer question when found not to arise in the case*—The majority of the Judges of a Full Bench refused to answer the question referred on the ground that it did not arise in the case **INDRA CHANDRA DUGAR v BHINDABUN BHARA** [7 B L R., F B, 251 15 W. R., F B, 21

3. — *Power of a single Judge sitting alone, to refer a case in which the value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs 50—Division Court—Rules of the High Court Ch V, Rule 1 Ch VI, Rules 1 and 6—Stat 24 s 2, Vict c 109, s 13*—A reference to the Full Bench cannot be made by a Judge of the High Court sitting alone to hear cases in which

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[6 B. L. R., Ap., 15

RECORDER OF MOULMEIN.

See PARTIES—ADDING PARTIES TO SUITS—GENERALLY . . . 10 W. R., 86

See CASES UNDER RECORDER'S ACT, 1863.

See SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—CHARTER ACT, s. 15—CIVIL CASES.

[6 B. L. R., 180

1. — Jurisdiction of Recorders —

Execution of decree made by Town Assistant Commissioner.—The Court of the Recorder of Moulmein has no jurisdiction to execute a decree made by the late Court of the Town Assistant Commissioner. *KYANPETEE v. NGA SHA LAW* . . . 14 W. R., 386

2. — Trespass to personalty in foreign State—Judicial cognizance—

Question of title.—Trespass to personalty in a foreign State (the title to such personalty depending upon the right to land in such foreign State) is cognizable by the Recorder's Court, so as to rebut a *prima facie* title to such personalty acquired within the Court's jurisdiction. The Recorder's Court cannot take judicial cognizance of the fact that the country, in which the rights of the party attempting to rebut such *prima facie* title accrued is lawless and unsettled, and possesses no tribunal capable of pronouncing a decision on the rights of the parties which the Recorder's Court could consider as the decision of a Court of competent jurisdiction. Although the foreign State might be civilised, and have Courts competent to try the title, the Recorder's Court would have a right in a suit against a party subject to his jurisdiction to try incidentally the question of title to the land for the purpose of determining the right to the personalty. *SAYA LOO v. NGA PAW LOO*

[6 W. R., Civ. Ref., 4

RECORDER OF RANGOON.

See ADVOCATE . . . 21 W. R., 297

See CASES UNDER RECORDER'S ACT, 1863.

See SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—CHARTER ACT, s. 15—CIVIL CASES.

[15 W. R., 351

Court of—

See SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION—POWER TO GRANT SANCTION.

[1 L. R., 22 Calc., 487

Decree of, Appeal from—

See APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL—CASES IN WHICH APPEAL LIES OR NOT—VALUATION OF APPEAL . . . 1 L. R., 24 Calc., 30

RECORDER OF RANGOON—concluded.**1. — Cause of action—**

Defendant out of the jurisdiction.—The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon had no jurisdiction in a suit brought against a defendant dwelling in Surat, though the cause of action arose in Rangoon. *ANONYMOUS CASE* . . . 18 W. R., 397

2. — Civil Procedure

Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 16 (c), proviso—Suit for damages for trespass on land and for injunction.

—The plaintiff sued in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon to recover damages for trespass on land in his own possession situate outside the limits of the original jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court; asking at the same time for an injunction restraining the defendant from further acts of trespass. Both plaintiff and defendant resided within the limits of the original jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court. *Held* (1) that the plaintiff, having alleged that the land was in his possession, was not entitled to the benefit of the proviso to s. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and (2) that a suit for damage to land cannot be said to be a suit for which relief can be entirely obtained through the personal obedience of the defendant, even though it may be joined with a claim for an injunction; and that for the above reasons the Recorder had no jurisdiction to try the suit. *CRISP v. WATSON*

[1 L. R., 20 Calc., 689

3. — Reference to High

Court, Calcutta—Lower Burma Courts Act (XI of 1889), s. 42—Conflicting decisions—Decision of Superior Court—Power of Recorder to refer.—The Recorder of Rangoon, in a suit tried by him, referred to certain decisions of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, which were in conflict, and, not agreeing with the decision of the Calcutta High Court, referred the case to the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction. *Held* that, as the decisions of the High Court at Calcutta are binding on the Recorder, he had no jurisdiction to make the reference, and that it must be returned. *MAHOMED HADY v. SWEE CHEANG & Co.* . . . 1 L. R., 25 Calc., 488

[1 C. W. N., 172

RECORDER'S ACT (XXI OF 1863).**1. — Jurisdiction of Recorder—**

Recorder of Moulmein—District of Amherst.—Under Act XXI of 1863, the Recorder of Moulmein had no power to order execution to issue on a judgment of the late Court of the First Class Assistant Commissioner of the district of Amherst. *IN THE MATTER OF RXAW PETEE* . . . 6 B. L. R., Ap., 15

2. — Minors Act (IX

of 1861).—Recorders appointed under Act XXI of 1863 possess all the jurisdiction relative to minors referred to in s. 1, Act IX of 1861, or intended to be given by that Act. *IN RE HUTTON*

[3 W. R., Rec. Ref., 5

3. — Jurisdiction of

Judge in cases of bank in which he is a shareholder.—A Recorder, under Act XXI of 1863, being the holder of Bank of Bengal shares, has power to dispose of a suit to which the Bank is a party, in a

RECORDER'S ACT (XXI OF 1863)

—concluded

case of necessity as when the Commissioners also has shares in the Bank BANK OF BENGAL & GOLAN AZIM 12 W R, 185

4 ————— *Suit on judgment of Court of Queen's Bench*—In a suit to make a judgment passed in the Court of Queen's Bench in London the judgment of the Recorder a Court in Rangoon and to enforce the said judgment in due form of law within the jurisdiction of the Court last mentioned it was held with reference to s 11 Act XXI of 1863 that the Recorder has no jurisdiction to entertain the suit

diction and the cause of action not having arisen within those limits SIEVEKING DROOP & Co v FOCKE 9 W R 315

s 17—*Withdrawal of license to practise as a pleader*—The Recorder of Moulmein under s 17 of Act XXI of 1863 had no power to withdraw a license granted by him to plead in the Court of Moulmein except for any sufficient reason IN THE MATTER OF THOMSON (8 B L R, 180 14 W R, 257

s 18

See ADVOCATE

7 W R, 390

ss 22, 25—*Reference to High Court—Execution of decree*—The Recorders could not under Act XXI of 1863 refer for the opinion of the High Court questions arising in execution of a decree The question must be one in the trial of a suit DACOSTA v CURRIE 4 B L R, A C, 50

S C ASHBURNER v CURRIE

13 W R, 27

IN THE MATTER OF SUTHERLAND 9 W R, 478

s 27

See APPEAL—ACTS—ACT XXI OF 1863

[7 W R, 508

1 ————— *Appeal to High Court—Valuation of suit*—Where the plaintiff sued to establish his right to a quantity of timber, the value of which he stated in his plaint to be Rs 530 but on

(8 B L R, Ap, 91 17 W R, 243

2 ————— and s 39—*Appeal—Valuation of suit*—The Recorder of Moulmein in trying an administration suit, valued at Rs 13,000, found as to Rs 6,000 the value of the property claimed that it did not exist The value of the amount decreed by him amounted to Rs 7,000 Held that under Act XXI of 1863 ss 27 and 39 the appeal lay in the first instance to the High Court and not to the Privy Council HAWARI v IBRAHIM SALI BHAY DAPTI

(5 B L R, 305

S C HOWAN BEE v IBRAHIM SALEH BHOY BUDLER 13 W R, 393

RECURRING RIGHT

See CASES UNDER LIMITATION ACT 1877 ART 131

REDEMPTION

See CASES UNDER EQUITY OF REDEMPTION

See CASES UNDER MORTGAGE—REDEMPTION

—Suit for—

See CASES UNDER LIMITATION ACT 1877, ART 148 (1871 ART 148)

See SALESETTE LAW APPLICABLE IN [1 L R, 19 Bom, 680

See VALUATION OF SUIT—APPEALS [1 L R, 2 All, 778

[1 L R, 13 All, 94

[1 L R, 16 Mad 326 415

See CASES UNDER VALUATION OF SUIT—SUITS,

REFERENCE FROM SUDDER COURT AT AGRA

—Establishment of High Court—*Letters Patent N B P 1866 s 27* The Sudder Court being equally divided referred a case for the opinion of the High Court of Calcutta The High Court at Agra having been established in the meanwhile Held that the Chief Justice of that Court had power to hear and determine the case UDEY KUNWAR v LADU

[8 B L R, 283 15 W R, P C, 18

13 Moore's I A, 585

REFERENCE TO FULL BENCH

1 ————— Power of one Judge to refer—When the senior Judge of a Division Bench of the High Court composed of two Judges passes an order which he intends as a final judgment in a case the junior Judge cannot of his own authority refer the case to a Full Bench IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF CHUNDER KANT BHUTTACHARJEE

[3 B L R, Sup Vol, Ap, 43

S C CHUNDER KANT BHUTTACHARJEE v BINDA BUV CHUNDER MOOKERJEE

7 W R, 277

2 ————— Refusal to answer question when found not to arise in the case—The majority of the Judges of a Full Bench refused to answer the question referred on the ground that it did not arise in the case INDRA CHANDRA DUGAR v BINDABUN DINARA

[7 B L R, F B, 251 15 W R, F B, 21

3 ————— Power of a single Judge sitting alone, to refer a case in which the value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed Rs 50—*Division Court—Rules of the High Court Ch V Rule 1 Ch VI Rules 1 and 6—Stat 21 s 20 Fact c 109 s 13*—A reference to the Full Bench cannot be made by a Judge of the High Court sitting alone to hear cases in which

REFERENCE TO FULL BENCH

—continued.

the value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 50. *NABU MONDUL v. CHOLIM MULLIK* [I. L. R., 25 Calc., 898]

NATU MANDAL v. BADAL MULLICK

[2 C. W. N., 405]

4. ————— Question referred not answered on the ground that it did not arise in the case. *GIRISH CHANDRA LAHURY v. FAKIR CHAND* [B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 503]

GOPAL CHUNDER ROY v. GOOROO DOSS ROY

[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 764 note]

See also *RAM KANTH CHOWDHRY v. BHUBAN MOHAN BISWAS*, per PEACOCK, C.J.

[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 25: W. R., F. B., 183]

See *KIRTEE NARAIN CHOWDHRY v. PROTAP CHUNDER BURGOAH* . . . W. R., F. B., 129

5. ————— *KEMP and MACPHERSON, JJ.*, were of opinion that the first question referred did not arise in the case, and therefore should not have been answered. *PROSONNO COOMAR PAL CHOWDHRY v. KOYLASH CHUNDER PAL CHOWDHRY* [B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 759]
2 Ind. Jur., N. S., 327; 8 W. R., 428

6. ————— Difference of opinion between individual Judges—*Practice*.—A question arising from a conflict of opinion between individual Judges is not, properly speaking, the subject of reference to a Full Bench. *RAJ KOOMAR SINGH v. SAHEBZADA ROY* . I. L. R., 3 Calc., 20

7. ————— *Practice—Regular appeal—Special appeal*.—On a reference to a Full Bench from a special appeal, the Full Bench will decide the special appeal; but on a reference from a regular appeal the Full Bench will only decide the point referred, and send the case back to be dealt with by the Bench which made the reference. *SUFEDAR REZA v. AMJAD ALI*

[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 703; 10 C. L. R., 121]

8. ————— *Power of Full Bench to send case back to referring Bench for final disposal—High Court, Appellate Side, Ch. V, rule 5*.—The language of rule 5 of Ch. V of the Rules of the High Court, Appellate Side, relating to references to the Full Bench in criminal matters is sufficiently wide to enable the Full Bench to send a case back, with an expression of opinion upon the point of law raised, to the Bench which referred it for final disposal. In the matter of *ABDUR RAHMAN* . . . I. L. R., 27 Calc., 839

ABDUR RAHMAN v. EMPRESS . 4 C. W. N., 656

and per *MACLEAN, C.J.*, in *NEMAI CHATTARAJ v. EMPRESS* . . . 4 C. W. N., 645

9. ————— Matter not decided in order of reference—*Limitation Act (XV of 1877), sch. 11, art. 64—Statement of account unsigned—Cause of action*.—The plaintiffs claimed on a statement of account in writing dated the 18th October 1877; this statement of account was not signed by the defendant. The date of the institution of the suit

REFERENCE TO FULL BENCH

—concluded.

was the 30th September 1880. A Division Bench of the High Court held on the appeal on the case coming up before them on the 18th October 1877 that the suit was not based upon any express contract made between the parties; that the transaction which took place on that date did not constitute an implied contract; and that therefore these contentions were not open to the plaintiffs, but the Court referred the question whether the plaintiffs' claim, so far as it was based on the statement of account on the 18th October 1877, fell within art. 64 of sch. II of Act XV of 1877. Held by MITTER, PRINSEP, and McDONELL, JJ.—That the question referred was a matter of limitation arising in the case which had not been decided in the order of reference, and without such a decision the case could not be disposed of; and as to that point, that the statement of account, not being signed by the defendant, did not fall within the terms of art. 64 of sch. II of Act XV of 1877. Held by GARTH, C.J., and TOTTENHAM, J.—That the Division Bench, having held that the transaction afforded no basis for a suit, had disposed of the case, and the question referred was therefore immaterial. *DUKHI SAHU v. MAHOMED BIKHU*

[I. L. R., 10 Calc., 284; 13 C. L. R., 445]

10. ————— Matter not decided in or made the subject of reference—*Matter for decision by Full Bench*.—Per TYNELL, J., that in a reference to the Full Bench the only matters which can legally be attended to are the cases referred, and it is not competent for the Full Bench to review or pronounce judicial opinions upon the Court's judgment in cases which have been finally decided and not made the subject of reference. *Jagram Das v. Narain Lal*, I. L. R., 7 All., 857, and *Afzal-un-nissa Begam v. Al Ali*, I. L. R., 8 All., 85, followed and explained. *JADU RAI v. KANIZAK HUSAIN* . . . I. L. R., 8 All., 575

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT—CIVIL CASES.

See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, s. 244

—QUESTIONS IN EXECUTION OF DECREE.

[I. L. R., 11 Bom., 57]

See DISTRICT JUDGE, JURISDICTION OF.

[I. L. R., 11 Mad., 36]

See MAMLATDARS COURTS ACT, s. 17.

[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 371]

See PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT.

[I. L. R., 21 Bom., 806]

See RECORDER OF RANGOON.

[I. L. R., 25 Calc., 488]

See RECORDER'S ACT, 1863, ss. 22, 25.

[4 B. L. R., A. C., 50]

13 W. R., 27

9 W. R., 478

See REVIEW—ORDERS SUBJECT TO REVIEW . . . I. L. R., 10 Bom., 68

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT—CIVIL CASES—continued

See RIGHT TO REIGN . 13 B L R., 142

See CASES UNDER SMALL CAUSE COURT, MOFFESILL—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE—REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT

See CASES UNDER SMALL CAUSE COURT, PRESIDENCY TOWNS—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE—REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT

See STAMP ACT, 1879 s 50

[I L R., 15 Mad., 259]

1 ——— Question for reference—Act XXIII of 1861, s 28—Question arising on application for review—S 28 Act XXIII of 1861, merely authorized the reference of such questions as might arise in the trial of the suit and not of questions arising on an application for a review of judgment which cannot in any sense be considered as the trial of a suit *BONOMALLY DEO v RAM SOROY CHUC KERRUTTY* 17 W R., 95

2. ——— Question arising on application for review—A reference cannot be made upon an application for a review of judgment—*TALIM MUNDAL v WATSON & Co* 17 W R., 94

3 ——— Order made on application for probate—Court of concurrent jurisdiction—Succession Act (X of 1865), ss 182, 264—Code of Civil Procedure (Act X of 1877), s 617—The order made by a District Judge on an application for probate, not being a final order, cannot be referred for the opinion of the High Court under s 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure. But the Court will, under certain circumstances entertain such an application, as a Court of concurrent jurisdiction, under s 264 of the Succession Act. *IN THE MATTER OF MONOHAR MOOKERJEE* [I L R., 5 Cal., 756. 7 C L R., 228]

4 ——— Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 617—Case in which there is no appeal—It is only when a matter cannot come before the High Court as a Court of appeal that a reference can be made under s 617 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) *KRISHNA NATH SIRCAR v RAM KUMAR DE* 7 C L R., 144

5 ——— Civil Procedure Code, 1882 s 617—Final decree or order—A Munsif, being of opinion that he had no jurisdiction to entertain a particular suit, made an order returning the plaint for presentation to the proper Court. An ap-

peal to the High Court under s 617. *Held* that, inasmuch as the order of the Munsif was not a final decree in the suit, and any order of the Judge in appeal disposing of the plea of jurisdiction would not amount to a "final" decree within the meaning of s 617 of the Civil Procedure Code, the High Court had not jurisdiction to entertain the reference. *RAM PHUL v DURGIA* I L R., 7 All., 815

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT—CIVIL CASES—continued

6 ——— Civil Procedure

the decision of the High Court under s. 617 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) except where the decree is final. *ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION v HATCH* I L R., 17 Bom., 735

7 ——— Civil Procedure Code, 1882 s 617—Stay of execution—Amount of security required on granting stay of execution, Question as to—The defendant in a redemption suit, against whom a decree had been passed, appealed to the High Court which on his application granted the usual stay of execution pending the appeal upon security being given by him. The Subordinate Judge feeling doubt as to whether the actual value of the property or the value stated in the plaint should be regarded in fixing the security referred the case to the High Court under s 617 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882). *Held*, even assuming that section to apply to a proceeding of this kind under s 64, that no reference would lie under s 617 of the Civil Procedure Code. The question as to the amount of the security was a question relating to execution as contemplated by s 244 of the Code, and therefore an order determining that question would be appealable under s 2 of the Code. *ISHWARAGAR v CHUDASANA MANABHAI* I L R., 12 Bom., 30

8 ——— Difference of opi-

IN THE MATTER OF PURNA CHUNDER PAL [4 C. W. N., 389]

9 ——— Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s 617—Pleader—Professional conduct—S 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV

for refusing to act on behalf of his client after receipt of retaining fee. On appeal the District Judge referred the matter to the High Court under s 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882). *Held* that the inquiry into the pleader's professional conduct was of a disciplinary, and not litigious character. The fact that an appeal lay from the Subordinate Judge to the District Judge did not make it litigious. In such an enquiry no reference could properly be made under s 617 of Act XIV of 1882. *YESHWANT NARAYAN ADARKAR v DESOUZA* I L R., 12 Bom., 78

10. ——— Civil Procedure Code (1882), s 616A—Reference of case before

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT—CIVIL CASES—*continued*.

judgment.—A reference to the High Court which applies to a case before judgment is not authorized by s. 646A of the Civil Procedure Code. *DIWALEBARI v. SADASHIVDAS* . . . I. L. R., 24 Bom., 310

11. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 646 B*—Reference by District Judge of proceedings in Small Cause Court attacked for want of jurisdiction.—Before a District Court can make a reference under s. 646B of the Civil Procedure Code, it must be of opinion that the subordinate Court has erroneously held upon the point of jurisdiction in regard to the particular suit before it, and that therefore the matter is one in which the interference of the High Court should be sought. The word "shall" in s. 646B, cl. (1), is not mandatory, but directory. *MADAN GOPAL v. BHAGWAN DAS* [I. L. R., 11 All., 304]

12. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 646 B*—Reference where appeal lies to lower Court—Case in which jurisdiction of Small Cause Court is doubted.—A suit to recover a sum of money as payable to the plaintiff under an award which was contested was filed in a subordinate Court on the small cause side. The Subordinate Judge returned the plaint, being of opinion that the suit was not cognizable by a Court of Small Causes. The plaint was then presented in the Court of the District Munsif as an ordinary suit, but the District Munsif returned it on the ground that the suit was cognizable by a Court of Small Causes. The plaintiff then applied to the District Judge to submit the record for the orders of the High Court. Held that the District Judge was bound to submit the record to the High Court under s. 646B of the Code of Civil Procedure on the requisition of the plaintiff, although the plaintiff might have appealed to the District Court against the order of the District Munsif. *SIMSON v. MCMASTER*

[I. L. R., 13 Mad., 344]

13. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 646 B—Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act (VII of 1888), s. 60—Provincial Small Cause Court Act (IX of 1887), s. 16—Power of High Court on reference under s. 646 B*.—Notwithstanding s. 16 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, the High Court has, on a case being submitted to it under s. 646B of the Civil Procedure Code, full power to consider the matter of jurisdiction or to deal with it on the merits, so as to do substantial justice without putting the parties to the expense of a fresh trial. *SURESH CHUNDER MAITRA v. KRISTO RANGINI DASI* [I. L. R., 21 Cal., 249]

14. ————— *Ajmere Court Regulation (I of 1877), s. 18 et seq.*—Reference by Commissioner of Ajmere—Powers of High Court—Jurisdiction. — Held that, where a point of law or a question as to the construction of a document is referred to the High Court by an order purporting to be made under s. 18 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, the High Court cannot consider whether the point referred arises in the case in which the reference before it has been made or not; but its functions are

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT—CIVIL CASES—*concluded*.

limited to pronouncing an opinion on any point which may be so referred to it. *KALIAN MAL v. RAM KISHEN* . . . I. L. R., 21 All., 163

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT—CRIMINAL CASES.

See COUNSEL . . . 9 B. L. R., 417
[I. L. R., 1 Bom., 64]

See PLEADER—APPOINTMENT AND APPEARANCE . . . 6 B. L. R., Ap., 46
[17 W. R., Cr., 37]

See PRACTICE—CRIMINAL CASES—REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT.
[I. L. R., 18 Cal., 186]

See RIGHT TO BEGIN . . . 9 B. L. R., 417
[20 W. R., Cr., 33
I. L. R., 8 Bom., 200]

See CASES UNDER VERDICT OF JURY—POWER TO INTERFERE WITH VERDICTS.
[I. L. R., 19 Cal., 380]

————— for confirmation of sentence of death.

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES, s. 374.
[5 N. W., 130]

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES, s. 376.
[I. L. R., 1 Bom., 639
19 W. R., Cr., 57
2 C. W. N., 49]

————— Right of—

See OFFENCE BEFORE PENAL CODE.
[I. L. R., 1 All., 599]

1. ————— Discretion of Magistrate—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 296*.—A Magistrate should, under s. 296, Criminal Procedure Code, exercise a discretion as to whether he will refer a case to the High Court, and is not bound to refer every case in which he may detect an error. *3 W. R., Cr., Let. 5*, explained. *NIBARON CHUNDER DASS v. BHUGGUBUTTY CHURN CHATTERJEE* [20 W. R., Cr., 40]

2. ————— Power to refer—*Power of Joint Magistrate—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 434*.—A Joint Magistrate of a district had no power to make a reference to the High Court under s. 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Such references can be made only by the Sessions Judge or by the Magistrate of a district. *QUEEN v. CHOORAMONI SANT* . . . 14 W. R., Cr., 25

3. ————— Power of Magistrate—*Case heard by Sessions Judge*.—One of two prisoners, who were tried jointly before a Bench of Magistrates on the complaint of the District Magistrate, appealed to the Sessions Judge and was acquitted. The District Magistrate thereupon, under ss. 296 and 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, transmitted the proceedings in the case to the High Court, and asked that they might be quashed on the ground that there had been a failure of justice,

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT—CRIMINAL CASES—continued.

Held that the Magistrate was not competent to refer the proceedings of a superior Court to the High Court IN THE MATTER OF DAVID

[6 C. L. R., 245

4. ————— Power of Magistrate—Order of Appellate Court—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), ss 295, 296, and 297 —

the matter to the High Court under s 297 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Held that the Magistrate had no power to make such a reference IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF RAM LAL EMPRESS & RAM LAL I. L. R., 8 Calc, 875

5. ————— Practice—Crim.

a miscarriage of justice in the Court of Session should not report the case to the High Court for orders under s 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but should communicate with the Public Prosecutor as to the case in which he thinks such miscarriage has occurred and invite his assistance to move the Court with regard to it. QUEEN-EMPRESS & SHERE SINGH I. L. R., 9 All, 362

6. ————— Criminal Proce-

on appeal, except in very special cases Queen-Emress v. Shere Singh, I L R., 9 All, 362, referred to QUEEN-EMPRESS & ZOR SINGH [I. L. R., 10 All, 146

7. ————— Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s 438—Power of the District

s 438 read with s 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code upon a District Magistrate to make a reference to the High Court refers clearly to a "proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court." By the words "or otherwise" in s 438 the Legislature never intended to give to a Magistrate the power to question the propriety of a judgment or sentence by a superior criminal authority, nor by the use of the words "or which has been reported for orders" in s 439 could it have been intended that such report might be made by an inferior criminal authority with respect to a proceeding by a superior authority QUEEN-EMPRESS & KARANDI I. L. R., 23 Calc, 250

8. ————— Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s 438—Power of the District Magistrate to refer to the High Court a case in

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT—CRIMINAL CASES—continued

Court a case in which the Sessions Court has, under s 123 of the Code, refused to confirm his order under s 118 If the District Magistrate, as the officer responsible for the peace of his district, is dissatisfied with any such order, his proper course is to ask the Public Prosecutor to move the High Court for the revision of the same QUEEN-EMPRESS & JAHANDI [I L R., 23 Calc, 249

9. ————— Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s 307—Duty of Sessions Judge as to referring cases tried with a jury —The discretionary power to refer cases conferred on Sessions Judges by Criminal Procedure Code, s 307, should always be exercised when the Judge thinks that the verdict is not supported by the evidence QUEEN-EMPRESS & GURUVADU I L R., 13 Mad, 343

10. ————— Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s 307—Reference necessary for ends of justice.—A reference under s 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be made when the Judge is "clearly of opinion" that he should do so for the ends of justice SURJA KUMI & QUEEN-EMPRESS [I L R., 25 Calc, 555

11. ————— Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s 269, cl 3, and s 307—Trial by jury of an offence triable with the aid of assessors —The accused was tried by a jury on four charges (1) forgery (2) using a forged document, (3) criminal misappropriation, and (4) attempting to use a forged document as genuine The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" on all the charges The Sessions Judge agreed with the jury in their verdict on the 1st, 2nd, and 4th charges but he differed from them on the 3rd charge, which was criminal misappropriation This offence was not triable by a jury,

from it, referred the case to the High Court under s 307 of the Code Held that, although the procedure of the Sessions Judge was irregular, the trial by jury must be accepted as legal and the case as one that could be referred to the High Court under s 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code QUEEN-EMPRESS & JAYRAM HARBHAI I L R., 23 Bom, 696

12. ————— Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1894), ss 369, 307—Verdict of a jury, Acceptance of, by Sessions Judge—Reference to High Court for decision on a reconsideration of verdict—Sessions Judge, Power of.—It is not open to a Sessions Judge, when he has once accepted the verdict of the jury and has postponed the case for passing sentence, to reconsider his order and to refer the case to the High Court under s 307, Criminal Procedure Code, but he must pass sentence on the persons awaiting sentence on the verdict QUEEN-EMPRESS & MOJAHUR RAHMAT 4 C. W. N., 663

13. ————— Mode of reference—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s 434—Reasons for reference by Judge—A Sessions Judge, in referring a

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT—CRIMINAL CASES—continued.

case under s. 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, should state reasons of his own for the reference, and not merely send up the reasons which may have been left by his predecessor. *BATOO NASHYO v. BUTA-LOO CHOWKEDAR* . . . 10 W. R., Cr., 50

14. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), s. 307—Power of Judge in dealing with evidence.*—In making a reference under s. 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the Sessions Judge is limited to the evidence at the trial which was before the jury. *QUEEN-EM- PRESS v. JADUB DAS* . I. L. R., 27 Cal., 295 [4 C. W. N., 129]

15. ————— *Question as to validity of commitment—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 296—Power of Sessions Court to set aside commitment.* The Court of Session has no power to set aside a commitment made under its direction. If it doubts the legality of the commitment, it should make a reference to the High Court. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF HASSAN RAZA KHAN* [7 N. W., 211]

16. ————— *Order contrary to law—Sessions Judge—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 296.*—Where a Sessions Judge considers that a judgment or order is contrary to law, or that the punishment is too severe, he should report the proceedings to the High Court in the manner prescribed by the circular order of 15th July 1863, which is applicable to references under s. 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1872. *RAJESHO PAUL v. NIT- TYANUND PAUL* . . . 20 W. R., Cr., 50

17. ————— *Question of jurisdiction pending trial—Reference under s. 296 of Act X of 1872 by Court of Session.*—A Court of Session, after it had asked the assessors their opinion in a case which was being tried by it, suspended the trial of the case and made a reference to the High Court under s. 296 of Act X of 1872, on a question of jurisdiction which had arisen in the trial of the case. *Held* that it was not intended that that section should be so used, and the Court of Session must dispose of such question itself. *EXPRESS OF INDIA v. BHUP SINGH* . . . I. L. R., 2 All., 771

18. ————— *Question of sufficiency of evidence—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 434.*—S. 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1861, contemplated reference to the High Court in cases where the sentence or order is contrary to law. A case where a Magistrate had convicted of an offence on the evidence of one witness whom he considered credible was held not a proper subject of reference to the High Court. *QUEEN v. BINDU* [8 W. R., Cr., 60]

19. ————— *Power of High Court on reference—Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 434.*—The power exercised by a Court sitting as a Court to decide questions of law reserved in criminal cases under s. 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code (X of 1882) is the power of review, and the Court is a Court of Reference and Revision. *QUEEN-EM- PRESS v. APPA SUBHANA MENDRE* I. L. R., 8 Bom., 200

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT—CRIMINAL CASES—continued.

20. ————— *Reference made without jurisdiction.*—Upon a reference made with- out jurisdiction, the High Court has no power to act in considering the merits of the case on the evi- dence. *QUEEN-EM- PRESS v. MOJAHUR RAHMAN* [4 C. W. N., 683]

21. ————— *Criminal Proce- dure Code (Act X of 1872), s. 466 ; (Act X of 1872), s. 197—Grounds for non-interference—Government orders as to tribunal for trial of officials—Magis- trate, Jurisdiction of.*—In 1890 the Collector of Ganjam reported to the Board of Revenue a charge of bribery, etc., against a Sub-Magistrate and re- ceived directions to send the case for trial to some Magistrate other than himself, or the Principal Assist- ant Magistrate. He accordingly sent it to the Senior Assistant Magistrate of Berhampore; the accused was convicted, but he appealed to the Sessions Judge, who held that the Magistrate had jurisdiction to try it, but reversed the conviction on the merits. The Government did not appeal against the acquittal of the accused, but the District Magistrate referred to the High Court the question whether the Magistrate had jurisdiction. *Held*, on the reference, that it was not a case for the interference of the High Court, because (1) it was not shown that the Magis- trate had acted without jurisdiction; (2) Govern- ment had not appealed against the acquittal by the Sessions Judge who had tried and determined the question of jurisdiction. *QUEEN-EM- PRESS v. RANGA RAU* . . . I. L. R., 15 Mad., 39

22. ————— *Illegality in pro- ceedings—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 434.*— The Court can only interfere under s. 434, Code of Criminal Procedure, when there is some illegality in the proceedings of a lower Court. *QUEEN v. JOY KISHEN LALL* . . . 12 W. R., Cr., 46

23. ————— *Criminal Proce- dure Code, s. 307—Trial by jury—Verdict of ac- quittal—High Court's power of interference with the verdict of a jury.*—In a case referred under s. 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), the High Court will not, as a rule, interfere with the verdict of a jury, except when it is shown to be clearly and manifestly wrong. *QUEEN-EM- PRESS v. MANIA DAYAL* . . . I. L. R., 10 Bom., 497

24. ————— *Criminal Proce- dure Code, s. 307—Powers of High Court under s. 307—Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 418, 423 (d).*—No trial can be, legally speaking, concluded until judgment and sentence are passed, and the trial of a case referred by a Sessions Judge to the High Court under s. 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code remains open for the High Court to conclude and complete, either by maintaining the verdict of the jury and caus- ing judgment of acquittal to be recorded, or by setting aside the verdict of acquittal, and causing conviction and sentence to be entered against the accused. The provisions of s. 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code are not in any way cut down by ss. 418 and 423; and the High Court has power, under s. 307, to interfere with the verdict of the jury where the verdict is perverse

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT—CRIMINAL CASES—concluded.

or obtuse, and the ends of justice require that such perverse finding should be set right. The power of the High Court is not limited to interference on questions of law, *i.e.*, misdirection by the Judge, or misapprehension by the jury of the Judge's directions on points of law. *QUEEN EMPRESS v. MCCARTHY* [I. L. R., 9 All., 420]

25. — Question as to credibility of witnesses—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 434*.—S. 434 gave the High Court no power to interfere in a case where the difference of opinion

[18 W. R., Cr., 7]

IN THE MATTER OF RAMDHUN MUNDLE

[18 W. R., Cr., 39]

26. — *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 295—Acquittal by Magistrate*—When a Magistrate, having called on the prisoners for their defence, takes the evidence of a witness and finally acquits them of the charge, the High Court had no power to interfere upon a reference made to it under s. 296, Act X of 1872. *OKHOY TELI v. MODHOO SHERK*. 19 W. R., Cr., 55

27. — *Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 296—Order of Magistrate rejecting property evidence under s. 296—interfere with application for been sold some*

suit against the Government IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF GHUMUNDER SINGH

[23 W. R., Cr., 30]

28. — Taking up on reference case where sentence of imprisonment had expired—Where the imprisonment awarded on a summary conviction before a Magistrate had already expired, the High Court declined to go into the case on a reference because the prisoner would be put to the risk of being tried again for the offence with which he had been charged. *HOPIL DOLAI v. KANHAI JENNA* [24 W. R., Cr., 71]

29. — Right of counsel to be heard—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 296*.—Counsel cannot claim as of right to be heard on a reference to the High Court under s. 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code. *REG. v. DEYAMA* [I. L. R., 1 Bom., 64]

See ANGELO v. CARGILL

9 B. L. R., 417

VCL IV

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT (V OF 1876)

SS 2, 7.

See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—POWERS OF MAGISTRATES.

[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 94.]

cedure Code (Act X of 1872), s. 318—The accused was convicted of the offence under s. 457 of the Penal Code by the Deputy Magistrate of Barrisal, who found that the accused was a boy of fourteen or fifteen years, decidedly under sixteen, and passed the following order: "I find Ahmad Ali, boy, guilty of house breaking by night for the purpose of committing theft, and instead of being imprisoned in the jail under s. 457 of the Penal Code, I direct, under s. 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code and s. 7 of Act V of 1876, that Ahmad Ali be confined in the Calcutta Reformatory for two years for training in some branch of useful industry." Held that the order could not be sustained under s. 7 of Act V of 1876, as that Act had been repealed before the date of the order and the commission of the offence, nor under s. 8 of Act V of 1876 of 1897.

present Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882) must also be held by virtue of s. 3 of the Code to have been repealed in the provinces including Bengal, to which Act V of 1876 was extended. The repeal of a statute repealing another statute does not revive the repealed statute. The law in India, as embodied in s. 7 of the General Clauses Act (X of 1897) is the same as the law in England. *Queen-Empress v. Madasamt, I. L. R., 12 Mad., 94*, and *Queen-Empress v. Manoj, I. L. R., 14 Bom., 381*, referred to and approved of. *DEPUTY LEGAL REMEMBRANCE v. AHMAD ALI*

[I. L. R., 25 Cal., 333
2 C. W. N., 11]

s. 8—*Magistrate's duty under that section to ascertain the prisoner's age—Nature of proceeding under that section—High Court's power of reviewing such proceeding—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), ss. 4 and 435—Judicial proceeding—A Magistrate acting under s. 8 of the Reformatory Schools Act (V of 1876) is bound to*

to find that the prisoner is under a particular age. Under s. 8 of the Act, evidence may be taken by the

the meaning of ss. 4 and 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882). The High Court is therefore competent to exercise its revisional jurisdiction in such cases. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. MANAJI*

[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 381]

11 A

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT (V OF 1876)—concluded.

1. ——— s. 22—*Government Notification (India) No. 173 of the 14th March 1889—Sentence.*—Where a boy over fourteen, but otherwise of uncertain age, was ordered upon conviction by a Magistrate to be detained in a Reformatory School for two years,—*Held* that such sentence, having regard to the rule made by the Governor-General in Council on the 14th March 1889 under s. 22 of Act V of 1876, was illegal. The proper course for the Magistrate to have adopted with reference to the above-mentioned rules was to have ascertained, as near as might be, the exact age of the offender and sentenced him to a specified period of detention, which should be that elapsing between his conviction and the attainment by him of the age of eighteen years. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. NARAIN* . . . I. L. R., 15 All., 208

2. ——— *Reformatory Schools Act (VIII of 1897), s. 2—Period of detention in reformatory—Rules under Act of 1876.—Held* by SHEPARD, *Off. C.J.*, affirming the judgment of MOORE, J. (DAVIES, J., dissenting), that the rules made by Government under Act V of 1876 must be deemed to have been made under Act VIII of 1897; and that Magistrates acting under Act VIII of 1897 must order the detention of a juvenile offender until he attains the age of eighteen. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. RAMALINGAM* . . . I. L. R., 21 Mad., 430

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT (VIII OF 1897).

——— ss. 8, 9, 11—*Recording of and finding on evidence as to age of offender—Jurisdiction of Sessions Judge as a Court of appeal to pass order for detention in reformatory school in lieu of imprisonment.*—A Sessions Judge can on appeal, from a Magistrate pass an order for detention in a reformatory school in supersession of an order for imprisonment. But he can only do so when he has before him evidence as to the age of the accused, otherwise he must take evidence under s. 11 of the Act, and record a finding stating the age, and then with reference to such finding pass a sentence within the terms of the Reformatory Schools Act and the rules made by the Local Government thereunder. *DEPUTY LEGAL REMEMBRANCER v. KOPIL KAHAR* [4 C. W. N., 225]

1. ——— s. 16 and ss. 8, 11, and 31—*Rule framed by the Local Government—Youthful offender—Evidence of age—Order not properly passed—Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), s. 83.*—If an order for detention in a reformatory school in substitution for transportation or imprisonment be not properly passed, a Court is not debarred by s. 6 of the Reformatory Schools Act (VIII of 1897) from altering or reversing such order. A boy of about 9 years of age was found in the grounds of the residence of the Commissioner of Patna at 3 A.M. in the morning with a brass lota in his hand. He was tried summarily and, without any preliminary inquiry as to the age of the boy being made, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, or in lieu thereof to be detained in a reformatory school for seven years. *Held* the

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT (VIII OF 1897)—continued.

accused did not come within the definition of "youthful offenders" as given in the rules framed by the Local Government under s. 8 of the Reformatory Schools Act, and the offence of the accused being his first offence, the case should have been dealt with under s. 31 of the Act. It is not that a Magistrate is under no circumstances competent to find from the appearance of a person convicted by him that he is a youthful offender, but it is generally desirable that there should be some reliable evidence on the point, and especially when it is necessary to determine the period of detention. The age of the accused being under twelve years, the Magistrate should, considering the provisions of s. 83 of the Penal Code, have found that the accused had attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his act. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. MAKIMUDDIN* [I. L. R., 27 Cal., 133]

2. ——— *Order for detention in a reformatory school under s. 8—Powers of High Court in revision.—Held* that the High Court has no power to interfere in appeal or revision with an order for detention in a reformatory school passed in substitution for an order of transportation or imprisonment. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. HIMAI*

[I. L. R., 20 All., 158]

QUEEN-EMPRESS v. GOBINDA

[I. L. R., 20 All., 159]

QUEEN-EMPRESS v. BILLAR

[I. L. R., 20 All., 160]

3. ——— *Power of High Court in revision.*—The prohibition contained in s. 16 of Act VIII of 1897 does not apply to an order for detention in a reformatory school when the person to whom it relates has not been convicted of any offence and has not been sentenced to any term of imprisonment or transportation for which detention in a reformatory could be substituted. In such a case the High Court has power to interfere in revision. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. BILLAR* . . . I. L. R., 20 All., 160

4. ——— *Substitution of an order of detention in a reformatory school for a sentence of imprisonment passed on a youthful offender—Power of Appellate Court to order the alteration of such order—Evidence—Age of such offenders, Finding as to—Revisional powers.*—S. 16 of the Reformatory Schools' Act (VIII of 1897) does not entitle any Appellate Court to order the alteration of the substitution of an order for detention in a reformatory school to imprisonment. Before an order for detention in a reformatory school can be passed in lieu of a sentence for imprisonment, there should be a definite finding as to the age of the boy and as to his being a fit subject for a reformatory school. *EMPRESS v. HARIDAS MUKHERJEE* . . . 3 C. W. N., 576

5. ——— *Rules of the Local Government framed under s. 8 (3) of the Act—Order sending a boy of the Dalera caste to a reformatory school—Jurisdiction of High Courts to interfere with orders under s. 16—Interpretation of statutes.—Held* that the High Court has power to interfere

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT (VIII OF 1897)—concluded

in appeal or revision with an order for detention in a reformatory school passed in substitution for transportation or imprisonment when such order is made without jurisdiction and is not an order warranted by Act VIII of 1897 S 16 of Act VIII of 1897 only precludes the interference of a superior Court with

tion is not made without jurisdiction or is not otherwise illegal having regard to the provisions of the Act *Queen Empress v Hmas I L R, 20 All, 159*, and *Queen-Empress v Gobinda, I L R, 20 All, 159* overruled *Queen-Empress v Billar, I L R, 20 All, 160*, *Queen Empress v Kaidya Husain I Rom L R, 162*, *Deputy Legal Remembrancer v Ahmad Ali, I L R, 25 Calc, 333*, *Queen-Empress v Ramalingam, I L R, 21 Mad, 430*, *Roop Lal Das v Manook 2 C W N 572*, *Queen Empress v Partap Chunder Ghose, I L R, 25 Calc 552* *Ex parte Bradlaugh, L R, 3 Q B D 509*, and *Colonial Bank of Australasia v Willan, L R, 5 P C, 417* referred to *QUEEN EMPRESS v HORI I L R, 21 All, 391*

REFUSAL TO PERFORM SERVICES

See SERVICE TENURE

(*I L R, 4 Calc, 67*
I L R, 23 Bom., 602)

REFUSAL TO REGISTER

See CASES UNDER REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, s 35

See REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, s 73
(*I L R, 1 All, 318*)

See CASES UNDER REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, s 77

REGIMENTAL DEBTS ACT.

26 & 27 Vict., c. 57, ss. 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 22, and 35—Committee of adjustment—Royal Warrant, cl 17—"Surplus"—"Person"—*Rond fides*—The president of a committee of adjustment, appointed under the provisions of 26 & 27 Vict., c. 57 (Regimental Debts Act, 1863), wrote to the Agra Bank at Bombay a letter enclosing the order by which the committee had been appointed, stating that he had given over to the widow of a deceased officer the whole of the estate of her husband by direction of the Military Secretary to Government, and

to the estate of her husband, nor had she a preferential claim or any preferential charge against it, but she paid all the preferential charges. On receipt of the

REGIMENTAL DEBTS ACT—concluded

letter from the president of the committee of adjustment the Bank paid over all the moneys of the deceased officer in their hands to his widow. In a suit brought against the Bank by the first plaintiff (the granddaughter of the deceased officer) who had taken out letters of administration to his estate on 6th June

ment by the widow of the preferential charges the whole of the property remaining in the hands of the committee was surplus within the meaning of s 5 of the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, and that assuming the Agra Bank at Bombay to be 'within the command' within the meaning of

with the provisions of s 10 of the Regimental Debts Act, 1863, and cl 17 of the Royal Warrant, and should have been remitted to the Military Secretary to Government. *Held* also that the Military Secretary to Government had no authority to pay or order the payment of such surplus to any person except in accordance with the provisions of s. 12 of the Regimental Debts Act of 1863. *Held* also that s 8 of the Regimental Debts Act of 1863 did not render it incumbent on the widow, for the purpose of ousting the jurisdiction of the committee of adjustment, to pay the preferential charges before the committee had taken any steps under s 7

denomination of 'surplus' in accordance with the terms of s 10. *Held* also that the letter of the president of the committee of adjustment was a sufficient notice to the Bank that the committee were

were not protected by that section, the payment by them not having been made to a "representative" as defined in the Act. *Held* also that the Bank were not protected by s. 35 of the Regimental Debts Act, the payment not having been made in pursuance of the Act and the carelessness of the Bank

payment was made in pursuance of the Act. *Pemberton v. Chapman, 7 E. & B, 210*, distinguished. *SABETTY v AGRA BANK I L R, 12 Bom, 288*

REGISTER.

See EVIDENCE—CIVIL CASES—MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS—REGISTERS

See EVIDENCE ACT, s 74.
(*I L R, 18 Calc, 534*)

REGISTER—concluded.**Entry in—**

See EVIDENCE ACT, s. 32.

[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 689
I. R., 19 I. A., 157]

See EVIDENCE ACT, s. 35.

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 940
I. L. R., 23 Mad., 492]

See LAND REGISTRATION ACT (BENGAL),
s. 7 . . . I. L. R., 17 Calc., 304

REGISTRAR OR SUB-REGISTRAR.

See CASES UNDER REGISTRATON ACT, 1877,
ss. 57-84.

See SANCTION TO PROSECUTION—WHERE
SANCTION IS NECESSARY OR OTHERWISE.

[I. L. R., 10 Mad., 154
I. L. R., 11 Mad., 3,500
I. L. R., 12 Bom., 36
I. L. R., 12 Mad., 201
I. L. R., 15 Mad., 138
I. L. R., 15 All., 141]

Offence committed before—

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES, ss. 480,
481, 482 . . . 13 B. L. R., Ap., 40

REGISTRAR OF HIGH COURT.**Reference to—**

See GUARDIAN—DUTIES AND POWERS OF
GUARDIANS . I. L. R., 19 Calc., 334

See PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—REFERENCE
TO REGISTRAR.

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 585]

Report of—

See HINDU LAW—USURY.

[I. L. R., 23 Calc., 899, 903 note, 906 note]

See PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—REPORT OF
REGISTRAR . I. L. R., 24 Calc., 437

Sale by—

See PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—SALE BY
REGISTRAR . I. L. R., 21 Calc., 566

1. ——— Examination of stamps.—The examination of stamps is a fiscal duty belonging to a Revenue officer, and the Registrar of the High Court is not responsible for it. *BHUKOO MOLLAH v. RASH MOHAR DOSSES* . . . 9 W. R., 357

2. ——— Authority of Registrar—Power to execute conveyance and enter into covenants on behalf of infants and persons refusing to execute—Effects of title known to purchaser at time of sale—Covenants for title and quiet enjoyment—Pardanashin, when not bound by conveyance executed by her containing covenants for title and quiet enjoyment—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 261, 262—Rules of Court (Belchambers' Rules and Orders), Nos. 341 and 456.—The

REGISTRAR OF HIGH COURT—continued.

Registrar of the High Court has authority, when so directed by an order of Court, to execute a conveyance on behalf of a party refusing to do so, so as to pass his estate, if any, but has no authority to bind him by entering into any covenants on his behalf. The power of the Registrar to execute such a conveyance rests upon statutory authority. General covenants for title and quiet enjoyment extend to the case of a defect known to the purchaser at the time of the sale, unless the intention of the parties that they should not do so is clearly expressed in the covenants themselves. "Conveyance," as used in rule 486 (Belchambers' Rules and Orders) means such an instrument as may be necessary to transfer the estate, if he has any, belonging to the person on behalf of whom the Registrar executes the transfer to the purchaser. Circumstances under which a pardanashin lady will be relieved from liability under covenants contained in a conveyance executed by her. *D*, an heir of one *X*, a deceased Hindu lady, sold and conveyed to *M*, in March 1878, a moiety in certain premises belonging to the estate of *X*. Subsequently a decree was made for partition of the estate left by *X* in a suit to which *D*, *A*, *R*, *G*, and *S* were parties, and an order was made in that suit directing the premises, of which *D* had so sold a moiety, to be sold by the Registrar, and the parties were directed to join in the conveyance, the Registrar being directed to approve and execute the same on behalf of *G*, who was an infant. At the sale, the plaintiff purchased the premises, and thereafter *D* refused to execute the conveyance, which included the usual covenants for title and quiet enjoyment. A summons was thereupon taken out against him, and an order was made directing the Registrar to execute the conveyance on his behalf. The conveyance was then executed in September 1885 by *A*, *S*, and *R*, and by the Registrar on behalf of *D* and the minor *G*. In a suit instituted by *M* under the conveyance of 1878, the Court held that he was entitled to possession, as against the plaintiffs, of the moiety of the premises covered by his conveyance. The plaintiff therefore brought a suit against *D*, *A*, *R*, *G*, and *S* to recover damages for breach of the covenants for title and quiet enjoyment. It was not found that *R* had any good independent advice in the matter, or that she clearly understood the nature of the contract she was entering into, and the liabilities she was taking upon herself. *Held* that, although the Registrar had authority to execute the conveyance on behalf of *D* and *G*, he had no authority to enter into the covenants on their behalf, and that the suit should be dismissed as against them. *Held* also that, having regard to the position of *R*, the suit should also be dismissed as against her. *RAM CHUNDER DUTT v. DWARNA NATH BYSACK*

[I. L. R., 16 Calc., 330]

3. ——— Sale by Registrar—Title to property purchased at Registrar's sale—Doubtful title, Enforcement of—Endowment—Rent charge.—The Court will not enforce a doubtful title on a purchaser where (a) there is a reasonable probability of litigation resulting; or (b) where the title depends

REGISTRAR OF HIGH COURT—concluded

on the construction and legal operation of some ill expressed and marvellous instrument and the Court holds the conclusion it arrives at to be open to reasonable doubt in some other Court. Case in which the title sought to be enforced did not fall within these rules. **KALLY DOSS SEAL v. NOBIN CHUNDER DOSS** [I L R, 14 Cal, 518]

4 ————— **Compensation to purchaser for deficiency in area of land—Conditions of sale**—At a Registrar's sale held on 13th June 1890 a property described as Lot No 11 formerly La No. 21, Emambaree Lane containing by estimation 8 cottahs be the same a little more or less was sold to the applicant. One of the conditions of sale was that the purchaser would not be entitled to any compensation. On the 10th July the purchaser applied for and obtained an order to pay the balance of the purchase money into Court and for confirmation of the sale. Subsequently the purchaser caused the property to be measured and discovered that it consisted only of 5 cottahs 13 chittaks and 35 sq ft and he accordingly applied for compensation in respect of the deficiency. The purchase money was still in the hands of the Court at the time of the application. *Held* that the proviso in the conditions of sale applied only to small or unimportant errors and misstatements and not to a deficiency in measurement of a substantial character, and that in respect of the latter the purchaser was entitled to compensation out of the purchase money in Court although he had obtained an order for confirmation of the sale. **Whitmore v Whitmore, L R 8 Eq 603** followed. **KISSORY MOHAN ROY v KALI CHARAN GHOSH** [I C W N, 106]

5 ————— **Sale notification—Boundaries Rectification of—Compensation—Annulment of sale**—In an application by a purchaser for rectification of boundaries or annulment of sale where such rectification would involve the inclusion within his boundaries of a cookroom, which according to the sale notification was included within the boundaries of another lot purchased by another person but which according to the evidence was always included in the lot purchased by the applicant and which the applicant was led to believe was included in his lot,—*Held* that in determining what the property is which is purchased at Registrar's sale one has to look at the sale notification the description of the property and the boundaries therein given. It is therefore impossible to determine in the present application what were the boundaries of the property purchased by the applicant. That in a proceeding of this kind an application for rectification of boundaries cannot be entertained, and the best course is to annul the sale. **ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL v ANANDA PRASAD DAS** [4 C W N, 504]

REGISTRATION

See EVIDENCE—CIVIL CASES—SECONDARY EVIDENCE—UNSTAMPED OR UNREGISTERED DOCUMENTS

[I L R, 11 All, 13]

REGISTRATION—concluded

See OUDH ESTATES ACT (I of 1869) s 14
[I L R, 16 Cal, 468, 558]

————— **Effect of—**

See DEED—PROOF OF GENUINENESS
[15 W R, 15, 305]
[I L R, 17 Cal, 603]

See HINDU LAW—GIFT—REQUISITES FOR GIFT [I L R, 20 Cal, 484]

See CASES UNDER MORTGAGE—SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY—PURCHASERS

See PARTIES—PARTIES TO SUITS—MORTGAGES SUITS CONCERNING
[I L R, 13 All, 432]

See CASES UNDER REGISTRATION ACT s 50

See CASES UNDER VENDOR AND PURCHASER—NOTICE

————— **Beng Reg XXXVI of 1793, s 17**
—*Document registered by Kazi*—This Regulation did not apply to registration by **KAZI SEEMUNT KOWAR v AKBER MUNDUL** 8 W R, 438

————— **Mad Reg XVII of 1802, s 3**
—*Instrument of hypothecation*—An instrument of hypothecation is a mortgage instrument, and may as such be registered under Regulation XVII of 1802 s 3. **KADARSA RAUTAN v RAVIAR BIBI** [2 Mad, 108]

REGISTRATION ACT (XIX OF 1843)

See CASES UNDER REGISTRATION ACT 1877 s 50

1 ————— s 2—*“Satisfied” Meaning of—*

BAI v MAHOMED SHOOKOOL HUSS
[1 N W, 38 Ed 1873, 35]

but extended also to the deeds of sale or gift which were mentioned in the earlier part of the section. The words “provided its authenticity be established to the satisfaction of the Court” in the same section pointed not merely to the exclusion of a forged deed from the benefit of the Act, but also of a deed tainted by fraud although in other respects genuine. **SREE NATH BRUITACHARJEE v RAM COMUL GANGOOLY** [3 W R, P C, 43 10 Moore's L A, 220]

REGISTRATION ACT (XIX OF 1863)

—concluded.

a merely fictitious transaction any effect which it would not otherwise possess. *NARAYANNA v. GAYAPPA*
[3 Mad., 270]

REGISTRATION ACT (XVI OF 1864).

s. 13.

See CASES UNDER REGISTRATION ACT,
1877, s. 17.

and ss. 17 and 68.—*Admissibility in evidence—Priority of registered over unregistered deeds.*—A deed creating an interest in immovable property exceeding in value Rs 100 executed prior to 1st January 1865 was not affected by Act XVI of 1864, s. 13, although it might have been registered under s. 17. All former Acts and Regulations having been repealed except in respect of registered instruments, an unregistered deed creating an interest in immovable property exceeding in value Rs 100 executed prior to 1st January 1865 was not, by any provision of Act XVI of 1864, postponed to a registered instrument executed subsequently to that date. *CHITTAMPANER MISHRA v. NUNISIAN DUTT SENGUPTA* . . . 3 Agre., 371

[Agre., F. B., Ed. 1874, 103]

S. 13 did not apply to deeds executed before 1st January 1865, and s. 17 contained no penalty for non-registration. *BAMA SUNDARAM DOSA v. MADHUR CHANDER GOHOO* . . . 8 W. R., 200

— s. 15.

See PLEADER—REMUNERATION.

[9 W. R., 101]

See CASES UNDER REGISTRATION ACT,
1877, s. 77.

— s. 16.

See PROMISSORY NOTES,—Form of.

[8 B. L. R., Ap., 40]

s. 17.—*Construction—Inducement to register old deeds.*—S. 17, Act XVI of 1864, did not say that deeds executed prior to the passing of the Act should not be received as evidence in Courts. It was intended merely to encourage parties to register old deeds at once. *KAROLALL THAKOOR v. DHONAL MUNDUL* . . . 8 W. R., 80

— s. 20.

See REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, ss. 34, 35.

s. 51.—*Record of agreement by Registrar—Signature of Registrar.*—S. 51, Act XVI of 1864, did not require a Registrar to record the agreement there spoken of entirely with his own hand. The signature of the Registrar was sufficient. *HONERBO SOBAIR v. HOSSAIN ALI*

[5 W. R., S. C. C. Ref., 14]

— ss. 51, 52.

See BOND . . . 3 Mad., 88

[5 B. L. R., 167]

REGISTRATION ACT (XVI OF 1864)

—concluded.

s. 52.

See SMALL CAUSE COURT, MOFFUSIL—
JURISDICTION—REGISTRATION ACT.

[4 W. R., S. C. C. Ref., 11]

— s. 68.

See REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, s. 50.

REGISTRATION ACT (XX OF 1866).

See CASES UNDER REGISTRATION ACT, III
OF 1877.

— s. 32.

See APPEAL—ACTS—REGISTRATION ACT.

[3 B. L. R., 578 note]

— ss. 52 and 53.

See CASES UNDER APPEAL—ACTS—REGIS-
TRATION ACT.

See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART. 178 (1859,
s. 22) . . . 18 W. R., 512

[I. L. R., 10 Calc., 198]

I. L. R., 5 Bom., 673

I. L. R., 1 All., 586

See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART. 179 (1871,
ART. 167)—LAW APPLICABLE TO APPLI-
CATION FOR EXECUTION.

[I. L. R., 1 All., 586]

See CASES UNDER MORTGAGE—SALE OF
MORTGAGED PROPERTY—MONEY-DECREES
ON MORTGAGES.

See REGISTRATION ACT, 1871, s. 2.

[8 Mad., 351]

See RES JUDICATA—CAUSES OF ACTION.

[14 B. L. R., 409]

8 B. L. R., Ap., 92

I. L. R., 3 Calc., 363

See SMALL CAUSE COURT, MOFFUSIL—
JURISDICTION—REGISTRATION ACT.

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 169]

18 W. R., 199

See SMALL CAUSE COURT, PRESIDENCY
TOWNS—JURISDICTION—REGISTRATION
ACT . . . 6 B. L. R., 177

See SPECIAL OR SECOND APPEAL—ORDERS
SUBJECT OR NOT TO APPEAL.

[I. L. R., 1 Mad., 401]

I. L. R., 11 Calc., 169

See SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—
CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, s. 622.

[I. L. R., 1 Mad., 401]

1. — and s. 54.—*Bond for delivery of paddy—Money-bonds.*—Ss. 52 to 54, Act XX of 1866, contemplated money-bonds only. A bond for the delivery of paddy without specification of its money value, or of the amount to be paid in case of non-delivery, could not be summarily enforced under s. 53 of that law. *JADUB MUNDUL v. BISHOO SIRDAR* . . . 15 W. R., 369

REGISTRATION ACT (XX OF 1866)

—continued

the provisions of ss 52 and 53 of Act XX of 1866
 GOBIND SHUNKERJEE v GIRDHAREE SING
 [1 N W, 90 Ed. 1873, 142]

WOOMA CHURN MOOKERJEE : HUREY CHURN
 BOSE 11 W R, 60

3 ————— *Bond — Instalment* — A
 bond payable by instalments stipulated that in
 case of default in payment of two successive instal-
 ments the whole amount secured should become due
Held that a petition in a summary way could
 not be presented under s 53 of Act XX of 1866
 IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN REGISTRATION
 ACT 1866 IN THE MATTER OF LACHMIPAT SING
 DUGAR POY

[2 B L R, O C 151 11 W R, O C, 24]

VENKITHAN CHETTY v MOOTHUPOOLANDI CHETTY
 [6 Mad, 4]

GRISH CHUNDER CHOWDHRY : KRISTO SOONDUR
 SANDYAL 14 W R, 277

4 ————— *Bond payable by instal-
 ments — Agreement that on non payment of interest
 amount of bond should become due* — A bond payable
 two years after date contained a stipulation that in
 case of default being made in payment of interest on
 the principal sum secured the principal sum with
 interest up to the due date of the bond should at
 once become payable. The bond was specially re-
 gistered under s 52 of the Registration Act 1866
Held that such an agreement did not come
 strictly within the words of ss 52 and 53 of the
 Act and could not therefore be summarily enforced
 by petition under s 53 IN THE MATTER OF THE
 PETITION OF GANPAT MANIKJI PATIL
 [6 Bom, O C, 64]

could not be enforced by the representative of an
 obligee IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF
 SUBBUTYAN 4 Mad 233

RAMNARAIN DOSS BISWAS v SREEMUNTH PODDAR
 [9 W R, 498]

Nor by an assignee of the bond. GAUR MOHUN
 DASS v RAMDUP MAZOOMDAR
 [1 B L R, A C, 42
 10 W R, 84]

6 ————— *Proceeding against heirs of obli-
 gation* — The sum
 should
 not be passed against them RAM NARAIN DOSS
 BISWAS : SREEMUNTH PODDAR 9 W R, 498

REGISTRATION ACT (XX OF 1866)

—continued

So with his personal representative PUDIYA"
 PORAYIL MAMY v MADAKARATH AMMAN KUTTI
 [3 Mad, 199]

BOISTUR CHURN DIGPUTTY v GOBIND PRESHAD
 TEWARER 13 W R, 203

And so with a partner The petitioner was held to
 be only entitled to a decree against the partner who
 actually signed the note and special agreement IN
 THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF BAKATRAM
 BADRINATH 6 Bom, O C, 131

7 ————— *Procedure — Summoning de-
 fendant* — In cases of application to the Court under
 s 53 of the Registration Act (XX of 1866) the
 Court ought not to summon the defendant but the
 applicant was entitled to a decree merely on produc-
 tion of the obligation and the record duly signed
 KRISTO KISHORE GHOSH v BROJONATH MOZOOMDAR
 [6 W R, Civ Ref 11]

8 ————— *Application to enforce bond
 — Copy of obligation and record* — In an applica-
 tion to a Small Cause Court under s 53 Act XX of
 1866 to enforce the agreement recorded by the re-
 gistering officer under s 52 on the bond — *Held*
 that the applicant would be entitled to a decree
 only on production of the original obligation and of
 the record signed but not on a copy of the same
 SREERAM ROY CHOWDHRY v KOLEMCOODER
 MOZLAH 9 W R, 417

9 ————— *Application to enforce
 mortgage bond — Money decree* — The obligee of a
 simple mortgage bond was only entitled under s 53
 Act XX of 1866 to a money decree ARNE RAM
 v NAND KISHORE 1 L R, 1 All, 236

10 ————— *Decree on mortgage bond
 — Enforcement of lien* — A decree obtained under the
 summary procedure prescribed by the Registration
 Act 1866 could be for money only and not for the
 enforcement of a lien JUGGUN NATH v KOLIAL
 SINOH 3 N W, 123

ASMA BIBEE v RAM KANT ROY CHOWDHRY
 [19 W R, 251]

GRISH CHUNDER CHOWDHRY : KRISTO SOONDUR
 SANDYAL 14 W R, 277

BOISTUR CHURN DIGPUTTY v GOBIND PRESHAD
 TEWARER 13 W R, 203

11. ————— *Form of decrees on obli-
 gation enforceable under Act* — The only jurat et on
 given to the Court under s 53 Act XX of 1866
 so far as the terms of the decrees are concerned was to
 give a decree for the sum mentioned in the obligat-
 ion with interest and costs A prayer for a declaration
 of right to sell property pledged by the obligation
 cannot be given RAMMOHUN MOOKERJEE v NIL
 MONER MITTER 11 W R, 222

Nor any declaration against the property pledged
 nor to make the sureties of the bond liable
 POORNOO CHUNDER GHOSH v GOBIND CHUNDER
 MOOKERJEE 23 W R, 23

REGISTRATION ACT (XX OF 1866)

—continued.

12. ———— *Suit for instalments due more than a year before suit.*—In a suit on a bond registered under s. 53, Act XX of 1866, one instalment of which had fallen due more than a year before the institution of the suit, the plaintiff sued for that instalment, and also included another instalment which he might have recovered in a summary way. The Judge came to the conclusion on the evidence that the bond had not been executed by the defendant, nor duly registered. *Held* that the plaintiff was not entitled to waive the first instalment and get a decree for the second, as if he had enforced the summary remedy on the bond. **DIJUNUNJOY GHOSE v. BEMAL DHARA BAGDEE**

[17 W. R., 514]

13. ———— *Decree on bond—Interest.*—No sum as interest from the date of decree to the date of realization could be awarded by a decree under s. 53, Act XX of 1866: a decree under that section could only award a sum not exceeding that mentioned in the bond, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by the Court. **MANCUM CHUND v. MANTAB**

[3 Agra, 318]

BHAIRO SINGH v. BECHOO . 3 Agra, 393

14. ———— *Bond specially registered—Interest.*—Where a bond was specially registered under the provisions of Act XX of 1866, the creditor was entitled, on observing the procedure there prescribed, summarily to have a decree for the amount specified including interest up to the date of such decree. If the creditor intended to secure interest at the rate stipulated after suit and decree, it was not enough to insert the customary phrase "date of realization" in the instrument, as such phrase must be held controlled by other parts of the agreement as expressed in the bond. **ADUR MONEE DEBIA v. KOULO CHUNDER CHATTERJEE** . 21 W. R., 140

15. ———— *Effect of decree on registered bond.*—A decree under s. 53 of Act XX of 1866 had all the effect of a decree in a regular suit under the Code of Civil Procedure. **GUNGA NARAIN CHATTERJEE v. RADHA KRISHNA DUTT**

[25 W. R., 322]

16. ———— and s. 55—*Specially registered bond—Setting aside of summary decree.*—A decree obtained by the plaintiff upon a specially registered bond under s. 53 of Act XX of 1866, and set aside under s. 55 of that Act, *held* not to bar a regular suit upon the bond. **UTSHAB NARAYAN CHOWDHRY v. CHITTRA RAKA GUPTA**

[8 B. L. R., Ap., 92]

S. C. OOTSHUB NARAIN CHOWDHRY v. CHITTRA RECKA GOOPTA . 17 W. R., 154

17. ———— *Bond—Appeal.*—A petition for payment of a bond, which had been specially registered under Act XVI of 1864, was presented on the 3rd April 1866. *Held* that it must be considered as having been presented under s. 53 of Act XX of 1866 by virtue of the 3rd section of that Act, which repealed Act XVI of 1864; consequently the

REGISTRATION ACT (XX OF 1866)

—continued.

decision of the Principal Sudder Ameen, to whom the petition was presented, was, under s. 55 of Act XX of 1866, final. There could be no appeal from that decision; therefore the Judge had no jurisdiction to reverse the Principal Sudder Ameen's decision. **GRISH CHUNDRA DUTT v. BUZULUL-HUQ**

[3 B. L. R., A. C., 68:11 W. R., 412]

— s. 55.

See APPEAL—ACTS—REGISTRATION ACT.

[18 W. R., 512]

I. L. R., 12 Cal., 511

23 W. R., 328

24 W. R., 225

I. L. R., 1 All., 377

See MANAGER OF ATTACHED PROPERTY.

[15 W. R., 477]

1. ———— *Setting aside or staying execution of decree.*—Under s. 55, Act XX of 1866, the Court might after decree, on a representation by the judgment-debtor, set aside the decree, and stay or set aside execution. **KRISTO KISHORE GHOSE v. BROJONATH MOZOOMDAR** 6 W. R., Civ. Ref., 11

2. ———— *Suit to set aside decree on registered bond—Grounds for setting aside decree under s. 55, Act XX of 1866.*—Decrees on two specially registered bonds were obtained against plaintiff under s. 53 of the Registration Act (XX of 1866). He petitioned the Civil Court, under s. 55, to set aside these decrees, on the ground that the bonds were executed on consideration of something to be done by the obligee, who had wholly failed to perform his part. The Judge dismissed the petitions, because he thought the matter was a more proper one for investigation in a regular suit. His successor dismissed the suit when brought, because, in his opinion, it did not lie. *Held* on appeal (by the majority of the Court) that no suit lay. The effect of ss. 52 to 55 was to make a decree under them of precisely the same validity as any other decree, to make it enforceable by the same process, but to render it impeachable on the special grounds referred to in s. 55. *Held* also that the matters alleged were not such as, if proved, would have justified the setting aside of the decree. The special circumstances must be such as to show a vice in the mode in which the contract to submit to decree and the special registration were obtained, and an infirmity in the original obligation will not do. **SINIA TEVAR v. RANGASAMI AYYANGER** . 7 Mad., 112

3. ———— *Right to sue to cancel deed and enforce it.*—The powers conferred on the Courts under the Registration Act, 1866, for enforcement by process of execution of the payment of a bond are not inconsistent with the right to sue to cancel and annul the deed as fraudulent. **SREERAM v. HOKOOM SINGH**

[2 N. W., 467]

The summary procedure provided for in ss. 52 to 55 of this Act has been omitted in the latter Acts.

— s. 66.

See ADMISSION—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

[15 W. R., 280]

REGISTRATION ACT (III OF 1877)

—continued.

repairing houses. A mango tree, which is primarily a fruit tree, might not always come within the term "standing timber" used in the definition of immoveable property in s. 3 of the Registration Act (XX of 1866, but it may be classed as a timber tree where, according to the custom of a locality, its wood is used in building houses. *KRISHNARAO v. BANAJI*

[I. L. R., 24 Bom., 31]

6. ————— District Court—

Jurisdiction of High Court.—Where the property, the subject of a deed presented for registration, was without the jurisdiction of the High Court, but the order of refusal was made by the Registrar General, who was within such jurisdiction,—*Held* the High Court was the District Court under s. 84 of Act XX of 1866 to which the petition should be made. *IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT (XX OF 1866). IN THE MATTER OF WYNDHAM*

[6 B. L. R., 576]

7. ————— District Court—Regulation

provinces.—The Registration Act of 1871 gives power to the Government to appoint districts and sub-districts for the purposes of registration; but the "District Courts" mentioned in the Act (except where the High Court, when exercising its local jurisdiction, is said to be a District Court within the meaning of the Act) must, in the case of a regulation province, be taken to import the ordinary Zillah Courts. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ABDULLAH. REASUT HOSSEIN v. ABDULLAH*

[I. L. R., 2 Calc., 131]

26 W. R., 50: L. R., 3 I. A., 221

s. 17 (1864, s. 13; 1866, s. 17; 1871, s. 17).

See CASES UNDER s. 18.

See CASES UNDER s. 49.

1. ————— Operation of section—Document not registrable under Registration Act (XX of 1866), but requiring registration under Act III of 1877—Immoveable property—Hereditary allowance attached to office of *desai*—Deed of gift of such property.—S. 17 of the Registration Act, III of 1877, should not be construed as requiring a document to be registered which would not have required registration when it was executed. *Raju Balu v. Krishnara, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 273*, distinguished. An instrument which did not require registration under Act XX of 1866 is not inadmissible in evidence by reason of Act III of 1877. Dues incidental to an office such as that of a *desai*, which is capable of being held by a person other than a Hindu, were not immoveable property when Registration Act XX of 1866 was enacted. *DESAI MOTILAL MANGALJI v. DESAI PARASHOTAM NANDLAL*

[I. L. R., 18 Bom., 92]

2. ————— *Kabuliat*—Act XVI of 1864, s. 13.—Neither s. 17 of Act III of 1877 nor the similar sections of the preceding Acts had the effect of rendering a document, which was not com-

REGISTRATION ACT (III OF 1877)

—continued.

pulsorily registrable under Act XVI of 1864, inadmissible in evidence under the succeeding Acts without registration. *RAM KOOMAR SINGH v. KISHARI*
[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 68: 11 C. L. R., 318]

3. ————— Document executed before Act XVI of 1864 came into operation—*Hibbanama*.—A *hibbanama* executed before Act XVI of 1864 came into operation was admissible as evidence, though not registered. S. 13 did not apply to deeds executed before 1st January 1865, and s. 17 contained no penalty for non-registration. *BAMA SOONDUREE DOSIA v. MADHUB CHUNDER GOOHOO*

[8 W. R., 269]

4. ————— *Kabuliat* executed when registration was unnecessary.—An unregistered *kabuliat* is not inadmissible as evidence if it was executed at a time when the law did not require registration. *SHEO RAM SINGH v. SEWAK RAM* . 20 W. R., 83

5. ————— and s. 49—Registration Act, 1871, s. 17—Decrees—Instrument—Admissibility in evidence.—A decree by which immoveable property was charged did not need Registration under s. 17 of the Registration Act, 1871, in order to make it admissible in evidence under s. 49. Such decrees are now expressly excluded by s. 17, Registration Act, 1877. *PURMANANDAS JIWANDAS v. VALLABDAS WALLJI* . I. L. R., 11 Bom., 508

6. ————— cl. (a)—Deed of gift—Immoveable property.—All instruments of gift of immoveable property must be registered, whatever be the value of the property. *PUTONA KOLITA v. MUTIA KOLITA* . 2 B. L. R., Ap., 46

S. C. PROTONA KOLITA v. MOTTEA KOLITA

[11 W. R., 334]

7. ————— Judicial proceedings—Petitions—Pleadings—Order by Court, etc.—S. 17 of the Registration Act III of 1877 does not apply to proper judicial proceedings, whether consisting of pleadings filed by the parties or orders made by the Court. *BINDEBRI NAIK v. GANGA SARAN SARU* . I. L. R., 20 All., 171
[I. R., 25 I. A., 9
2 C. W. N., 129]

8. ————— Unregistered agreement incorporated into a judicial proceeding.—A prior suit between the same parties, now contesting the right to part of an ancestral estate, claimed another part of the same estate, without comprising the lands now in suit, which, at the time when the first suit was brought, were outstanding under a mortgage. A decree had been made by consent, excluding the lands now sued for. The defendant's case was that the lands now claimed, together with those decreed by consent, had been made the subject of a compromise of which the terms had been stated in two written agreements not registered. Also that, according to the compromise, each of the parties was to take a moiety of the whole estate. Each had obtained possession; but the decree was limited to the part of the estate for which the prior suit, then disposed of, was brought; and only one of the agreements—

REGISTRATION ACT (XX OF 1868)

—concluded—

—s 83 and 84

See APPEAL—ACTS—REGISTRATION ACT
[6 B L R, 578 note
7 W R, 130

—s 84

See APPEAL—ACTS—REGISTRATION ACT
[3 Bom, A C, 104
8 W R, 266
9 W R, 122

See PLEADER—REMUNERATION

[7 Bom, A C 132

—s 91

See JURY—JURY IN SESSIONS CASES
[14 W. R., Cr, 32

See MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION OF—SPE
CIAL ACTS—REGISTRATION ACT 1866
[5 Bom, Cr, 7

—s 93

See FALSE PERSONATION
[7 W R, Cr, 88
2 B L R, A Cr, 25

—s 94

See SENTENCE—GENERAL CASES
[8 W R, Cr, 18

—s 95

See MAGISTRATE, JURISDICTION OF—SPE
CIAL ACTS—REGISTRATION ACT 1866
[5 Bom, Cr, 7

REGISTRATION ACT (VIII OF 1871)

See GENERAL CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT
s 6 I L R, 4 Calc, 536
[I L R, 3 Calc, 727

See LIMITATION—STATUTES OF LIMITATION
—IMITATION ACT 1871 ART 168
[24 W. R., 372

See CASES UNDER REGISTRATION ACT, 1877

—s 2—Stamps on petitions under s 53
Registration Act 1866—Court Fees Act, 1870 sch 1,
art 3—The effect of the first and fourth clauses
of s 2 of the Registration Act of 1871, read with
the provision in the first schedule as to the extent
of the repeal of Act VI of 1870 was to keep in force
all the provisions of Act XX of 1866 relating to the
procedure for the recovery in a summary way of the
amount of an obligation upon agreements recorded
under s 52 of that Act before the 1st day of July
1871 PACHAIPERUMAL CHETTI v SAVAYYAR
AUDONI KURUSU RAYVEL 6 Mad., 351

The sections of this Act correspond substantially
with those of the present Act III of 1877, under
which therefore the cases will be found.

REGISTRATION ACT (VIII OF 1871)

—concluded—

—s 78

See APPEAL RIGHT OF APPEAL EFFECT
OF REPEAL ON I L R., 3 Calc, 727

—s 80

See SENTENCE—IMPRISONMENT—
IMPRISONMENT GENERALLY
[18 W R, Cr, 3

REGISTRATION ACT (III OF 1877)

See APPEAL—RIGHT OF APPEAL EFFECT
OF REPEAL ON I L R., 3 Calc, 727

Operation of Act—The provisions
of Act III of 1877 apply to all documents tendered
in evidence on or after 1st April 1877 RAJU BALU
v KRISHNARAY RAMCHANDRA

[I L R, 3 Bom, 273

But see OGHRA SING v ABRAHN KOOER
[I L R, 4 Calc, 536

1 ——— s 3 (1871, s 3)—Lease—The
expression "or
used in s 3
word "lease,"
to the lessee :

APU BUDGAYDA v NARHARI ANNABEE
[I L R, 3 Bom, 21

2 ——— (1868, s 2)—Moveable
property—Trees—Trees are to be held moveable
property for the special purposes of the Registration
Act, but they are not ordinarily so regarded in India
Acts CHOWDHRY ROOSTUM ALI v DRANDOO
[3 Agra, 157

3 ——— Lease to take juice
from date trees—The right to take juice from date
trees is not, according to s 2 Act XX of 1866 a
right to immovable property, but falls under the
definition of moveable property JAYU NANDAR v
BEICHA NANDAR 3 B L R, A C, 384

S C JANGU MUNDUR v HUGHA MUNDUR
[12 W R, 366

4 ——— and s 84—District
Court—Jurisdiction of High Court, North West
Provinces—For the purposes of Act XX of 1866
"District Court" meant "the principal Court of
original jurisdiction in a district and included the
High Court in its ordinary original civil jurisdic
tion" The High Court of the North West Pro
vinces which has no ordinary original civil jurisdic
tion was not a "District Court" to which a petition
might be presented under s 84 of the Act, and
an order passed by that Court on such a petition,
directing the registration of a deed was made without
jurisdiction MUKHUN LALL PANDAY v KOOVUDU
LALL 15 B L R, P. C., 228 24 W R, 75
[L R., 2 I A., 210

5 ——— (1816, s 3)—Tim
ber—Standing timber—Mango tree—Custom of a
locality—By the term "timber" is meant properly
such trees only as are fit to be used in building and

REGISTRATION ACT (III OF 1877)

—continued.

repaid to him. A mortgage, which is primarily a fruit tree, might not always come within the term "standing timber" used in the definition of immovable property in s. 3 of the Registration Act (XX of 1866), but it may be treated as a fruit tree within the meaning of the definition of a leasehold estate contained in s. 10 of the same Act. *Krishnamoorti v. Hattin*

(I. L. R., 24 Bom., 31)

0.

Registration of High Courts.—When the property, the subject of a deed, presented for registration, was within the jurisdiction of the High Court, but the deed of refusal was made by the Registrar General, who was within such jurisdiction. *Hellat High Court* was the District Court under s. 94 of Act XX of 1866, which the petition should be made in the District Court or in the District Registrar's Office (XX of 1877). *In the Matter of Widdow*

(O B. L. R., 570)

7. —

Registration of High Courts.—Registration of a mortgage. The Registration Act of 1877 gave power to the Government to appoint District and sub-districts for the purpose of registration, but the "District Court" was not in the Act (nor it was the High Court, which was the District Court under s. 94 of Act XX of 1866, which the petition should be made in the District Court or in the District Registrar's Office (XX of 1877). *In the Matter of the Registration of Armoillan. Desai v. Hattin*

(I. L. R., 2 Cal., 131)

20 W. R., 50; I. L. R., 3 I. A., 231

s. 17 (1866, s. 13; 1866, s. 17; 1871, s. 17).

See CASES UNDER s. 15.

See CASES UNDER s. 49.

1. —

Operation of section.—Document not registrable under Registration Act (XX of 1866), but requiring registration under Act III of 1877—*Immovable property.*—*Hereditary allowance attached to office of daimi.*—*Deed of gift of such property.*—S. 17 of the Registration Act, III of 1877, should not be construed as requiring a document to be registered which would not have required registration when it was executed. *Raja Balu v. Krishnara, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 273*, distinguished. An instrument which did not require registration under Act XX of 1866 is not inadmissible in evidence by reason of Act III of 1877. Does incidental to an office such as that of a daimi, which is capable of being held by a person other than a Hindu, were not immovable property when Registration Act XX of 1866 was enacted. *Desai Motilal Mangalji v. Desai Parashotam Nandlal*

(I. L. R., 18 Bom., 92)

2. —

Kabuliat.—Act XVI of 1864, s. 13.—Neither s. 17 of Act III of 1877 nor the similar sections of the preceding Acts had the effect of rendering a document, which was not com-

REGISTRATION ACT (III OF 1877)

—continued.

monically registrable under Act XVI of 1864, inadmissible in evidence under the preceding Acts without registration. *Raja Kishan Singh v. Kishan*

(I. L. R., 9 Cal., 68; 11 C. L. R., 318)

3.

Document executed before Act XVI of 1864 came into operation.—*Hilliana.*

A document executed before Act XVI of 1864 came into operation was admissible as evidence, though it was not registered. S. 13 did not apply to deeds executed before 1st January 1865, and s. 17 rendered inadmissible for registration. *Rama Soorappa Datta v. Mahesh Chandra Goudan*

(8 W. R., 269)

4.

Kisthale executed before registration of a mortgage.—An unregistered instrument is not inadmissible as evidence if it was executed at a time when the law did not require registration. *Shri Ram Singh v. Shri Ram*

(20 W. R., 83)

6.

and s. 49.—*Registration Act, 1871, s. 17.*—*Process.*—*Instrument.*—*Admissibility in evidence.*—A decree by which immovable property was charged did not need registration under s. 17 of the Registration Act, 1871, in order to make it admissible in evidence under s. 49. Such decrees are now expressly excluded by s. 17. *Registration Act, 1877.* *Pichanandam Jeyanathan v. Vallarajam Wairaj*

(I. L. R., 11 Bom., 503)

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ch. (a).—*Deed of gift.*—*Immovable property.*—All instruments of gift of immovable property must be registered, whatever be the value of the property. *Petrona Kaita v. Motia Kaita*

(2 B. L. R., Ap., 46)

S. C. Petrona Kaita v. Motia Kaita

(11 W. R., 334)

7.

Judicial proceedings.—*Petitioner.*—*Pleading.*—*Order by Court, etc.*—S. 17 of the Registration Act III of 1877 does not apply to proper judicial proceedings, whether consisting of pleadings filed by the parties or orders made by the Court. *Binsurji Naik v. Ganga Naray Samu*

(I. L. R., 20 All., 171)

(I. L. R., 25 I. A., 9)

2 C. W. N., 129

8.

Unregistered agreement incorporated into a judicial proceeding.—A prior suit between the same parties, now contesting the right to part of an ancestral estate, claimed another part of the same estate, without comprising the lands now in suit, which, at the time when the first suit was brought, were outstanding under a mortgage. A decree had been made by consent, excluding the lands now sued for. The defendant's case was that the lands now claimed, together with those decreed by consent, had been made the subject of a compromise of which the terms had been stated in two written agreements not registered. Also that, according to the compromise, each of the parties was to take a moiety of the whole estate. Each had obtained possession; but the decree was limited to the part of the estate for which the prior suit, then disposed of, was brought; and only one of the agreements—

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it may be received as evidence of the personal obligation *Seshathri Ayyengar v Sankara Ayyen 7 Mad, 296*, followed *KATTANURI JAGAPPA v MADALU LATCHAPPA* **I L R, 5 Mad, 119**

23 ——— *Bond creating interest in immovable property*—The registration of a deed which does not necessarily create an interest in immovable property of the value of ₹100 is not compulsory *Darshan Singh v Hanwantia, 1 L R, 1 All, 274*, and *Rajpati Singh v Ram Sukhi Kuar 1 L R, 2 All, 40*, dissented from *Nana bin Lakshman v Anant Babaji, 1 L R 2 Bom, 353* and *Narasayya Chetti v Gurusappa Chetti 1 L R, 1 Mad, 350*, approved. A bond for ₹99 8 0, with interest at 12 per cent per annum payable twelve months after date, by which immovable property is hypothecated to secure repayment of the debt need not be registered *SADAGOPA AYYANGAR v DORASAMI SASTRI* **I L R, 5 Mad, 214**

[I L R, 1 All, 274]**DEOJIT v PITAMBAR** **I L R, 1 All, 275**

25 ——— *Bond under ₹100—Compulsory registration—Priority—Mortgage-bond*—A mortgage bond for ₹99 repayable in nine months and eleven days, with interest at the rate of 2 per cent per mensem does not require registration, but a registered mortgage bond for ₹195, subsequently executed, will have priority over it *KORBAN ALI MIRDHA v SHARODA PROSHAD AICH* **[I L R, 10 Calc, 62]**

S. C. KORBAN ALI MIRDHA v PITUMBARI DASI
[13 C L R, 256]

26 ——— *Bond—Principal and interest*—A bond for the payment of ₹83 8 0 on demand, together with interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent per mensem, which charges immovable property with such payment does not, though the amount due on it may in time exceed ₹100 purport to create an interest of the value of ₹100 within the meaning of the Registration Act and its registration is therefore optional *KARAN SINGH v RAM LAL* **I L R, 3 All, 98**

27 ——— *Bond hypothecating immovable property—Amount together with interest over ₹100*—A bond which secures by the hypothecation of immovable property the repayment, after four months from the date thereof, of a loan of ₹96 15 0 with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, is an instrument requiring to be registered under s 17 of Act XX of 1866 *DHURM-DEO NARAIN SINGH v NUND LALL SINGH*

[6 N. W, 257]

28 ——— and cl. (h)—*Instrument creating a charge in the nature of a mortgage*

REGISTRATION ACT (III OF 1877)

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—*Admissibility in evidence of documents compulsorily registrable but unregistered*—A *karinama* (agreement), dated 11th day of June 1885, was passed by A to B to the following effect "As my father S is dead it has been arranged that I should succeed to his estate. Part of this estate at Vagoji consisting of a house, fields, cattle, and a cart has been given into your possession for use and enjoyment. The reason thereof is that you have undertaken to pay ₹450 found due on an adjustment of khata from my father to G. I am unable to pay off this debt, and so you have been put into possession of this property. I shall pass to you a sale-deed in respect of this property and shall transfer the fields to your name from the year 1888 89." Held that the *karinama* required registration. It did not fall within the exception provided for by cl. (f) of s 17 of the Registration Act (III of 1877). It was not a document which merely created a right to demand another document. It created as between the parties to it a charge in the nature of a mortgage. The document of itself declares a right and the mention of an intention to execute a deed of sale made no difference. An unregistered mortgage bond for one hundred rupees and upwards may be admissible in evidence to prove the simple debt or a personal obligation, but it is inadmissible in evidence to prove any right to the property affected by it. *VANI v. BANI*

[I L R, 20 Bom, 553]

29 ——— *Document compulsorily registrable—Valuation—Least sum payable—Sum repayable before expiry of stated term—Principal*

the customary interest thereon, will be added to the *kanom* amount when after the expiry of the period of demise of the *paramba* a renewal is effected or the *paramba* is caused to be surrendered. The *janmam* right over the said *paramba* has been mortgaged to you for this ₹50 and the interest thereon. The document was not registered. It was contended that the document was one compulsorily registrable under s 17 of the Registration Act 1877, inasmuch as payment under it was postponed for at least one

year, payable except at the end of the previous *kanom* term. Full effect would and could be given to the words by construing them to mean no more than that in the event of the amount remaining unpaid when

addition to what might be found due under the *kanom*. That there was nothing in the document to

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prevent the interest accruing under it from being paid from time to time, even if the unpaid capital were not repaid until the loan was redeemable. And that the least sum payable being the test as to whether a document is compulsorily registrable, the document need not be registered under s. 17 of the Registration Act, 1877. *Per O'FARRELL and MICHELL, JJ.*, that under cl. (b) of s. 17 of the Registration Act, 1877, only the principal amount secured should be taken into consideration. *KUSHI AMMA v. AHMED HAJI*

[I. L. R., 23 Mad., 105]

30. ———— *Mortgage—Suit on unregistered bond charging immovable property.*—

The obligor of a bond bearing date the 20th January 1873 agreed to pay the obligee Rs. 50, together with interest on that amount at the rate of 2 per cent. per month, between the 2nd April 1871 and the 1st May 1874, and hypothecated immovable property as collateral security for such payment. On the 15th February 1879 the obligee sued the obligor on the bond to recover Rs. 50, being the principal amount and interest, from the hypothecated property. *Held* by the majority of the Full Bench (*STUART, C.J.*, dissenting) that, for the purpose of registration, the value of the right assigned by the bond to the obligee in the property should be estimated by the amount secured for certain by the hypothecation, and that amount exceeding Rs. 100, the bond should have been registered. *Per STUART, C.J.*—That, for that purpose, the value of that right should be estimated by the principal amount of the bond, and, that amount being under Rs. 100, the bond did not require to be registered. *Nana bin Lakshman v. Anant Babaji, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 353*, and *Narasayya Chetti v. Gururappa Chetti, I. L. R., 1 Mad., 378*, followed. *Per PEARSON, J., OLDFIELD, J., and STRAIGHT, J.*—That a suit on a bond for money charged thereby on immovable property must, where the bond is not admissible in evidence because it is unregistered, fail. *HIMMAT SINGH v. SEWA RAM*

[I. L. R., 3 All., 157]

Overruled by *HABIBULLAH v. NAKCHED RAI*

[I. L. R., 5 All., 447]

31. ———— and s. 49—*Occupancy tenancy—“Immoveable property”—Mortgage—Act I of 1868 (General Clauses Act), s. 2 (5).*—The obligee of a bond, dated the 29th October 1869, sued to recover the amount due thereunder from the property hypothecated therein. By the terms of the bond the obligor agreed to pay the sum of Rs. 75, with interest at 2 per cent. per mensem, on the 12th May 1873. The amount thus secured exceeded Rs. 200. The property mortgaged was the tenant holding of the obligor. *Held* that the interest of a tenant in his holding was right or interest to or in immoveable property; that consequently such bond, which affirmed as a security a right of which the value, estimated by the amount secured, exceeded Rs. 100, ought to have been registered; that being unregistered it could not affect the “immoveable property comprised therein” or “be received in evidence of any transaction affecting” the same:

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and that the suit brought on the basis of such bond for the enforcement of the lien must, in the absence of the bond, fail. *Himmat Singh v. Sewa Ram, I. L. R., 3 All., 157*, followed. *NABIRA RAI v. ACHAMPAT RAI* . . . I. L. R., 3 All., 422

32. ———— *Bond charging immovable property—Interest.*—The obligors of a bond for the payment of money charging land agreed to pay the principal amount, Rs. 99, within six months after the execution of the bond, and to pay interest every month on the principal amount at the rate of 2 per cent., and that, in the event of default of payment of the interest in any month, the whole amount mentioned in the bond should become due at once. There was no stipulation preventing the obligors from repaying the loan at any time within the six months after which it was reclaimable. *Held* that the only amount certainly secured by the bond was the principal, and the bond did not therefore need to be registered. *AUMAD BAKSHI v. GOBINDI*

[I. L. R., 2 All., 216]

33. ———— *Bond—Mortgage.*—

The immovable property charged by a bond payable by instalments, dated the 17th December 1866, was charged for both principal and interest, and the first instalment was payable within three years from the date of the bond with the accumulated interest, and the amount then becoming due exceeded Rs. 100. *Held* in a suit on the bond, that it was an instrument creating an interest in immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, and under s. 17 of Act XX of 1866 required registration. *Rajpali Kuar v. Ramsukhi Kuar, I. L. R., 2 All., 40*, followed. *BANJO v. PIR MUHAMMAD* . . . I. L. R., 2 All., 688

34. ———— *Mortgage of immovable property—Registered and unregistered documents.*—

Held by the majority of the Full Bench (*STRAIGHT and OLDFIELD, JJ.*, dissenting) that the principal sum secured by a mortgage of immovable property is alone to be considered for the purpose of deciding whether the registration of the instrument of mortgage is optional or compulsory under the Registration Act, 1877. The ruling of the Full Bench in *Himmat Singh v. Sewa Ram, I. L. R., 3 All., 157*, overruled. *Held* therefore, where an instrument of mortgage by way of conditional sale, dated the 2nd July 1871, secured the payment of a principal sum of Rs. 72, with interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem, on the 12th May 1873, the whole amount thus secured exceeding Rs. 100, that the registration of such instrument was optional and not compulsory. *HABIBULLAH v. NAKCHED RAI* I. L. R., 5 All., 447

35. ———— *Mortgage for sum just under Rs. 100 with interest.*—

Where the plaintiff sued upon a mortgage to secure Rs. 98 with interest at Rs. 2 per month, it was objected that the mortgage was inoperative as being unregistered. *Held* that the mortgage was one to secure a sum under Rs. 100, and did not require registration. *PANCHI DASSI v. AHMEDULLA* . . . 12 C. L. R., 444

KORBAN ALI MIEDHA v. PITUMBARI DASI

[13 C. L. R., 256]

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S C KORBAN ALI MIRDHA v SHARODA PROSHAD AICH ———— I L R, 10 Calc, 82

36 ———— and s 18 — N agreed by an instrument in writing called a 'sattah' in consideration of a loan of Rs 980, that B should have the right of cultivating indigo on certain land from a certain date for a certain period, that if she failed to make over to him any portion of such land, or interfered with his cultivation of any portion of it, she should be responsible in damages for the loss occasioned to B in respect of such default or interference at the rate of Rs 40 per bigha and for the repayment of such loan, 'that if she failed to pay, B was at liberty to recover from her person and property, and that until the conditions of the agreement were fulfilled she hypothecated her 4 anna share in monzah B' B sued N upon the 'sattah'

Held per SIVARI, C J, that inasmuch as the value relating to the immoveable property hypothecated in the 'sattah' was simply Rs 980 without any stipulation as to interest or any other payment by which that amount might or might not be recovered, nothing could be said that the instrument was not a mortgage, 1871, s 17, re v Hanwantia.

Per OLDFIELD J — That the only certain sum secured by the 'sattah' being Rs 980 the instrument did not require registration under that Act but it could not be used to enforce a lien to any greater extent than Rs 980 against the property in suit BASANT LALL v TAPESURI RAI I L R, 3 All, 1

37 ———— Bond for money to be advanced — Where a bond pledges land for sums to be hereafter advanced not exceeding Rs 100 and the sums actually advanced exceed that amount, the bond becomes an instrument of which the registration is necessary under s 17, Act XX of 1866 PERRIN v LEDLIE 15 W R, 364

38 ———— Bond by which land is pledged as collateral security — A bond for money in which land is pledged as a mere collateral security is not one of the instruments defined in cl 2 s 17, Act XX of 1866 the registration of which is compulsory, but is one of which registration is optional WOODCOCK CHAND JANA v NITYE MUNDUL

(9 W R, 111)

39 ———— Mortgaged deed — Evidence — A executed an instrument in favour of B, thereby covenanting to repay B the amount of a loan, together with interest and mortgaging certain immoveable property as security for repayment of the same B sued A for the debt Held that the

REGISTRATION ACT (III OF 1877)

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evidence under s 13 of Act XVI of 1864 OOPAL PRASAD v NANDARANI

(I B L R, A C, 192 10 W R, 252)

40 ———— Do ugment giving future right in immoveable property — An agreement for the purchase and sale of certain immoveable property provided that the completion of the contract should be 'subject to the approval of the purchaser's solicitors' (naming them) and that, if they should not approve of the title the vendor should refund the earnest money and pay all costs incurred by the purchaser in investigating the title Held that the agreement did not require registration SREEGOPAL MULLICK v RAM CHURN NUSKUR

(I L R, 8 Calc, 866 12 C L R, 152)

41 ———— Deposit of title deeds — Memorandum of deposit on promissory note —

following memorandum 'For the repayment of the loan of Rs 200 and the interest due thereon of the within note of hand, I hereby deposit with' the plaintiff as a collateral security by way of equitable mortgage title deeds of my property' etc Held that the memorandum did not require registration KEDARNATH DUTT v SHAMLOLL KHETTER

(I B L R, 405 20 W R, 150)

42 ———— Instrument intending to create charge on immoveable property — Where

money advanced — Held that the instrument operated as a charge upon the property to the extent of Rs 100, and came within the terms of Act XIII of 1871, s 17 JOY RAM GOSAIN BUTTACHANJEE v. KALIE NARAIN ROY 20 W R, 291

43 ———— Deed covenanting to pay sum for immoveable property — Admissibility in evidence — A deed by which a defendant covenanted to pay monthly a certain sum "for the use and" etc. of a house and garden and much more, etc.

44 ———— Agreement as to land — Suit for specific performance — The plaintiff lent defendant Rs 20000 and received a document in the following terms 'On demand we promise to pay S V Muta Ramen Chetty and C T A Chiniah Chetty the sum of rupees twenty thousand, value received.' Memo. — 'For the above promissory note the grant of the dockyard and offices to be deposited in three days, and a proper agreement drawn out. The

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time of credit to be one year or eighteen months, the interest at Rs-10 per cent. per mensem." In a suit to compel specific performance and for damages for breach of the agreement contained in the above memo.—*Held* that the document did not contain an agreement creating an interest in land, and registration was not therefore necessary to render it receivable in evidence under the Registration Act of 1877. **CHEBIE v. MUTI RAMEN CHETTY**

[S B. L. R., A. C., 126; 11 W. R., 520]

45. ————— Document concerning right of use of growing trees.—A document creating and transferring a right of use of growing trees for a term of years is a document which purports to create or transfer an interest in immovable property within the meaning of s. 13 of Registration Act of 1877; and therefore such document, if not registered, is inadmissible in evidence. **SURESH KUNDERRA v. GOONDARULL NAGIEURDI** . . . 6 Mad., 71

46. ————— and s. 49.—Hypothecation of crops—"Movable property"—Act I of 1882, s. 2(6)—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 54.—*Held* that an assignment by endorsement of a registered bond hypothecating certain crops was a transaction relating to moveable property, and registration of such endorsement was not required by s. 17 of the Registration Act (III of 1877) or s. 54 of the Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882). **KALKA PRASAD v. CHANDAN SINGH**

[I. L. R., 10 All., 20]

47. ————— Assignment of decree obtained by mortgagee.—Where a mortgagee obtained a decree against his mortgagor for the payment of the mortgage-money, and in default for the sale of the mortgaged property, and his heir afterwards executed an assignment of the decree for valuable consideration to the plaintiff, who proceeded to execute the decree by sale of the mortgaged property,—*Held* that the assignment was a document of which the registration was compulsory. **GOPAL NARAIN v. TENDRAN SADASHIV** . . . I. L. R., 1 Bom., 267

48. ————— Assignment of mortgage—Extrinsic evidence—Evidence Act (I of 1872), s. 91—Title to sue—Amendment of plaint.—An equitable mortgage by deposit of title-deeds was created on 15th August 1882. In March 1873 the mortgagee, P. D., executed an assignment of all his property and of all debts due to him, and all the securities therefor, to the plaintiff. The assignment also contained a power-of-attorney from the mortgagee to the plaintiff, "in the name of the said P. D., his executors, etc., but for the sole use and benefit of the said A. D. (the plaintiff), to ask demand, sue for, recover, and receive of and from all and every person or persons liable in that behalf all and every (inter alia) the sum and sums of money and debts hereby assigned or intended so to be or any of them or any part of them, to hold the same unto and to the use and behoof of the said A. D., his executors, etc." Some days after the execution of the assignment, the title-deeds which had been deposited in 1882 with the

REGISTRATION ACT (III OF 1877)

—continued.

mortgagee, were handed to the plaintiff, in accordance with the terms of an agreement to that effect contained in the assignment. The deed of assignment was not registered. On 13th August 1874 the plaintiff, as the assignee of the equitable mortgage, sued for foreclosure. The Court of first instance held that, as an assignment, the deed required registration, and that, not being registered, it could not be received in evidence; that under s. 91 of the Evidence Act (I of 1872) no evidence, other than that contained in the document itself, could be given to prove the fact of the assignment; and that therefore the plaintiff had failed to show a title to sue as assignee of the equitable mortgage. The Court, however, permitted an amendment of the plaint, by which the plaintiff was described as suing "in his own name" and as the constituted attorney of P. D., and then allowed the deed of assignment to be put in as evidence of the power thereby conferred on the plaintiff to sue for and recover all debts due to P. D., and therefore to maintain the present suit in respect of the equitable mortgage. On appeal.—*Held* that, if the suit were regarded as the suit of P. D., the power-of-attorney contained in the deed did not enable the plaintiff to maintain the suit for P. D., inasmuch as it purported to enable the plaintiff to recover the debts mentioned in the deed on his own account only and not on account of P. D.; and on the other hand, if the suit were regarded as that of the plaintiff, the Court, by treating the power in the deed as enabling him to recover on his own account, virtually gave to that power the full effect of an assignment, and for that purpose such an assignment, whether legal or equitable, should be registered under ss. 17 and 49 of Act VIII of 1871. The Court, however, being of opinion that there had not been any deliberate intention on the part of the parties to the deed, to evade the law of registration, granted the plaintiff an assignment of the case, in order to complete his title as an equitable mortgagee, by obtaining registration, and putting in evidence a fresh assignment to himself from P. D. **GANPAT PANDRANG v. ADIENT DADIBHAI** . . . I. L. R., 3 Bom., 312

49. ————— Debt of assignment covering payment of rent as interest—Limitation Act (IX of 1877), s. 20—Payment of interest as such—Mortgage—Payment of rents to mortgagee in lieu of interest on debt.—By a bond, dated the 15th July 1872, A assigned to B the "rebut of assessment" of certain lands belonging to him as security for a loan of Rs10,000. The bond provided that B should receive the assessment, and after making certain payments should retain the balance in lieu of interest until the principal debt should be repaid. The bond was not registered. The assessment was duly received by B until April 1887. In February 1877, B filed this suit to recover the principal sum from A personally, relinquishing his claim against the land, as the bond was not registered. A pleaded limitation. B contended that the receipt of the assessment in lieu of interest was a payment of "interest as such" within the meaning of s. 20 of the Limitation Act (IX of

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1877) and that the last of such payment having been made within three years before suit, his claim was not barred. *Held* that the assignment of the

50. — Deed of assignment

of a decree—*Admissibility in evidence*—Registration Act, s 49—8 17 (b) of the Registration Act (III of 1877) does not apply to a kobala or deed of assignment of a decree and an unregistered kobala of a decree dealing with immoveable property of more than R100 in value is not inadmissible in evidence under s 49 of that Act. *Gopal Narayan v Trimbak Sadashiv*, 1 L R 1 Bom, 267, dis-sented from. *Jivan Ali Beg v. Bana Mal* 1 L R 9 All, 109 referred to. *Ghaus Mahomed v. Khawas Ali Khan* 1 L R, 23 Calc, 456

and also the right of succession to the full ownership of the lands should the mas tenure on which they were held come to an end. *Held* that the document purported to assign a right, title and interest in immoveable property of the value of more than R100, and as such, required registration under cl (b) of s 17 of the Registration Act. *ANANDRAO v JOTI* 1 L R, 24 Bom, 615

52. — Deed of compromise—

R S R, a Hindu died in 1811, leaving a will by which he gave his property to his four sons subject to certain charges and among other things directed that the profits of a portion of it should be dedicated to a certain idol. After his death, his sons partitioned the property. In 1857, B one of the sons brought a suit in the

this decree, a conveyance was settled by the Master, but it was never executed the parties having come to an agreement to compromise, and executed a deed to that effect on 15th March 1866. The deed recited that the parties now agreed to compromise certain suits and to execute mutual releases, etc.,

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as thereinafter declared and then witnessed that the real property belonging to the idol which the trustees were entitled to hold under the will was set forth in a schedule and that it had been agreed that a conveyance should be executed to the plaintiff and others in trust for the idol and that the same should be duly registered. Provision was then made for the settlement of the dedicated portion, when for more than one year and extending beyond the term of the turn of worship of any one of the parties and there was a declaration that all leases etc made without consent of the parties should only be valid for the turn of worship of such party, that the rents and profits were to pass to and remain with the party or parties who should for the time being be entitled to the turn of worship, and that a house of worship should be built for the idol on the land mentioned in the schedule. Provision was also made for the forfeiture of interest of any party who should renounce the Hindu religion and it was declared that a cer

53. — Deed of compromise

—It was held not necessary that a deed of compromise should be registered in order to make it admissible in evidence. *GUPTA NARAYAN DAS v. BHOJA SOONDARI DEVI* 2 C W N, 883

See PRANAL AMIR v. KASHIM AMIR

[1 L R, 22 Mad, 508

3 C W N, 485

1 L R, 28 I. A, 101

54. — Covenant for title

running with the land—A covenant for title run

s 17 of Act III of 1877, must be registered unless it comes within the exceptive cls (e) to (i) of the same section. *RAJU BALU v. KRISHNARAY RAM CHANDRA* 1 L R, 2 Bom, 273

promissory note. Shortly afterwards A addressed a letter to the plaintiff to this effect: "As collateral security for the due payment of R2 000 secured by a promissory note of even date I herewith hand you the title deeds of my property, money borrowed and received in pledge of house, and retained the balance. In a suit on the basis of the documents for foreclosure or for sale of the property, or in the alternative for a conveyance of the legal

REGISTRATION ACT (III OF 1877)

—continued.

estate,—*Held* that the letter itself was not a contract of mortgage, and was without registration admissible in evidence of the equitable mortgage which had been completed upon deposit of the title-deeds. *Held* also that the fact of the existence of the letter would not prevent the plaintiff from giving any other evidence in proof of his claim. *Kedar Nath Dutt v. Sham Lal Khetry*, 11 B. L. R., 405, followed *Oo NOUNG v. MOUNG HTOON Oo*

[I. L. R., 13 Cal., 322.]

56. — *Endorsement on deed of sale of immovable property.*—*D* sold a house to *P*, and executed a deed of conveyance, which was duly registered. *P* did not pay the purchase-money, and therefore did not get possession. Shortly after the conveyance had been registered, *P* returned it to *D*, with an endorsement thereon to the effect that it was returned because *P* was unable to pay the purchase-money. The right, title, and interest in the house were subsequently attached and sold under a decree obtained against him by the plaintiff. The plaintiff became the purchaser. *Held*, in a suit by him against *D* for possession, that the endorsement on the conveyance, not having been registered, could not affect the property. *UMEN MAL MOTIRAM v. DAYU DIN DHONDIBA*. I. L. R., 2 Bom., 547

57. — *Endorsement on a sanad returning the sanad to the grantor—Evidence—Admissibility.*—The plaintiff sought to attach a certain hak as belonging to his judgment-debtor *K*. The defendant, who was the original grantor of the hak, pleaded a regrant of the hak to himself. In support of this plea, the defendant produced from his possession the original sanad bearing the following endorsement by *K*: "You have passed me a receipt for the sanad. I have accordingly given you the ownership of the sanad. Therefore over the said sanad I have no right or title." The defendant offered to put in this endorsement, and also tendered the evidence of *K*'s brother. This evidence was rejected by the Court, on the ground that the endorsement, which had the effect of extinguishing the grant, was not registered. *Held* that the endorsement did not require registration. It did not itself rescind the grant to *K*, nor constitute a re-grant to the defendant. It was simply an endorsement returning the sanad to the defendant, and therefore passed no interest in any property. *HERAMBDEV DHARNIDHARDEV v. KASHINATH BHASKER*. I. L. R., 14 Bom., 472

58. — *Letter depositing title-deeds—Admissibility in evidence of unregistered document.*—The defendant deposited certain title-deeds with the plaintiff as security for money due on a bond executed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff. The deeds were sent with the following letter from the defendant to the plaintiff's attorney: "I have the pleasure of handing to you the title-deeds of a house, 56 Lower Circular Road, as a collateral security for Rs 20,000, which falls due this day. Please accept them from my manager." In a suit for an account of what was due to the plaintiff on the security of

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—continued.

the deed,—*Held* that the letter needed registration, as being a document which created an interest in land, and therefore, being unregistered, was inadmissible in evidence. *DWARKANATH MITTER v. SARAT KUMARI DAS*. 7 B. L. R., 55

59. — *Letters containing contract—Acknowledgment of receipt of consideration—Evidence Act, s. 91—Oral evidence, Admissibility of—"Instruments."*—An advertisement appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper of the 9th March 1874, advertising for sale certain moveable and immovable property situate in the village of Angur, near Junnar, in the district of Poona. On reading that advertisement, plaintiff entered into a negotiation with the solicitors of the widow and administratrix of the owner of the said property for the purchase of a certain portion of it. On the 26th May 1874 the plaintiff wrote a letter to the solicitors, offering to purchase the said property for Rs 14,000 on certain conditions, and proposing to pay a deposit of Rs 1,000 as earnest-money if the offer was accepted. On the following day the solicitors informed plaintiff, in writing, that the widow accepted his offer, and requested him to deposit the earnest-money offered by him in his letter. Plaintiff accordingly deposited the earnest-money (Rs 1,000) with the solicitors on the same day, and obtained from them a receipt, bearing a one-anna receipt stamp. The receipt mentioned the money as being in part payment of the sum of Rs 14,000, the amount for which the plaintiff had agreed to purchase the property. Instead of completing the contract of sale with the plaintiff, and putting him in possession of the property, the widow sold it to other persons. In a suit of the nature of a suit for specific performance brought by the plaintiff, as first purchaser, against the widow and the other purchasers to set aside the subsequent sale of the property, and to compel the widow to execute a conveyance thereof to the plaintiff, the following documents were produced and tendered in evidence, viz., the advertisement of the 9th March, the plaintiff's letter of the 26th May (exhibit No. 3), the solicitors' reply (exhibit No. 4), and their receipt of the 27th May 1874 (exhibit No. 5), and it was contended that three of the four documents—viz., exhibits Nos. 3, 4, and 5—required registration under the Registration Act (VIII of 1871), s. 17. *Held* that the plaintiff's letter (exhibit 3) offering to purchase the property in question, and the letter of acceptance (exhibit 4) written on behalf of the vendor (defendant No. 1) by her attorneys, did not fall within cl. (b) of the 17th section of the Registration Act (VIII of 1871), and were admissible in evidence to prove the contract of sale, although not registered. The acceptance of the plaintiff's offer was conditional on his payment of the Rs 1,000 as earnest-money, and therefore, until that sum was paid, no estate, legal or equitable, in the property passed to the plaintiff. *Quere*—Whether the letters between the parties (exhibits Nos. 3 and 4), even if they did constitute a complete contract for sale unincumbered by the necessity for the payment of the deposit by way of earnest, could be regarded as

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"instruments" within the meaning of s 17 of the Registration Act (VIII of 1871). *WAMAN RAM-CHANDRA v DHONDIBA KRISHNAJI*

[I. L. R., 4 Bom., 126]

80.

and s 49—*Letters of one partner to another transferring to the latter the share of the former in the assets of the firm,*

Act—By two mortgage-bonds, dated respectively 25th July 1866 and 19th September 1870, certain lands were mortgaged to a firm of money lenders at Khadkala, carrying on business under the style of *G and M*. There were four partners in the firm, viz., *G, M, P, and S*. In 1874 *G* retired from the firm, and wrote three letters the effect of which was to transfer his share in the partnership to *P and S*. In 1878 the shop was closed, and the partners divided the assets of the firm. The two mortgages fell to the share of *S*. Subsequently *S* died, and the plaintiff, his son, inherited his property and took possession of the mortgaged lands. These lands were afterwards attached in execution of a money decree against one of the mortgagors (defendant 1). The plaintiff ob-

plaintiff had no interest in the mortgage, and was not entitled to sue. The plaintiff relied (*inter alia*) in support of his title upon the letters (*A, B, and C*) whereby *G* had transferred his share in the assets of the firm to his (the plaintiff's) father *S*. These letters were objected to as inadmissible in evidence, not having been registered. *Held* that, indepen-

share does not include any specific part of any specific item of the partnership property, still where the

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—continued.

I am, on the whole, disposed to hold that the principle of these authorities applies to cases where immoveable property is held by a firm not in full proprietorship, but only by right of mortgage. Upon the whole I should, if necessary, have been disposed to

TELANG, J—A perusal of various sections of the Registration Act seems to show that the Legislature has used the words "document" and "instrument" interchangeably. *JOHANNAL v FEZAN JAGREP*

[I. L. R., 17 Bom., 235]

81. — *Deed of partition*—S 17 of Act XX of 1866 extended to a deed of partition and this was not prevented by such an instrument being enumerated in s 18 amongst those which were optionally registrable. *SHANKAR RAMCHANDRA v VISHNU ANANT*

I. L. R., 1 Bom., 67

82. — *Deed of division of immoveable property*—The registration of a deed of division of immoveable property of the value of more than Rs 100 executed by members of an un-

83. — *Deed of partition*—A deed of partition need not be registered. *NEW KOT v LALMUN KOT*

25 W. R., 376

Instruments of partition made by revenue officers require registration under s 17, cl (k), of the Registration Act of 1877

84. — and cl. (c) and s. 49

stated document—*Document to contract*

e" in s 17

Necessity

brothers of

y property.

It was decided that the property had been

is building new houses on property appertaining to his share. . . . To the same we three persons and our heirs and representatives have no interest of any kind whatever. If we or they should prefer any claim, then the same is to be null. This release paper we have duly passed in writing jointly and severally and in sound mind. This document had not been registered, and was therefore inadmissible as evidence of the alleged partition. In cross examination of the plaintiff *R*, he was interrogated as to the circumstances under which the mortgage was made by *M* on the 13th January 1877. He said "I was present when the mortgage was made, but I was ill

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—continued.

in bed. . . . This was on the 13th January 1877. . . . I did not say on that day that I had no claim to the property." He was then shown the above document, and admitted his signature. The document was then tendered in evidence, not as a release, but to contradict the witness. *Held* that the document was admissible for that purpose, as it was not a document which itself declared a right in immoveable property in the sense intended by s. 17 of the Registration Act (III of 1877). It was an acknowledgment that there had, in time past, been a partition between the brothers who signed it and the defendant *A*, but it was not itself the instrument of partition. That an acknowledgment of a partition is distinct from the instrument of partition, is to be gathered from cl. (c) of s. 17 of the Registration Act (III of 1877). Had the terms of cl. (b) of that section been satisfied by a mere acknowledgment, cl. (c) would have been superfluous. Its operation is to require an acknowledgment in the form of a receipt to be registered, but not an acknowledgment in any other shape as distinguished from the instrument of the transaction. The word "declare" in s. 17 of the Registration Act (III of 1877) is to be taken in the same sense as the words "create, assign, etc." used in the same section, *viz.*, as implying a definite change of legal relation to the property by an expression of will embodied in the document referred to. It implies a declaration of will, not a mere statement of a fact, and thus a deed of partition which causes a change of legal relation to the property divided amongst all the parties to it is a declaration in the intended sense; but a letter containing an admission, direct or inferential, that a partition once took place, does not "declare" a right within the meaning of the section. It is not the expression or declaration of will by which the right is constituted. *Quære*—Whether, if the above document were itself a release operating or intended to operate as a declared volition constituting or severing ownership, it could be received even for the purpose of contradicting a witness who had denied that he had previously made a statement inconsistent with his evidence. *SAKHARAM KRISHNAJI v. MADAN KRISHNAJI* I. L. R., 5 Bom., 232

65. ————— *Release*.—In June 1875 *L* executed a bond in favour of *S*, in which he mortgaged, amongst other property, a village called Chand Khara, as security for the payment of certain moneys. He subsequently sold such village to *A*, concealing the fact that it had been mortgaged to *S*. On this fact coming to the knowledge of *A*, he threatened *L* with a criminal prosecution, whereupon *L* proposed to *S* in writing that the security of a share in a village called Kelsa, which he alleged was his property, should be substituted for the security of Chand Khara. *S* accepted this proposal by a letter in which he referred to *L*'s proposal in terms. It subsequently appeared that the share in Kelsa did not belong to *L*, but to another person. *S* having sued upon his bond, claiming to enforce thereunder a lien upon Chand Khara, *A* set up as a defence to the suit that *S* had agreed to substitute Kelsa for Chand Khara in the bond, producing *S*'s letter as evidence of the agreement. *Held* that such letter operated as

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a release, and should therefore have been stamped and registered. *SAFDAR ALI KHAN v. LACHMAN DASS* I. L. R., 2 All., 554

66. ————— *Release from mortgage* — *Agreement for fresh consideration, between mortgagee and third person, for release of property from mortgage*—*Release not required to be in writing and registered*.—The mortgagee of immoveable property under a hypothecation-bond entered into an agreement with one who was not a party to his mortgage to release part of the property from liability under his mortgage. This agreement was not in writing and registered. The mortgagee subsequently sought to enforce the hypothecation against the whole of the mortgaged property. *Held* that the agreement, being a new contract for a fresh consideration between persons who were not parties to the mortgage, was not, as between the parties to the mortgage, a release which the law required to be in writing and registered. *GURDIAL MAL v. JAUHRI MAL* I. L. R., 7 All., 820

67. ————— *Widow's right to maintenance, Release of*—*Releases affecting property*.—A widow's right to maintenance constitutes no interest, vested or contingent, in the immoveable property of an undivided Hindu family within the meaning of the Registration Act XX of 1866, and a release thereof did not require to be registered under cl. 2, s. 17 of that Act. *Semble*—Under Act XX of 1866, s. 17, cls. 2 and 3, releases affecting immoveable property above R100 in value had to be registered, and the releases mentioned in cl. 7 of s. 18 are releases relating to moveables. The ruling in *Anonymous Case*, 6 Mad., Ap., 9, dissented from. *KALPAGATHACHI v. GANAPATHI PILLAI* I. L. R., 3 Mad., 184

68. ————— *Document registered under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879), ss. 56 and 60*—*Deed of release by adopted son*.—The plaintiff was adopted in 1880 by *K*, the widow of one *G*. In June 1885 he executed a document which recited that he and *K* had not been on amicable terms, and that his adoption had consequently been cancelled, and that she had adopted another son (defendant No. 1) to whom she had given all rights of heirship and declared that in consideration of R200 paid by *K*, he delivered back to her the rights which he had obtained by virtue of his adoption and heirship. This document was not registered under the General Registration Act (III of 1877), but was registered under s. 56 of the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879), which section applied to the district in which the transaction took place. *K* died in October 1885, and the plaintiff brought this suit, as adopted son, to recover the property of *G*. The first defendant, who had been adopted by *K* subsequently to the plaintiff's adoption, contended that he had been validly adopted, and that he was entitled to the property. He relied (*inter alia*) upon the release executed by plaintiff in June 1885. It was contended that the release in question was not admissible in evidence, not having been registered under the General Registration Act (III of

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1877) Held that the document was admissible. It was a conveyance within s 56 of the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879) and the law in force as to its registration was contained in ss 56 and 60 of that Act. **MAHADU GANU v BAYAJI SIBHU**
[I L R, 19 Bom, 239]

69 ——— and s 40—*Deed of conditional sale—Admissibility of evidence*—A deed of byc bil wafa or conditional sale, is a deed which, under s 17 of Act XX of 1866 requires registration before it can become admissible as evidence. But so far as it is a covenant of agreement for the

FATTEH CHAND SAHA

[3 B L R, A C, 310-12 W R, 222]

70 ——— *Shebaitnamah*—A shebaitnamah which conveyed no right or interest but merely declared that a particular portion of the thakoor's income should be expended through the instrumentality of the shebait in the worship of the thakoor, was not a deed requiring to be registered under Act XVI of 1864. **GIREEDHAR DASS v NITTO GOPAL DASS**
18 W R, 291

71 ——— *Sulehnamah—Agreement creating a charge on immoveable property—Suit for money charge on immoveable property*—Certain immoveable property having been attached in the execution of a decree held by S, B and L objected

purchased the rights of the judgment debtor in the attached property, agreed to pay the amount of the decree which exceeded one hundred rupees within

the document required to be registered and not being registered the suit thereon was not maintainable

was held not to require registration, remarked upon and distinguished by **SPANKIE J. SURJU PRASAD v BHAUNI SAHAI**
J. L R, 2 AIL, 461

72 ——— and s 18—*Deed of surrender—“Acknowledgments”*—An utifanamah or deed of surrender, surrendering pledged property of which the party executing it was in possession, on receiving back the amount of a bond debt, comes under cls 2 and 3 s 17 of Act XX of 1866, and must be registered to be admissible in evidence. “Acknowledgments” in cl 7 of s 18 refer to transactions of quite a different description. **RAYENDR CHUNDER DASS v KALEECHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY**
[18 W. R, 58]

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73. ——— *Surrender of interest by tenant to landlord*—Act A VI of 1864 ss 13, 14—A document, which was substantially a surrender by a tenant of his interest in land to his landlord and

Y of
id not
ss 13

[9 Bom, 246]

74 ——— *Deed of relinquishment by tenant to landlord in consideration of waiver of right to arrears of rent*—An instrument by which a tenant in a zamindari in consideration of the zamindar waiving his right to arrears of rent accrued due relinquishes the land to him is not admissible in evidence, unless it is registered in accordance with law, although it may have been drawn up and delivered to the servants of the zamindar before he had signified his consent to waive his right to the arrears. **BANGATTA APPA RAU v KAMESWARA RAU**
I L R, 20 Mad, 367

75 ——— cl (c) *Document acknowledging receipt of consideration money for conveyance*—A document which acknowledges the receipt of consideration money for the conveyance of immoveable property cannot be received as evidence unless it is registered. **SEENATH CHURN SOOR v NILKANTO DEY**
22 W R, 309

76 ——— *Acknowledgment of receipt of consideration*—J T passed a writing to F under date 28th April 1874 stipulating that the deed of sale of J T's bungalow to F for Rs 4300, which was to have been made that day owing to certain circumstances therein mentioned, should be made and delivered by J T to F twenty days thereafter. The writing further acknowledged the receipt by J T from F of Rs 100 as earnest money for the purchase of the bungalow, and concluded with certain penalties in the event of a default by either party. In a suit in the nature of a suit for specific performance brought by F to compel J T to execute the deed of sale to F and to register the same as promised in the writing of 28th April 1874,—Held that the writing required registration under Act VIII of 1871, s 17, cls 2 and 3 as it distinctly acknowledged the receipt of Rs 100 as part of the consideration for the sale of the house to the plaintiff for the sum of Rs 4300, and operated to create an interest in the house of the value of Rs 100 and upwards. **Mahad v Darsi**, I L R, 1 Bom, 196 approved and followed. **Jusab Haji Jafar v Haji Gul Mahammad**, 12 Bom, 175. **Hargovandas v Balkrishna 7 Bom, O C 67** and **Kedarnath Dutt v Shamlat Khetri**, 11 B L R, 405 distinguished. **VALAJI ISAJI v THOMAS**
I. L. R., 1 Bom, 190

77 ——— *Receipt for earnest money—Consideration*—Where the plaintiff proposed to purchase property, moveable and immoveable, for Rs 4000 and to pay a sum of Rs 1000 as earnest money, and his offer was accepted and the earnest money deposited a receipt was given for it stamped with a one anna receipt stamp. The receipt

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of the mortgagee in the mortgaged property. *Held* therefore that the indorsements did not require be registered in order to make them admissible in evidence of the payments to which they related. *Mahadaji v. Vyankaji Govind*, I. L. R., 1 Bom., 197; *Basawa v. Kalkapa*, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 489; *Faki v. Khotu*, I. L. R., 4 Bom., 590; *Waman Ram Chandra v. Dhondiba Kishnaji*, I. L. R., 4 Bom., 126; *Futleh Chund Bahoo v. Leelumber Singh Doss*, 14 Moore's I. A., 129; and *Imdad Husain v. Tasaddak Husain*, I. L. R., 6 All., 335, distinguished. *Dalip Singh v. Durga Prasad*, I. L. R., 1 All., 442, referred to. *JIWAN ALI BEG v. BASA MAT* . . . I. L. R., 9 All. 108

90. ——— and s. 49—*Agreement to renew a kanom and to credit as renewal fees a sum of money then due by plaintiff to defendant—Portion of agreement severable from rest—Admissibility in evidence of portion though unregistered.*—A written agreement to renew a kanom and to credit as renewal fees a sum of money then due is not an acknowledgment of money paid for the creation of an interest in land within the meaning of s. 17 (e) of the Registration Act, and therefore is admissible in evidence, though unregistered. *Held* that in such an agreement the agreement to renew is severable from the rest of the agreement, and the document, though unregistered, is admissible in evidence of the agreement to renew, even if it were inadmissible for other purposes. *KRISHNAN NAM-BUDRI v. AMAN MENON* I. L. R., 20 Mad., 484

91. ——— *Receipt showing payment of money—Document proving extinction of mortgage right.*—Plaintiff purchased a portion of certain land from two persons who owed him money on mortgage bonds and took a mortgage over another portion, taking possession of the whole estate as security for the balance of his debt. He then permitted defendants to purchase a portion and to take a mortgage over the remainder of the lands, and gave them possession, on condition that they should pay to him the said balance that was due. Plaintiff, alleging that defendants had failed to pay him the balance, now filed this suit to recover possession of the land. Defendants contended that the balance had been duly paid, and in support of that contention produced a receipt which, however, was held to be inadmissible in evidence for want of registration. Oral evidence of the alleged payment was also excluded. *Held* that the receipt had been wrongly excluded. It did not purport to extinguish the mortgage right, and, even if it did so, it was receivable as evidence of the payment, oral evidence as to which was also admissible. *APPAMMA NATURALU v. RAMANNA* . I. L. R., 23 Mad., 92

92. ——— and cl. (h)—*Receipt for purchase-money—Document creating or extinguishing a right to immoveable property.*—The plaintiffs sued to recover the property sold to them by the defendants. The defendants set up a re-purchase and produced a receipt passed to them by the plaintiffs which stated that the plaintiffs had no longer any interest in the property, and that they would execute

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a new sale-deed. The plaintiffs contended that the receipt required registration. *Held* that, as the receipt created or declared or extinguished a right to the property with a superadded covenant to execute a stamped document to the same effect on a future occasion, it required registration. *PARASHRAM v. GANPAT* . . . I. L. R., 21 Bom., 533

93. ——— cl. (d)—*Unregistered lease.*—By Act XVI of 1864, no unregistered lease for a term exceeding a year could be received in evidence in any civil proceeding, however small the value of the property leased. *OMAR v. ABDUL GUFFOOR* . . . 9 W. R., 425

94. ——— *Kabuliat—Lease.*—A kabuliat was not a "lease" within the meaning of s. 13, Act XVI of 1864. *AMJED ALI v. ALA BUKSH* . . . 9 W. R., 537

HUR CHUNDER GHOSE v. WOOMA SOONDUREE DOSSEE . . . 23 W. R., 170

95. ——— *Lease for more than a year—Liability under unregistered lease.*—Where a house is let for a term exceeding a year, the registration of the kabuliat is compulsory; and no action will lie for the recovery of the rent stipulated to be paid under the kabuliat if that document is unregistered. A party who retains and holds a building under such unregistered kabuliat is nevertheless bound to pay a reasonable compensation for the use and occupancy thereof. *PUNOMA SOONDUREE DOSSEE v. PROLLAD CHUNDER DASS* . 12 W. R., 289

96. ——— *Agreement between landlord and tenant—Pottah—Mad. Act VIII of 1865.*—An agreement between a landlord and tenant in the Presidency of Madras for more than one year is a pottah within the meaning of Act VIII of 1865, and consequently exempted from registration under Act XX of 1866. *VAKATY RAMAREDDY v. DUVVURU AYAPPAREDDY* . . . 7 Mad., 234

97. ——— and s. 49—*Agreement for lease—Evidence.*—Under cl. (d), s. 17, of the Registration Act III of 1877, an agreement for a lease needs registration if the parties to such agreement intend to create a present demise. Although the agreement may contemplate a formal document being subsequently executed, the paramount intention, as gathered from the whole of the instrument, must prevail. *PURMANANDDAS JIWANDAS v. DHARSEY VIRJI*

[I. L. R., 10 Bom., 101]

98. ——— *Lease—Agreement for lease—Doul durkhast—Proposal—Acceptance—Contract.*—Every lease, or agreement for a lease in writing, must be registered before being given in evidence. But a proposal in writing to take a lease of certain lands on certain terms, made by one person to another, need not be registered, unless the proposal in writing has been so accepted that the proposal and acceptance constitute a contract in writing. *SUFDAIR REZA v. AMZAD ALI*

[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 703; 10 C. L. R., 121]

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LUCHMISSUR SINGH & DAKHO, LUCHMISSUR SINGH & RUNGIAL

[I L. R., 7 Calc., 708; 10 C. L. R., 127

99. ————— Proposal to pay rent
—Doul darkhast — Lease — Agreement to lease.

in writing, then such contract must be registered
Choonce Mundur v Chundee Lall Dass, 11 W. R., 178, and Meheroonissa v Abdool Gunee, 17 W. R., 509, distinguished LAL JHA & NEGROO

[I L. R., 7 Calc., 717

100. ————— Agreement to

deed under which the plaintiff sued was a pottah, and under cl 2, s 17 of Act XX of 1866, an instrument the registration of which was compulsory. As an unregistered document, it could not hold its ground against a registered pottah put in by intervenors. *NUND RAM OHOSE & MAUNOO BIDES*

[10 W. R., 177

101. ————— Lease or agreement to lease — In a suit for possession of certain property and for the execution of a pottah it appeared that two of the defendants had executed an agreement which was duly registered, by which they acknowledged the receipt of a portion of the salami, and covenanted to execute a pottah on a certain day. This agreement was afterwards confirmed by two of the defendants who were minors when it was entered into the confirmation was by deed, which was duly registered. Subsequently all the defendants executed a document, which provided for the payment of a portion of the salami on the day when possession should be given as provided in the first agreement, and for the payment of the remainder by instalments which were to carry interest. This document was not registered. Held that it was not a "lease or

102. ————— Lease — Usufructuary mortgage — Act XVI of 1864, s 13, 14 — B sued for possession of certain lands on a contract embodied in a document which purported to grant B possession of these lands for a period of six years on payment of Rs 99. Held that the document in question was not a lease, but a usufructuary mortgage, and that, the consideration money being less than Rs 100, its

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registration under Act XVI of 1864 was merely optional. *ISHAN CHANDRA & SUJAN BIDI*
 [7 B. L. R., 14; 15 W. R., 331

103. ————— Lease — Agreement to lease — Contract of special nature — Held that certain letters forming a correspondence which had passed between the parties did not require registration, for they did not amount to a lease or an agreement for a lease, but were evidence of a contract of a special character not coming within any of the definitions in the Registration Act. *PORI CANNING LAND COMPANY & SMITH*

[21 W. R., 315; 1 I. A., 124

104. ————— Settlement papers given by a beginning coming forth and the amount during the year are admissible in evidence, and do

105. ————— Lease at an annual rent — A lease for no definite time, but fixing an annual rent (somehow) falls within cl 4 of s 17 of Act XX of 1866, and must be registered in order to be admissible in evidence. *RAMKUMAR MANDAL & BRAJABATI MEIDHA*

[2 B. L. R., A. C., 75; 10 W. R., 410

106. ————— Lease for more than a year — Condition which may shorten term — A lease for more than a year is not the less a lease because a condition is attached to the consideration, and because its term may be lessened on the payment of a sum of money by the lessor. Such a lease cannot be used in evidence unless it is registered. *BUKSH ALI BOOHEAN & NUBOTARA*

13 W. R., 468

107. ————— Lease with provision extending term — Where a kabuliata for one year contains a provision extending its term to more than that period, it cannot be admitted in evidence without registration. *KISTO KALER MOONSHEE & AGEMONA BEWA*

15 W. R., 170

108. ————— Lease with agreement for renewal on expiration — A kabuliata in

year, and not to need registration under Act XX of 1866 as being a lease for more than a year, although a clause intervened between the above clauses to the effect that year by year the rayat would pay rent at the above rate. *JUGDESH CHUNDER HUSWAS & ABEDOLLAH MENDUL*

14 W. R., 68

109. ————— Lease for more than a year — Lease with option of renewal — Where a lease is only for one year with option to the lessor to allow the lessee to continue in tenure on the old conditions after expiration of the year, — Held that the

REGISTRATION ACT (III OF 1877)

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absolute right of the lessee is restricted to one year, and that the lease is therefore a one year's lease, the registration of which is not necessary. **SOUTH PURSAD DASS v. PARASU PADHAN. SOUTH PURSAD DASS v. RUGHOO PADHAN . . . 26 W. R., 98**

110. ———— Lease for so long as tenant continues to pay.—A lease for so long as the lessee or tenant continues to pay the stipulated rent is a lease not limited to a year, and must be registered under s. 17 of the Registration Act of 1866, and, not being registered, cannot be received in evidence under s. 49 of that Act. **SHEOGHOLAM v. BUDDREE NATH [4 N. W., 36]**

111. ———— Zur-i-peshgi lease
—“Leases not exceeding one year,” Meaning of.—Leases which were exempted from the operation of s. 17, cl. 2, Act XX of 1866, were leases the term of which was one year certain. Where a zur-i-peshgi lease was granted for one year, but with a stipulation that unless the loan were repaid within that time it should continue in force, —Held that such a lease came within the words of s. 17, cl. 4, Act XX of 1866, “leases of immoveable property for any term exceeding one year” of which registration was compulsory. **BHOBANI MAHTO v. SHIBNATH PARA . . . I. L. R., 13 Calc., 113**

112. ———— Lease for one year
—Lease exceeding one year—Option of renewal.—A lease for one year, containing an option of renewal for a further period of one year, is not a lease for a term exceeding one year within the meaning of cl. (d), s. 17 of the Registration Act, so as to render registration thereof compulsory. Certain correspondence passed between the plaintiff and the defendant relating to a lease of a flat in premises in occupation of the plaintiff which admittedly contained an agreement for a lease for one year with an option of renewal for another year. The terms in which the option was given were as follows: The defendant in one letter wrote, “So I expect you will give me the option of renewal for another year, respectively five months, on same terms.” To which the plaintiff replied, “You may have the option of retaining it (the flat) for another year on the same terms, but not for a shorter period.” In pursuance of an arrangement, the defendant had a draft lease prepared embodying the terms agreed on, which he sent to the plaintiff for approval, and which was in due course returned by him “approved.” The defendant then had the lease engrossed and properly stamped, but the plaintiff eventually refused to execute it, and it was never signed by the defendant. The option of renewal was given in the unexecuted lease in the following terms: “Also with option to renew for another twelve months certain.” The defendant having entered into possession and disputes having arisen, the plaintiff gave him notice to quit and sued to eject him, alleging that at the most he was a mere monthly tenant. The defendant pleaded that under the lease he was entitled to hold for a year. The year expired before the suit came on to be heard, and the defendant, not having exercised the option to renew, vacated the premises. At the

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hearing the defendant, in support of his case, tendered the correspondence and the stamped unexecuted lease. It was objected that the correspondence was inadmissible in evidence, because the option to renew made the period for which the lease was to run exceed one year, and therefore rendered registration compulsory. On behalf of the defendant it was urged that registration was unnecessary, as the option did not make the lease one for a longer period than one year, and that the stamped unexecuted lease must be treated as part of the correspondence. *Held*, following *Hand v. Hall, L. R., 2 Ex. D., 355*, that the existence of the option did not create a lease for a term exceeding one year within the meaning of cl. (d), s. 17 of the Registration Act, and that consequently the correspondence did not require registration. *Bhobani Mahto v. Shibnath Para, I. L. R., 13 Calc., 113*, dissented from. **BOYD v. KREIG [I. L. R., 17 Calc., 548]**

113. ———— Lease reserving annual rent—Tenancy-at-will.—The defendant executed to the plaintiff a rent-note under which he rented two houses from the plaintiff at a rent of Rs 18 per annum. The document provided that the defendant was to live in the said houses so long as the plaintiff permitted him to do so, and so long as he should pay the rent. He was to vacate when asked to do so by the plaintiff. *Held* that the lease created a tenancy-at-will, and did not require registration, although an annual rent was reserved thereby. **JIVRAJ GOPAL v. ATMARAM DAYARAM [I. L. R., 14 Bom., 319]**

114. ———— Lease for one year at a rental of more than Rs 100—Evidence—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), ss. 4 and 107.—The owner of certain land exchanged it for certain other land, but took a lease for one year of the former land and paid the rent thereof, and received and retained the rents of the land he had acquired by the exchange. *Held*, in a suit for recovery of possession on the expiry of the lease, that the fact that such a lease recites the fact of the exchange of the lands does not evidence the exchange, and as such create a title in land. Nor does the fact that the rent reserved under the lease is more than Rs 200 create an interest in land of Rs 100 and more in value, so as to necessitate registration of the lease under s. 17 of the Registration Act. Such a lease falls under s. 107 of the Transfer of Property Act, the provisions of which sections are, by s. 4 of the Act, supplemental to the Registration Act. **SEETHARAMA RAJU v. BAYANNA PANTULU . . . I. L. R., 17 Mad., 275**

115. ———— Lease for life of the lessee.—A lease of immovable property for the life of the lessee is a lease for a term exceeding one year. It therefore requires registration. **PARSHOTAM VISHNU v. NANA PRAYAG [I. L. R., 18 Bom., 109]**

116. ———— Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), ss. 4 and 107—Lease of a shop for three years.—Leases falling under s. 107 of the Transfer of Property Act are compulsorily registrable

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notwithstanding the Government notification issued under the proviso to s 17 (d) of the Registration Act
VAIRANANDA NADAR v MIYAKAN ROWTER

[I L R, 21 Mad, 109]

117. — Kabuliat or lease—
Lease for so long as land lord might leave land with tenant—A kabuliat or lease, under which the tenant might claim possession of the land for one year but was to pay rent to the land lord so long as the land lord might leave the land with the tenant did not require registration **JAGJIVANDAS JAWHERDAS v NARAYAN LAKSHMAN PATIL**

[I L R, 8 Bom, 493]

118. — Lease—Compulsory registration—Where a lease deed contained a clause whereby the tenancy thereunder was absolutely determinable at any moment at the option of the lessor it was held that such deed was not compulsorily registrable under s 17 of the Registration Act notwithstanding that it also contained provisions for an "annual rental" and for payment of rent in

Hall, L R 2 Fz D 855 referred to and approved
RATNASAPATNI v VENKATACHALAM

[I L R, 14 Mad, 271]

119. — Bhadekhat—Lease
Held that a bhadekhat is an agreement between a lessee and a lessor in the nature of a counterpart of a lease and that an instrument of this character must,

s 17 of Act XX of 1800 **SHIBU LALLU v LUDHAN VALAD MALHARJI**

5 Bom, A C, 92

120. — and s 40—Lease
Lease from year to year—In a suit for possession of a piece of land and for rent of the same, the plaintiff produced in support of his claim two sarkhats or kabulats purporting to be executed in his favour by the defendants and dated respectively in January 1875 and June 1876. These documents were not registered. The first after reciting that the executant had taken the land from the plaintiff on a specified yearly rent and promised to pay the same yearly, proceeded as follows: "If the owner of the land wishes to have it vacated, he shall give me fifteen days' notice and I will vacate without making objection if I delay in vacating the land the owner can realize by recourse to law rent from me at the rate of Rs per annum." The second sarkhat after reciting that the executants had taken the land from the plaintiff on a yearly rent specified for six years and promised to pay the same year by year proceeded

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thus "And if the said Shaikh wishes to have the land vacated within the said term he shall first give us fifteen days' notice and we will vacate it without objection." The lower Courts held that the sarkhats were not admissible in evidence as they required registration under s 17 (4) of the Registration

both to the effect that at any time at the will of the lessor the lessees were to give up the land at fifteen days' notice governed all the previous clauses and the defendants could be asked to quit at any time before the lapse of the term at fifteen days' notice. *Held* therefore that the leases did not fall under s 17 (4) of Act VIII of 1871 that their registration was not

121. — Lease—Exemption from registration by Government—Leases for a term not exceeding five years with a rent reserved not exceeding Rs50 being exempted by the local Government from registration—*Held* that a pottah for one kash to remain in force until another pottah is granted with a rent reserved of Rs110 did not fall within the exemption. *Held* also that such a pottah was a lease for a term exceeding one year and not a lease for a year and therefore subject to the general provision of cl (d) s 17 of the Registration Act, 1877
VENKATACHALAM CHETTI v ADDIAS

[I L R, 3 Mad, 358]

122. — Exemption from registration—Lease for one year and till another lease is executed—A muchalla executed for one

123. — Interest in immovable property—Registration Act, s 3—Document giving right to "cut and enjoy trees"—Lease—Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), s 35—Injunction—The plaintiff (who held on lease a share in a village and in the trees standing in the village tank) in consideration of Rs200 and a promissory note for Rs250, executed in favour of the defendant a document by which he assigned to the latter the right "to cut and enjoy the trees etc" for a period of four years from its date. The instrument was not registered. The defendant felled the trees which were mature at the date of the instrument, and subsequently felled others since matured. The plaintiff

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now sued for a declaration of his title to the remaining trees and for an injunction to restrain the defendant from intermeddling therewith, alleging that he had sold to the defendant orally the right to fell only such trees as were then matured. *Held* that the unregistered instrument purported to convey an interest in immoveable property, and was not a lease and was inadmissible in evidence: and that the plaintiff was not entitled to relief by way of injunction or otherwise. **SEENI CHETTIAR v. SANTHANATHAN CHETTIAR** . I. L. R., 20 Mad., 58

124. ———— *cl. (h)—Agreement for a lease.*—An agreement for a lease does not require registration. **BHAIRABNATH KHETTRI v. KISHORI MOHUN SHAW** . . . 3 B. L. R., Ap., 1

ABDUL VIDONA JONAS v. HARONE ESMILE
[7 B. L. R., Ap., 21]

125. ———— *Dowl-durkast—Document preliminary to lease.*—A dowl-durkast, being only a preliminary to a lease, does not require registration. **MEHEROONISSA v. ABDUL GUNEE**
[17 W. R., 509]

126. ———— *Dowl or amulnama.*—The registration of a dowl or an amuldaree, which are mere preliminaries to a lease, was not compulsory under s. 13, Act XVI of 1864. **GOLUCK KISHORE ACHARJEE CHOWDHRY v. NUND MOHUN DEY SIRCAR**
[12 W. R., 394]

127. ———— *Dowl-durkast—Proposal by tenant to pay rent.*—Where a dowl-durkast amounts to nothing more than a proposal by a tenant to pay a certain rent for certain land, it does not amount to a lease or an agreement for a lease and does not therefore require registration. But if the proposal has been so accepted, that the proposal and acceptance constitute a contract in writing, then such contract must be registered. **Choonee Mundur v. Chundee Lall Doss**, 14 W. R., 178, and **Meheroonnissa v. Abdul Gunee**, 17 W. R., 509, distinguished. **LALL JHA v. NEGROO**
[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 717]

SUFEDAR REZA v. AMZAD ALI
[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 703: 10 C. L. R., 121]

LUCHMISSUR SINGH v. DAKHO. LUCHMISSUR SINGH v. RUNGALAI
[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 708: 10 C. L. R., 127]

128. ———— *Intention to create present demise—Intention to execute more formal document.*—An agreement for a lease needs registration if the parties to such agreement intend to create a present demise. Although the agreement may contemplate a formal document being subsequently executed, the paramount intention as gathered from the whole of the instrument must prevail. **PURMANAND DAS JIWANDAS v. DHARSEY VIRJI**
[I. L. R., 10 Bom., 101]

129. ———— *Petition asking for lease*—S. 17, Act XX of 1866, does not provide for

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the registration of a petition asking for a lease. **CHOONEE MUNDUR v. CHUNDEE LALL DOSS**
[14 W. R., 17]

S. C. on review . . . 14 W. R., 33

130. ———— *Agreement to mortgage—Equitable mortgage.*—Documents amounting to an equitable mortgage when creating an interest in land of the value of Rs100 or upwards require registration under s. 17 of the Registration Act but documents, when amounting merely to an agreement to mortgage, do not require registration under that section. Such documents are therefore available in evidence as agreements to mortgage without registration, but for the purpose of proving an equitable mortgage they must be registered before they are available in evidence. **BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION v. MACKERTOSH** I. L. R., 10 Calc., 31

131. ———— *Agreements preliminary to main contract.*—It was not intended that compulsory registration under s. 13, Act XVI of 1864, should apply to deeds, like amuldustuks, which are merely preliminary to the main contract or engagement, and that deeds which are steps in, or mere parts of, a transaction, should be registered before they can be used as evidence. **BUNWARREE LAL v. SUNGUM LAL**
[7 W. R., 28]

See **RAMTONOO SURMAH SIRCAR v. GOUR CHUNDER SURMAH SIRCAR** . . . 3 W. R., 6
and **SHIBKISHEN DOSS v. ABDUL SOBHAN CHOWDHRY** . . . 3 W. R., 10

132. ———— *Deed of agreement to sell at future time—Act XIX of 1843.*—A deed of agreement to sell at some future period may be registered under Act XIX of 1843. **SHIBKISHEN DOSS v. ABDUL SOBHAN CHOWDHRY** 3 W. R., 10.

See **RAMTONOO SURMAH SIRCAR v. GOUR CHUNDER SURMAH SIRCAR** . . . 3 W. R., 6

NUDDDEAR CHAND SEIN v. KISHOREE LALL CHUCKERBUTTY . . . 7 W. R., 48

133. ———— *"Bargain-paper"—Agreement for sale of land contemplating future deed.*—A "bargain-paper" for the purchase of immoveable property above the value of Rs100, which contemplates the execution of a future conveyance, does not require registration. **JUSAB HAJI JAFAR v. GUL MUHAMMAD** . . . 12 Bom., 17

134. ———— *Document not itself creating an interest in immoveable property—"Bargain-paper."*—An agreement, or "bargain-paper," in writing, for the sale of a house by the defendant to the plaintiff, stated that the defendants had agreed to sell, and the plaintiff to buy, the house in question for Rs15,225, on the following conditions,—that the plaintiff should, on the execution of the bargain paper, pay Rs1,000 as earnest-money, and that the defendants were duly to make out a good title to the house, and get approved by the plaintiff's solicitors "as being of good title," a deed of sale thereof, prepared according to law, within two months, the cost

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incidental to the preparation of the deed to be borne jointly by vendor and vendee that on the execution of such deed and delivery of possession of the house to the plaintiff the balance of the purchase money was to be paid that in case a good title to the house could not be made out the bargain paper was to be null and the earnest money was then to be returned to the plaintiff with interest and any solicitors' charges incurred were to be paid by the defendants. *Held* that the document was admissible in evidence though unregistered as coming within the provisions of cl (h) of s 17 of the Registration Act III of 1877. **CHUNILAL PARALAL v. ROMANJI MANCHERJI** [I L R, 7 Bom, 310]

135 ————— Document giving

that on the date thereof R100 had been received as earnest money and provided that within two months the vendor would execute a proper conveyance and thereupon receive the balance of the purchase money and give up possession. *Held* that the document did not pass and the purchase of the vendor's possession on or money. **HORMASJI MANEKJI DADACHANJI v. KPSHAV PURSHOTAM** [I L R, 18 Bom, 13]

See **KARLIA NANUBHAI MAHOMEDBHAI v. MANSUKHEAM VAKHATCHAND** [I L R, 24 Bom, 400]

138 ————— Document creating

a right to obtain another document—Agreement to sell equity of redemption—By an unregistered writing dated the 17th April 1889 A agreed to sell

the property to B for Rs 1000 and to give off the mortgage debt at any time he liked and that A would execute a valid deed of sale. In a suit brought by A upon the agreement the lower Court held that the

BALLAL KELKAR v. CHINTAMAN SADASHIV MEHEK DALF [I L R, 18 Bom, 393]

137 ————— Suit for specific performance of contract to sell land—Person claiming

by subsequent title—Notice of prior contract—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882) s 54 Contract for sale—Barnanamah—Specific Relief

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in favour of J agreeing to execute a deed of conveyance of certain moveable property in favour of J within a certain time and acknowledging receipt of earnest money. Subsequently on the 3rd January 1896 S executed a registered barnanamah in respect of the same property in favour of R and H which was followed by a registered deed of conveyance in their favour dated the 9th January 1896 and delivery of possession although R and H had notice of the

Specific Relief Act in a suit for the specific performance of contract brought by J neither the barnanamah nor the deed of conveyance in favour of R and H could prevail against the prior unregistered contract of J. *Held* further that the unregistered document of the 27th December 189 came under s 17 cl (h) of Act III of 1877 and was not inadmissible in evidence for want of registration and that the registered barnanamah of the 3rd January 1896 did not take effect against it under s 50 of that Act. **HUVA NANDEN SINGH v. JAWAD ALI** [I L R, 27 Calo, 468]

138 ————— and cl (b) Document

creating a right to obtain another document—Pleading admission Effect of admission in pleading of execution of contract—Evidence to prove an admitted document not necessary Evidence—By an agreement dated 2nd August 1880 the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff a certain piece of land with a dwelling house for Rs 900. At the time of the execution of this agreement the

plaintiff gave to the defendant Rs 1000 namely one hundred as earnest (i.e.) at time of the execution of this bargain paper. And as to the remaining Rs 900 namely one thousand and eight hundred the same are duly to be paid to me within one month from this day when you will get the deed (or) document made in your favour. And all the expenditure in respect of the deed (or) documents and transferring (the property) to your name you are duly to make on your account. On these terms

this informal bargain paper, having been written is agreed to and delivered. The plaintiff sued for specific performance and tendered the agreement in evidence although unregistered. *Held* that the document although unregistered was admissible in evidence under cl (h) of s 17 of the Registration Act III of 1877. Being unregistered it could not create or assign the interest intended by the parties to be transferred and being thus incapable of carrying out the primary intention of the parties the agreement became one "merely creating a right to obtain another document which would when executed" effect the desired purpose if the execution were accompanied with registration. The right given

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by the agreement was merely a right *in personam*, and the agreement was admissible in evidence to show the contract entered into for another conveyance, though not as a conveyance itself. **BURJORJI CURSETJI PRATHAKA v. MUNOCHERJI KUYERJI**

[I. L. R., 5 Bom., 143]

139. ——— *Ikrar agreeing to execute deed—Optional registration—Admissibility of evidence.*—Where a party borrowing money gave the lender an *ikrar* agreeing to execute a conveyance of certain landed property,—*Held* that the instrument was in substance an agreement the registration of which was optional, and which might be given in evidence in a suit for specific performance of the agreement to execute the conveyance for which it stipulated. **ASGUR ALI SHIKDAR v. MOTHORA NATH GHOSE** . . . **15 W. R., 354**

140. ——— and cl. (b)—*Document giving right to obtain another document.*—Where by an *ikrarnama* tenants conjointly promised that they would sign, and have registered, *kabuliats* for rents at rates mentioned,—*Held* that the document did not come under cl. (b) of s. 17 of the Registration Act III of 1877, as operating to create or declare an interest, but came under cl. (4) as a document merely creating a right to obtain another document, which would, when executed, create or declare an interest. **PERTAP CHUNDER GHOSE v. MOHENDRA-NATH PURKAIT** . . . **I. L. R., 17 Calc., 291**
[I. L. R., 16 I. A., 233]

141. ——— and cl. (b)—*Document showing that a further deed was in contemplation as to same rights—Admissibility in evidence—Partition, Deed of.*—Where a deed of partition between a mother and her son declared certain existing rights in her over moveable and immoveable property above the value of ₹100,—*Held* that, although the deed showed that the execution of another deed with reference to those rights was in contemplation, yet the deed was one the registration of which was compulsory under s. 17 of the Registration Act, and, being unregistered, was not admissible in evidence of the mother's title to either the moveable or immoveable property. **LAKSHMAMMA v. KAMESWARA**
[I. L. R., 13 Mad., 281]

142. ——— *Letter acknowledging payment of consideration on account of creation of interest in land.*—A wrote a letter to B stating that an agreement had been made between them that A should sell certain land to B for ₹4,500, that A had received ₹500 of this sum, and was only entitled to receive the balance after executing the sale-deed within a certain date, and had no connection whatever with the land. *Held* that the letter, not being registered, was not admissible in proof of the agreement to convey. **RAMASAMI v. RAMASAMI**
[I. L. R., 5 Mad., 115]

143. ——— *Document containing covenants for title—Suit for breach of covenant.*—A document containing covenants for title, though,

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no doubt, embodying "a transaction affecting immoveable property," is admissible in a suit for damages for breach of such covenants, provided the document conform to the requirements of the exceptive clause of s. 17 of Act III of 1877; but where, as in the present case, the evidence of the covenant is contained in a document itself purporting to assign an interest in immoveable property,—the covenant being ambiguous and uncertain without reference to such assignment,—the document is not excepted from the necessity of registration. **RAJU BALU v. KRISHNARAY RAMCHANDRA** . . . **I. L. R., 2 Bom., 273**

144. ——— cl. (n) and s. 18—*Receipt not affecting mortgage debt.*—Although under the Registration Act (III of 1873), s. 17, cl. (n), a receipt given by a mortgagee purporting to extinguish the mortgage-debt does require registration,—*Held* that the language of the receipt in the present case did not indicate any intention to extinguish or limit the mortgagor's interest, and that therefore registration was unnecessary. **UPPALAKANDI KUNHI KUTTI ALI HAJI v. KUNNAM MITHAL KOTTAPRATH ABDUL RAHIMAN** . . . **I. L. R., 19 Mad., 288**

145. ——— *Receipt purporting to extinguish mortgage—Receipt only covering interest of one co-mortgagee.*—The provisions of s. 17, cl. (n), of Act III of 1877 do not apply to a receipt which purports to extinguish not the entire mortgage, but only the rights under the mortgage of one of the co-mortgages. **SRI RAM v. KESRI MAL**
[I. L. R., 18 All., 338]

and see CASES UNDER CL. (c) OF THIS SECTION.

146. ——— cl. (o)—*Certificate of sale—Sale of immoveable property.*—A certificate of sale of immoveable property of the value of more than one hundred rupees must be registered, and the fact of sale cannot be proved except by the production of such certificate. **MULJI BECHAR v. ANUPRAM BECHAR** . . . **7 Bom., A. C., 136**

PADU MALHARI v. RAKHMAT . . . **10 Bom., 435****ANONYMOUS CASE** . . . **6 Mad., Ap., 40**

147. ——— *Certificate of sale—Priority of registered over unregistered deeds—Bom Reg. IX of 1827, s. 3, cl. 2.*—*Held* that a certificate of sale was not a document of such a character as to be entitled by law to priority, by virtue of its being registered, over an unregistered lease, but that it came within the class of documents described in Regulation IX of 1827, s. 3, cl. 2, as judicial process, which may, at the option of the holder, be registered, but the force and effect of which is in no wise to depend on their being registered. **FAKIRCHAND GOVINDRAM v. KAHANDAS BHAGVANDAS**

[3 Bom., A. C., 167]

148. ——— *Certificate of sale*—A certificate of sale requires registration under s. 17 of the Registration Act in order to make it admissible in evidence under s. 49. **HARKISANDAS NARANDAS v. BAI ICHHA**

[I. L. R., 4 Bom., 155]

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149 ————— *Certificate of sale*—
Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 316—Held that a sale
 certificate granted under s 316 of the Civil Pro-
 cedure Code is not a document the registration of
 which is compulsory under the Registration Act,
 1877, s 17 (b) MASARAT UN NISSA v ADIT RAM
 [I L R., 5 All, 568]

HUSAINI BEGUM v MUJO I L R., 5 All, 584

150 ————— *Certificate of sale*—
*Construction of Act—Maxim 'Optimus leges in
 terpres consuetudo'*—Sale certificates granted under
 the provisions of s 259 of Act VIII of 1859 are not
 documents the registration of which is compulsory
 under the provi
 of 871 PROE
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151 ————— *Certificate of sale*—
Admissibility in evidence—Evidence to prove sale
 —A certificate of sale issued under s 259 of the Code
 of Civil Procedure 1859, is an 'instrument' requir-
 ing registration within the meaning of Act XX of
 1866 s 17 Where such a certificate is not registered
 other evidence is not admissible to prove the sale
 a certi
 e but

110 Bom., 435

LAKSHMI LAKSHMIDAS v KAMALUDDIN HUSEN
 KHAN 12 Bom., 247

See HARKISANDAS NARANDAS v BAI JCHHA
 [I L R., 4 Bom., 155]

152 ————— *Certificate of sale*—
*Certificate of payment—Receipt—Beng Reg VIII
 of 1819 s 10 cl 1—Civil Procedure Code VIII*

will not being registered *Quare*—Whether a sale
 certificate granted under Act X of 1877, s 316 (corres-
 ponding to s 259 of Act VIII of 1859) is admissible
 in evidence without being registered ABDOOL AZIZ
 BISWAS v RADHA KANT KOTIAS

[I L R., 5 Calc., 226]

153 ————— *Certificate of sale*
 —*Quare*—Does a certificate of sale need registra-
 tion? BENODI LAL GHOSE v TAMIZUDDIN
 [7 C L R., 115]

See RAJESHEN MOOKERJEE v RADHA MADHUB
 HALDAR 21 W R., 349

154 ————— *Certificate of sale*—
*Memorandum declaring person to be purchaser at
 sale*—What operates to create the property recog-
 nized as a right of occupancy is the revenue sale and
 consequent entry of the occupant's name in the
 —therefore clear

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s 17 of Act XX of 1866 GHRLABHAI BHIKARIDAS
 v PRANJIVAN ICHHARAM 11 Bom., 218

155 ————— *Certificate of sale*
 —*Civil Procedure Code, 1859 s 259*—Under Act
 VIII of 1859 s 259 and Act XX of 1866 s 17 and
 s 2 it was necessary to register the certificate of
 sale itself, and not merely the memorandum of the
 certificate of sale BHINIVASA SASTRI v SESHAY
 YANGAR I L R., 3 Mad., 37

156 ————— *Certificate of sale*

guardian of the heir in possession of the estate left by
 M., —Held per SPANKIE J that this instrument
 is not an instrument of sale, but is merely an in-
 strument of assignment, and is not an instrument of
 sale. Held per
 operated to
 assign the deed of mortgage to the auction purchasers
 it for the same reason required to be registered
 KANANIA LAL v HANI DIN I L R., 2 All., 392

157 ————— *Certificate of sale*

Rs 100 the price for the whole amount to be paid
 for which amount the Court granted a single cer-
 tificate of sale dated 10th February 1874. This cer-
 tificate was never registered. The plaintiff applied to
 be put in possession but the defendant resisting
 him his application was rejected. On the 16th of
 November 1873 the plaintiff brought this suit to have
 his right declared to the piece bought for Rs 88 and
 to possession. Along with the plaint the
 certificate of sale
 of the property
 was filed. The
 court confirmed
 the sale.

ation of sale. This was the first time the plaintiff in
 the present suit
 23rd of Feb
 but was re-
 jected under s 63 of the Code of Civil Procedure
 (XIV of 1882). Held that, although the four lots
 purchased by the plaintiff at the auction sale were
 included in one certificate of sale such certificate
 although one instrument in form, should, for the
 purpose of registration be regarded as four separate
 certificates of the four several lots each of which did
 not require registration DEVIDAS JAGJIVAN v
 IJERADA BEGAM I L R., 8 Bom., 377

DIGEST OF CASES.

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s. 18 (1871, s. 18; 1866, s. 18).

See CASES UNDER s. 17, CLS. (b) AND (d).
See VENDOR AND PURCHASER—COMPLETION OF TRANSFER.[I. L. R., 16 Calc., 622
I. L. R., 22 Calc., 179]

1. ———— *Deed of assignment of mortgage—Consideration less than R100—Mortgage for R100 or more.*—A deed of assignment, for a consideration of less than R100, of a mortgage for a consideration of R100 or upwards, does not need registration. SATRA KUMAJI v. VISRAM HASGAUDA. [I. L. R., 2 Bom., 97]

2. ———— *Lease expressing tenant's willingness to continue tenant after a year—Lease.*—A lease for one year certain containing an expression, on the tenants' part, of readiness to hold the land longer at the same rent if the landlord should desire it, is a lease for a term not exceeding one year, the registration of which is optional under s. 18 of the Registration Act (VIII of 1871). ARU BUDGAYDA v. NARHARI ANNAJEE. [I. L. R., 3 Bom., 21]

3. ———— *Lease for one year—Lease exceeding one year.*—A kabuliati dated the 6th May 1880, and executed by the lessee of a house in favour of the lessors, set forth that the house was let to the former at an annual rent of R3 for a term of one year. It also contained this stipulation: "I (the lessee) do declare that I shall continue to pay the annual rent every year, and that, if I should fail to pay the rent in any year, the owners of the house shall be at liberty to recover the rent through the Court." The lease was not registered. In a suit by the lessors against the lessee for possession of the house and for R7-8 arrears of rent, the defendant pleaded that, according to the right construction of the lease, he was entitled to occupy the house and the lessors were not entitled to eject him therefrom, so long as he paid the annual rent of R3; that, under had duly paid rent at the agreed rate from the 6th May 1880 to the 6th May 1884; and that, under these circumstances, the plaintiffs were not entitled to either of the reliefs claimed. Held that the lease was for one year only, and thus falling under s. 18 of the Registration Act (III of 1877), it was admissible in evidence without registration; that the defendant had been a mere tenant-at-will since the expiry of the year 1880-81; and that the plaintiffs were therefore entitled to possession of the house. Hand v. Hall, L. R., 2 Ex. D., 355, referred to. KHAYALI v. HUSAIN BAKHSI. [I. L. R., 8 All., 198]

4. ———— *Admissibility in evidence of unstamped and unregistered document—Entry in book showing extent of holding and rate of rent.*—Admission.—A lessor having let certain lands to a lessee under a verbal agreement, the lessee entered upon possession. Afterwards, and during the lessee's occupation, an entry showing the extent of the holding and the amount of rent payable in respect of it was made in a book of the lessor and signed by the lessor. In a suit subsequently brought by the

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lessor against the lessee for arrears of rent, the lessee did not deny that he was a tenant of the lessor, but disputed the extent of his holding and the rate of rent. Held that the entry in the book of the lessor did not, although signed by the lessee, amount to a lease or to an agreement for a lease, but to an admission only, and could therefore be used as evidence against the lessee, although neither stamped nor registered. NARAIN COOMARY v. RAMKRISHNA DASS. I. L. R., 5 Calc., 364; 6 C. L. R., 286

5. ———— *Dowl fehrist—Memorandum of rate of rent.*—A dowl fehrist being merely a memorandum by a zamindar's agent of the rates of rent agreed upon, and to which the tenants affix their signatures in token of such agreement, is not a contract, and does not require to be stamped or registered. GUNGAPERSAD v. GOGUN SING. [I. L. R., 3 Calc., 322; 1 C. L. R., 328]

S. C. KARTICK NATH PANDAY v. KHAKUN SINGH

6. ———— *Principal sum under R100—Interest in immovable property.*—A deed purporting to secure the sum of R95 advanced on certain properties, giving the lender possession for a fixed period at a yearly rent of R8-12, R6-12 out such rent being retainable by the lessee as interest the sum advanced, does not require registration. R DOOLARY KOOR v. THACOR ROY. [I. L. R., 4 Calc., 61; 2 C. L. R., 1]

7. ———— *Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), ss. 8 and 54—Assignment of secured on land—Unregistered instrument of assignment.*—In 1879 the defendants executed a hypothecation-deed, which was registered to secure the repayment with interest of a loan of R87. In 1884, the obligee transferred his rights to the plaintiff, in consideration of R70, under an instrument which was not registered. At the date of transfer the debt amounted with interest to R129, but the plaintiff now sued to recover R129, principal and interest due on the hypothecation-deed of transfer was not compulsory, and the plaintiff was not precluded from proving the instrument of transfer and establishing his rights thereon of its not having been registered. Satra Visram Hasgavda, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 9. to. SUBRAMANIAM v. PERUMAL REDDI. [I. L. R., 18 I.]

8. ———— *Subsequent variation of lease to abate rent—Variation of lease of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 10.*—In the year 1-79 the plaintiff leased certain land to the father of the defendant, and in writing agreed that the lease should be at R100 per annum. This agreement was not stamped, but was stated in the plaint in a suit brought by the plaintiff. He subsequently brought a suit against the defendants for the entire amount of the original rent. The agreement did not operate as a lease.

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a variation of the lease and that therefore registration was not necessary. *Held* therefore varying the order of the District Judge that the decree for the entire amount of the original rent must be set aside and a decree made for the amount of rent due at the reduced rate. **SATTESH CHUNDER SIRCAR v. DHURUPAL SINGH** I L R, 24 Cal, 20

9 ——— Document varying amount of rent—A document given by the owner of land to his tenant varying the term of tenancy with reference to the amount of rent to be paid is not an instrument relating to an interest in immovable property and does not require registration. **ONAI GOUNDAN v. RAMALINGA AYYAR**

[I L R, 22 Mad, 217]

— s 20—Refusal of executing party to initial alteration—*Registrable document*—Refusal by the executing party to initial an apparent alteration not materially affecting the instrument unaccompanied by any suggestion that the alteration was improperly made after execution does not render the document non registrable. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF VENKATASAMI NAIK** 4 Mad, 101

1 ——— s 21 (1871, s 21, 1866, s 21)

—*Requisites for registration—Description of property*—The only two things which are absolutely required by s 21 of Act XI of 1866 as conditions without compliance with which registration is prohibited are first that the instrument shall contain a description of the property sufficient to identify it and secondly, that if the instrument contains a map a copy or copies of the map shall accompany the instrument when presented for registration. The other provisions of s 21 are directory only. The circumstance therefore that the description of the parcels in the instrument does not specify the registration district or sub district or division or

2 ——— Presentation of two instruments—*Description of property only in one*—Where two instruments are contained in the same

property is described only by reference to the other. Though in the later of two instruments there are no words directly referring to the first yet the frame of the document showing that the second document should be taken to refer to the first the second document must be taken to contain a sufficient reference to the first. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF VENKATASAMI NAIK** 4 Mad, 101

3 ——— and ss 7 and 28—*Description of property in deed—Deed referring to land not in the sub district of registering officer,*

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a *Sub Registrar*—Certain property was described in a mortgage bond as bearing town No 10 as

situated in thana Amarpur sub district Banka and bore a sudder jama of 1819 5 Banka was however within the area of the district of Bhagulpur. The mortgage bond was registered by the Sub Registrar of Bhagulpur who was under s 7 of the Registration Act, authorized in addition to his own duties to exercise and perform the duties and powers of the Registrar of Bhagulpur. *Held* by PRIGOR O KIRKALY MACPHERSON and GHOSH J J (PETTIE RAM C J dissenting) that the provisions of s 21 of the Act had not been complied with that the description of the property was misleading and insufficient for the purposes of identification and that therefore no registration of the document had been effected within the provisions of the Registration Act. *Held* by PETTIE RAM C J that the description was sufficient to identify the property and that

ordinate to the Registrar of the district of Bhagulpur the provisions of s 28 of the Act being directory only registration of the document was valid. **BAIJ NATH TEWARI v. DHRO SANGH BHAGAT**

[I L R, 18 Cal, 556]

4 ——— and s 60—*Description of property not contained in the body of the deed of conveyance, but inserted as a foot note*—A conveyance of immovable property did not contain in the body of the deed a description of it sufficient to identify it. In a foot note however such a description was given and it was signed by the assignee only. The deed was accepted by the Registrar, and was registered and a certificate to

invalidate the registration see **Sah Mukham Lal Pundak v. Sah Koondun Lal**, 15 B L R 228; L R 2 I A, 210. **ADAM ISUFBHAI v. JAMNADAS RANCHORDAS** I L R, 17 Bom, 84

5 ——— Defective description of property—*Deed affecting land registered in wrong book—Said by purchaser for value*—In a suit for land forming part of the self-acquired property of a deceased Hindu it appeared that in 1855 his widow and his cousin had (on the death without issue of his son) entered into an agreement whereby the latter relinquished in the widow's favour for consideration all his rights in the self-acquired property left by her husband. The agreement was registered in book No 4 under the Registration Act 1877, and it contained no such description of the property as to

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satisfy the requirements of s. 21. The plaintiff afterwards purchased the land now in question from the cousin; the defendants Nos. 1 and 2 having purchased it and obtained possession from the widow. *Held* that the plaintiff was entitled to recover. **NARASAMMA v. SUBBARAYUDU**

[I. L. R., 18 Mad., 364]

s. 22—*Sufficiency of description—Question as to nature or effect of document—Intention of parties.*—When any question arises under the Registration Act as to the nature or effect of any instrument, or the sufficiency of any description contained in it, the Court must endeavour to gather from the words used the intention of the parties, and give effect to it, and not require as a condition of registration that the instrument be drawn up in technical language. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF VENKATASAMI NAIR** 4 Mad., 101

1. — s. 23 (1871, s. 23; 1866, ss. 22, 24; 1864, s. 18)—*Time for presentation for registration—Power of Registrar to register deed after time specified in Act.*—There was no provision in Act XVI of 1864 obliging or empowering a registrar to register a deed after the expiry of the time specified in s. 18, whether under a decree of Court or otherwise, except in cases which came under the provisions of s. 15. **MONMOHINEE DOSSEE v. BISHEN MOYEE DOSSEE. BISHEN MOYEE DOSSEE v. DELSHAD BIBEE** [7 W. R., 112]

2. — — — — *Time for presentation for registration—Procedure.*—Ss. 22 and 24 of Act XX of 1866 made it imperative that the instruments therein referred to should be presented for registration within four, or at most eight months from the date of their execution; but the Act fixed no time within which the registration must be completed. Where the registration of an instrument has been declared by a competent Court to be invalid, the instrument, if originally presented in due time, may again be submitted for registration, although the four months provided by s. 22, Act XX of 1866, and the further period of four months allowed by s. 24, have both expired. **MUKHUN LALL PANDAY v. KOONDUN LALL** 15 B. L. R., 228; 24 W. R., 75 [I. L. R., 21 A., 210]

S. C. in lower Court, **KOONDUN LALL v. MAKHUN LALL** 1 N. W., 168; Ed. 1873, 247

3. — — — — and ss. 34, 35, and 73—*Time for presentation for registration—Refusal to register—Effect of non-appearance within prescribed time.*—When a document has been presented for registration in due time by one of the executants, but the others have failed to appear within the time prescribed, the registering officer must “refuse to register,” as in cases falling under the latter clauses of s. 35, Act VIII of 1871, and must record the reasons for his refusal. The party desiring registration ought to apply to the Registrar before the period for registration has gone by, either to register or to refuse to register, so as to enable him, in case of refusal, to take further proceedings under s. 73. So soon as it appears that the prescribed time has gone by and

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the executing parties have not appeared, the order of refusal should be made at once. **IN THE MATTER OF THE REGISTRATION ACT, 1871. IN THE MATTER OF BUTTOBHARY BANERJEE** 11 B. L. R., 20

4. — — — — *Period within which document may be registered—Agreement of parties.*—By an agreement entered into between the parties, the vendor bound himself to execute within thirty days a deed of conveyance, and in default, that the agreement should be considered as itself the deed of conveyance of certain lands mentioned in the agreement. The vendor having failed to execute such deed, the vendee, more than four months after the date of the agreement, presented it for registration. *Held* that the conduct of the parties concerned could in no way affect the period of limitation within which such agreement could have been registered under the Act, and that the agreement could not be registered. **NOBAN NUSYA v. DHON MAHOMED**

[I. L. R., 5 Cal., 820; 6 C. L. R., 136]

5. — — — — *Certificate of sale—Period within which it should be registered.*—Although s. 316 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877, says that a certificate granted thereunder shall bear “the date of the confirmation of the sale,” that provision cannot alter the fact of execution or the time execution does take place, which is the starting-point from which the four months mentioned in s. 23 of the Registration Act, 1877, begin to run. *Held* therefore that a certificate granted under that section in respect of a sale which was confirmed on the 7th April, 1880, which was registered within four months from the 10th May 1882, when it was executed, was registered within the time allowed by law. The certificate showing that a document has been registered is conclusive proof that it has been registered according to law. **HUSAINI BEGAM v. MUZO**

[I. L. R., 5 All., 84]

6. — — — — *Presentation for registration—Limitation for completion of registration.*—There is no provision, either in the Registration Act or in the Stamp Act, which lays down that, where a document is presented for registration insufficiently stamped, such a presentation shall have no effect. The only effect of such a presentation is that the actual registration is delayed. There is in law no limitation for the actual fact of registration, provided that the requirements of the Act have been complied with in the matters for which a limitation of time is provided. **Mukhun Lall Panday v. Koondun Lall**, 15 B. L. R., 228, followed. **SHAMA CHARAN DAS v. JOYENGOOLAH** I. L. R., 11 Cal., 750

1. — — — — s. 28 (1871, s. 28) and s. 85—*“Whole or some portion of the property.”*—The terms of s. 28 of Act VIII of 1871 must not be construed in their literal sense, inasmuch as to do so would defeat the intention of the Legislature that registration should be made with reference to the locality of the property to which the document relates; and hence the words of the section “some portion of the property” must be read as meaning some substantial portion. A bond which purported

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to mortgage 500 square yards of land situate at P,

imperative direction of s 28 of Act VIII of 1871 is addressed not to the registering officer but to the person presenting a document to that officer, for registration, and therefore s 85 which refers only to defects in the appointment or procedure of the registering officer, could not cure the irregularity which was committed under s 28 **SHEO DAYAL MAJ v HARI RAM** **I L R, 7 All, 590**

2 ———— *Transfer of decree—Civil Procedure Code ss 232, 244—Appeal—Act III of 1877, s 29*—The words of s 28 of the Registration Act (III of 1877) "some portion of the property," should not be read as meaning some substantial portion *Sheo Dayal Maj v Hari Ram, I L R, 7 All 590* dissented from. The holders of a decree for the sale of mortgaged property transferred the same to M by instruments which were registered

names substituted for those of the original decree holders. The judgment debtor opposed the application on the grounds that M's name had not been substituted for the names of the original decree holders who had transferred to him, and that the transfer by M were inoperative, as the instruments of

moreover had no force **GULZARI LAL v DATA RAM** **[I L R, 9 All, 46]**

whose sub district any portion of the property is situate. The words "some portion of the property"

[I L R, 11 All, 133]
L R, 19 I. A, 12

Reversing the decision of the High Court in **SHEO DAYAL MAJ v HARI RAM**

[I L R, 7 All, 590]

— s 31 (1871, s. 31) and s 85—*Representation—Residence of executant—Intending to*

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register—Special cause—Registration Act VIII of 1871, ss 81 and 85—The words "any person intending to register any document" in s 31 of the Registration Act VIII of 1871 include, not only the person or persons in whose favour a document is executed but also any person or persons executing the same. Under the provisions of that section therefore the

validity of the special cause, and if he is satisfied the Civil Court has no power to question his decision on that point. Assuming the presentation at the residence of one of the executants of a document for registration to be an irregularity it is one which if committed in good faith is covered by the provision of s 85 of Act VIII of 1871 **ISAK MAHAMAD v BAI KHATILJA** **I L R, 8 Bom, 98**

— s 33 (1871, s 33)

See STAMP ACT, 1899, SCH II ART 13
[9 Bom, 43]

— s 34

See SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION—WHERE SANCTION IS NECESSARY OR OTHERWISE

[I L R, 11 Mad., 3]
I L R, 12 Mad, 201

1 ———— (1871, s 84, 1868, s 36, 1864, s 29)—*Appearance of parties executing—Execution by party as agent*—Where a document is executed by one of two parties on behalf of himself

2 ———— and s 77—*Attendance before Registrar to admit execution, Time for—Al*

their representatives, assigns or authorized agents, shall appear to admit execution **SHAMA CHABAN DASS v JOYENDOLAH** **I L R, 11 Calc, 750**

3 ———— "*Representative, assign or agent*"—The representative, assign, or agent mentioned in s 30, Act XX of 1866 meant the representative, assign, or agent of one of the executors of the deed **IN THE MATTER OF RAMCHUNDER BISWAS** **[8 W. R., 180]**

have an instrument registered, he should merely

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enquire whether the person who purports to have executed the instrument did, in fact, do so; if he was satisfied of that, he should not refuse to register. **RAJ CHUNDER BUNDOO v. RAJESSORY DOSSEE**

[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 240

MUTUKDHARE LALL v. FEZUL HOSSEIN

[6 W. R., Mis., 130

5. ———— *Suit to compel registration—Ground for refusal to register.*—Held in a suit to compel registration under Act XVI of 1864, s. 15, that where it was found that the requirements of s. 29 of the Act had not been complied with before the Registrar, he was justified in refusing to register the deed. **BHAGVAN JAYARAM v. VITHOBA GOVIND**

[4 Bom., A. C., 140

SAJANJI VALAD GODAJI v. ANAJI VALAD LAKSMAN

[4 Bom., A. C., 142 note

6. ———— *Registration without parties appearing before Registrar—Invalid registration.*—A registering officer who registers a deed of sale without the vendor who executed the deed having appeared before him, acts in contravention of s. 36, Act XX of 1866; but there are no words in that section which declare that the registration of a deed under such circumstances shall be null and void. *Quære*—Whether the words of that section are not merely directory to the registering officer for the benefit of the parties to the deed; and whether his acting without the appearance of the parties as provided by the Act is more than a defect of procedure within the meaning of s. 88. **MAKHUN LALL PANDAY v. KOONDUN LALL**

[15 B. L. R., 223; 24 W. R., 75

L. R., 2 I. A., 210

S. C. in lower Court, **KOONDUN LALL v. MAKHUN LALL**. . . . 1 N. W., 168; Ed. 1873, 247

7. ———— and ss. 23, 24, 76, 77—*Limitation for registration or order of refusal of a document admitted for registration by Registrar—Denial of execution—Refusal to attend—Limitation for suit under s. 77 of the Registration Act.*—No period is prescribed by Act III of 1877 within which a document which has been admitted for registration may be registered or within which the order of refusal by the Registrar to register the document must be made. There is nothing in ss. 76 and 77 to compel the Registrar in cases where there has been no express denial of execution, but where the executant refuses to attend at his office, to make his order of refusal within the time limited for admission of execution by ss. 23 and 24. Limitation in respect of a suit under s. 77 begins to run from the date of such order. **Mukhun Lall Panday v. Koondun Lall**, 15 B. L. R., 228; L. R., 2 I. A., 210; 24 W. R., 75, and **Shama Charan Das v. Joyenoolah**, I. L. R., 11 Cal., 750, relied on. In the matter of **Buttobehary Banerjee**, 11 B. L. R., 20, dissented from. **LUCKHI NARAIN KHETTRY v. SATCOWRIE PINE**

[I. L. R., 18 Cal., 189

Affirming on appeal the decision in **SATCOWRIE PINE v. LUCKHI NARAIN KHETTRY**

[I. L. R., 15 Cal., 538

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1. ———— s. 35 (1871, s. 35; 1868, s. 36) —*Admission of execution—Duty of Registrar when executant does not consent.*—The plaintiff, having purchased at an execution-sale the right, title, and interest of a tenant in an istemrari jote, obtained from the zamindar a pottah which he sought to register according to law. The zamindar appeared at the registration office and admitted the execution of the pottah, but did not assent to its being registered, whereupon the registering officer withheld registration. Held that it was the duty of the registering officer to register the pottah, notwithstanding the executant's refusal of assent. **MAGON MALLO v. DOOLA GAZER KOOLAN**

19 W. R., 198

2. ———— *Deed of sale—Refusal of vendor to endorse deed—Refusal to register, Ground for.*—A deed of sale of land situated in the registration district of Calcutta was executed and presented by the purchaser for registration. The vendor appeared personally, and admitted execution, but refused to endorse the deed, on the ground that she did not intend to sell, but only to renew a certain deed of mortgage. The Registrar refused to register the deed. Held that the Registrar was justified in refusing to register the deed, on the ground that the vendor, one of the parties to it, refused to endorse it. **IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT AND BRAJANATH PINE**

[3 B. L. R., O. C., 60; 12 W. R., 386 note

3. ———— *Non-payment of consideration—Refusal to register—Duty of Registrar.*—Under Act XX of 1866, a Registrar had no power to refuse to register a deed, on the ground that the full consideration there mentioned had not been paid. His duty is, when the parties appear in person before him, simply to ascertain whether the deed has been executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed. **IN THE MATTER OF ACT XX OF 1866 AND OF THE PETITION OF BRINDABUN CHANDRA SHAW AND NOBODEEP CHANDRA SHAW**

[1 B. L. R., O. C., 47

4. ———— *Admission of execution of document—Setting up collateral agreement.*—Where the defendant admitted the execution of the documents, but set up a collateral agreement which would render the documents of no legal force, the lower Courts found that the agreement relied on by the defendant was come to with the plaintiff. Held (reversing the decrees of the lower Courts) that, execution having been admitted, the documents ought to be registered. **RAMANADAN CHETTY v. VIJIASAMY**

4 Mad., 425

5. ———— *Improper admission to registration—Suit on deed improperly admitted to registration.*—H and S admitted in the registering office the execution of a deed of sale purporting to be executed by H, S, and M. The third person did not appear before the registering officer and did not admit or deny the execution of the deed on her part, but the other two persons stated that it had been executed without her knowledge or authority. It was held that, under the provisions of ss. 34 and 35

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of Act VIII of 1871 the registering officer was not warranted in registering the deed. The deed of sale, which the suit was brought to enforce, not having been registered according to law, could not be received in evidence of the sale, and the suit to enforce the sale was unmaintainable. **BAIJANATH & MAHOMED IRADAT** 7 N W, 185

6 ———— *Refusal to register—Disability of executants from minority, idioy, or lunacy*—The words of s 35 of the Registration Act, VIII of 1871, which provide that ‘If all or any of the persons by whom the document [i.e. the document presented for registration] purports to be executed deny its execution, or if any such person appears to be a minor an idiot, or a lunatic or if any person by whom the document purports to be executed is dead, and his representative or assign denies its execution the registering officer shall refuse to register the document,’ taken literally, seem to require the registering officer to refuse registration of a deed which purports to be executed

Since he has language and tenor of the rest of the Act, the words in question must be read distributively and construed to mean that the registering officer shall refuse to register the document *quod* the persons who deny the execution of the deed and *quod* such persons as

[L. R., 4 I A, 106]

7 ———— *Registration of will after death of testator—Inquiry by registering officer*

that Act are presented for registration after the death of the testator by persons claiming under them. **ARUMUGAM PILLAI & ARUNACHALLAN PILLAI** I L R., 20 Mad, 254

8 ———— *Registration of bond executed by minor—Concealment from Registrar of fact of executant being a minor—Fraud—Contract Act (IX of 1872), s 17*—A sum of money was advanced by the plaintiff to a minor, who executed a bond in respect of the loan, and registered it. Registration was effected in the ordinary way, the parties appearing before the Registrar and the minor admitting execution of the bond which was then registered. *Held*, in a suit on the bond that there being nothing to show that the minor appeared to be such to the Registrar at the time of registration so as to enable the Registrar to refuse registration under s 35 of the Registration Act, and the concealment of the fact of

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the executant's minority both by himself and by the plaintiff from the Registrar not amounting to fraud (see s 35) date the minor, the law relating the bond must be taken to have been duly registered. **SHAM CHARAN MAL & CHOWDHRY DEBYA SINGH PAKRAJ** I L R 21 Calc, 872

9 ———— *Representative of deceased settlor—Admission of execution of document by one out of three representatives—Defect of procedure in course of registration—Validity of registration*—The mother of three sons executed a deed of gift in favour of one of them and then died. The donee alone registered the document the other sons not appearing before the registering officer. The document having been subsequently put in evidence it was contended that it was inadmissible on the ground that under s 85 of the Registration Act the donor being dead the execution of the document must be admitted by the representative of the deceased and that an admission by one out of three representatives is not an admission within the meaning of the Act. *Held* that assuming that the three sons of the deceased donor ought to have joined in admitting the execution of the document and that the registering officer was in error in considering one of them the due representative of the deceased such error was a defect in procedure in the course of registration and the registration was not rendered invalid by reason thereof. **PAKHAN & KUNHAMMED** I L R., 23 Mad, 580

10 ———— and ss 74 and 77—*Denial of execution—What is—Non appearance—Specific Relief Act I of 1877, s 45—A* by an indenture of mortgage, dated 15th March 1887, mortgaged certain property to S to secure the repayment of Rs 1500 within two months. The deed was duly lodged for registration, but A (the mortgagor) neglected to appear at the registration office to admit execution. A summons was accordingly issued against him under s 36 of the Registration Act III of 1877 to enforce his attendance, and was duly served upon him as required by s 39. He however, did not obey the summons, and neglected to attend the Sub Registrar's office on the day appointed. He subsequently went away to Arabia without admitting execution and was not expected to return to Bombay. S (the mortgagee) then applied to the Sub Registrar to treat A's neglect to attend and admit execution as equivalent to a denial of execution and to “refuse to register” the deed under the provisions of s 35 (last clause), in order that an application might be made to the Registrar, under s 73, for the purpose of establishing the right of S (the mortgagee) to have the deed registered. The Sub Registrar, however, considered that he could not treat A's non appearance as a denial of execution. On application to the High Court under s 45 of the Specific Relief Act I of 1877—*Held* following **Radhakishan Powres Dakna v Choonlal**, I L R.,

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5 *Calc.*, 445, that the non-appearance of *A* in pursuance of the summons was equivalent to a denial of execution within the meaning of s. 35 of the Registration Act; and that, under the provisions of that section, the Sub-Registrar was bound to "refuse to register" the deed. The Court accordingly made an order directing the Registrar to proceed under s. 74 to make the inquiry therein directed. *IN RE ABDUL AZIZ*

[I. L. R., 11 Bom., 691]

11. ——— *Refusal to register—Disability of minority.*—The object of s. 35 of the Registration Act, 1877, which directs the registering officer to refuse to register a document if the person by whom it purports to be executed appears to be a minor, is that, if the registration authorities refuse to register on that ground, the question of minority may at once be brought into a Civil Court, and there determined. *CHUNEE MUL JOHURY v. BROJO NATH ROY CHOWDRY*

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 967; 11 C. L. R., 315]

12. ——— *Execution of bond by father on minor son's behalf—Registration of bond without the minor being represented, Effect of.*—At the registration of a bond executed by *H* and *B*, and by *H* on behalf of *J*, a minor, the minor was not represented for the purpose of registration by any one. *Held* that the bond should not affect any immoveable property comprised therein in so far as *J* was interested in the same. *Muhammad Ewaz v. Brij Lal*, I. L. R., 1 All., 465, and s. 35 of the Registration Act, 1877, referred to. *SHANKAR DAS v. JOGRAJ SINGH* . . . I. L. R., 5 All., 599

13. ——— *Mortgage executed and registered by major son and by the father for himself and for a minor son.*—A joint Hindu family consisted of the father and two sons, the one of full age, the other a minor. The father and the major son executed a mortgage of the joint family property, the father describing himself in the bond as acting for himself and as guardian and next friend of the minor son. The bond was registered on the admission of the father and the major son. *Held*, in a suit by the mortgagees for sale, that there being no dispute as to the fact of the debt for which the mortgage was executed, and it not being alleged that such debt was incurred for any purpose which would exempt the son from the pious obligation of paying it, that there was no defect in the registration of the bond in suit which would prevent its affecting the share of the minor son. *Shankar Das v. Jograj Singh*, I. L. R., 5 All., 599, overruled. *Muhammad Ewaz v. Brij Lal*, I. L. R., 1 All., 465; *In the matter of Ram Chunder Biswas*, 16 W. R., 180; and *Badri Prasad v. Madan Lal*, I. L. R., 5 All., 75, referred to. *KESHO DEO v. HABI DAS*

[I. L. R., 21 All., 281]

——— s. 39 (1871, s. 39; 1866, s. 40)—*Revenue officer—Collector—Sub-Collector.*—*Sem-ble*—The words, "the revenue officer in whose jurisdiction the person whose attendance is desired may be," in s. 40 of the Registration Act, 1866, point

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to the chief revenue officer of the district, viz., the Collector, or, if in any defined sub-district, the Sub-Collector. Such Sub-Collector has all the powers of a Collector. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF NARAINASAMI PILLAI . . . 4 Mad., 91

——— s. 41.

See SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION—WHERE SANCTION IS NECESSARY OR OTHERWISE.

[I. L. R., 10 Mad., 154]

I. L. R., 12 Mad., 201

——— ss. 42—46 (1871, ss. 42—46; 1866, ss. 54, 46).

See OUDH ESTATES ACT, 1869 s. 13.

[I. L. R., 10 Calc., 976]

L. R., 11 I. A., 121

——— s. 47—*Priority—Possession—Notice.*—The plaintiff purchased certain land by a deed dated the 8th April 1879. The deed was registered on the 26th August of the same year. The defendant purchased the same land by a deed dated the 14th June 1879. It was registered on the same day. That deed recited that the land was in the possession of the plaintiff as tenant. Both the deeds were optionally registrable. The Subordinate Judge rejected the plaintiff's claim, and awarded the land to the defendant. His decree was affirmed, on appeal, by the District Judge on the ground that the defendant's deed was registered before the plaintiff's deed. On appeal to the High Court, —*Held* that the plaintiff was entitled to the land. Both the deeds having been registered according to law, they operated from their respective dates of execution as provided by s. 47 of the Registration Act III of 1877. *Held* also that the defendant had notice of the plaintiff's equitable title to the land. *SANTAYA MANGARSAYA v. NABAYAN* . . . I. L. R., 8 Bom., 182

1. ——— s. 48 (1871, s. 48; 1866, s. 48)

—*Verbal contract between Hindus—Subsequent registered deed.*—Where a lien by verbal contract and deposit of title-deeds of immoveable property in the Island of Bombay by a Hindu in favour of a Hindu was created before the 1st of January 1865, when the first general Registration Act (XVI of 1864) came into force, and a Gujarati document (unregistered) was subsequently (on the 13th of June 1865) executed by the giver of the lien which set out its particulars, and acknowledged the receipt of the loan on account of which the lien was given, it was held that the original oral contract of lien, being in itself a perfected transaction, was not merged in or invalidated by the subsequent document, and that therefore the fact of the latter not being registered did not affect the validity of the prior transaction. S. 48 of Act XX of 1866, which enacted that all instruments duly registered under that Act and relating to moveable or immoveable property should take effect against any oral agreement relating to the same property, did not apply to oral agreements completed before Act XVI of 1864 came into force. *JIVANDAS KESHAVJI v. FRAMJI NANABHAI*

[7 Bom., O. C., 45]

REGISTRATION ACT (III OF 1877)

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the Registration Act (VIII of 1871) and therefore the registration of a document of title which has been procured in fraud of a party possessing a prior equitable title or with actual notice of his prior equitable title does not deprive such party of his priority. Registrar cannot confer validity upon an instrument which is *ultra vires* or illegal or fraudulent. The reason for the exception made by s 48 of the Registration Act (VIII of 1871) in favour of an oral agreement accompanied by possession is that by such possession on the part of who rely on a subsequent registered deed had or might if they had been reasonably vigilant have had previously to their entering into their contract with the vendor and to their taking a conveyance notice by the fact of such possession that there was some prior claim to the property. Therefore where there is actual notice of a prior oral agreement although unaccompanied by possession the object of the Legislature is fully attained. *Hicks v Powell* 4 Ch 741. *Futlehand Sahoo v Leelunber Singh* Dase 14 Moore's I A 129 9 B L R 433 and *Valaji Inaji v Thomas* I L R 1 Bom 194 distinguished. Instances in which the rules of English Courts of Equity have been applied in the mofussil referred to *WAMAN RAMCHANDRA v DHONDIBA KRISHNAJI* I L R, 4 Bom, 128

3 ——— Case where there is no transfer or giving possession.—The Registration Act 1871 s 48 which says that documents relating to any property duly registered shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession does not apply to a case where there is no transfer or making over of possession. *KIRTI CHUNDER HALDAR v PAI CHUNDER HALDAR*

[22 W R, 273]

4 ——— Priority—Verbal contract.—Registered deed of sale.—A subsequent registered deed is entitled to preference to a prior verbal contract the former would invalidate the latter. *KYLASH CHUNDER CHATTERJEE v GOPAL CHUNDER CHATTERJEE* 1 W R, 76

5 ——— Priority—Verbal sale with possession.—Registered deed.—Held that a deed of sale of immovable property, duly registered under Act XX of 1866 was to be preferred to a prior verbal sale of the same property accompanied by possession where it appeared that it was the intention of the parties to the verbal sale to complete the transaction by a deed. *Smble*—That the effect would have been the same if there had been no such intention. *BIHANDU TALAD RAJRAM v DAMAJI TALAD JIVANJI* 6 Bom, A C, 59

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8 ——— Priority—Possession under unregistered lease.—Where possession of immovable property has been given under an unregistered lease a subsequent grantee of a registered lease cannot maintain a suit to evict the lessee in possession on the ground of the priority of his deed under s 48 Act XX of 1866. *NARSING PORKEAT v BEWAH* [5 B L R, Ap, 86 14 W R, 250]

7 ——— Mortgage without possession.—Subsequent purchase with possession.—Law in Kanara. *Quare*—Whether in Kanara a mortgage without possession can be sustained against a subsequent purchase from the mortgagor with possession. *PURNAYA v SONDE SHINIVASAPPA* [I L R, 4 Bom, 459]

8 ——— Deposit of title deeds.—Priority.—Oral agreement.—A deposit of title deeds of certain property under a verbal arrangement to secure payment of a debt is not an oral agreement or declaration relating to such property within the meaning of s 48 of the Registration Act 1877. *COGGAN v FOGOSE* I L R, 11 Cal, 156

9 ——— Oral alienation.—Evidence of possession.—*Per PORTER J*—The words relating to possession found in s 48 are merely in

petition with registered instruments are those which are properly established by evidence of possession. *FUZZUDREN KHAN v FAKIR MAHOMED KHAN* [I L R, 5 Orls 336 4 C L R, 257]

10 ——— Oral agreement.—Act XX of 1866 (Registration Act) s 48.—Held that an oral agreement of hypothecation of immovable property entered into in August 1869 and which was not accompanied nor followed by possession of the property charged could not avail against a registered sale certificate obtained in respect of the same property and dated in August 1876 whether s 48 of Act XX of 1866 or s 48 of Act VIII of 1871 were looked to. *NATHU RAM v PHULCHAND*

[I L R, 6 All, 581]

12 ——— Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1891) s 51.—Oral agreement for sale of land.—Subsequent conveyance with notice.—Delivery of possession.—Priority.—Specific performance.—Plaintiff, being in possession of certain land as an

REGISTRATION ACT (III OF 1877)

—continued

3. — Document not duly regis.

SINGH .

O. S. No. 1, 04

4. — Decree, Sale of—Decree on mortgage-bond—Right to execute decree—A decree-holder purported to sell to A, by private sale, all his right title, and interest in a mortgage decree obtained by him in a suit on a mortgage-bond against the mortgagor. The deed of sale was not registered. Afterwards, by a registered deed of sale, A conveyed all his right title and interest in the mortgage decree to B.

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registration is unnecessary. LACHMIPAT SINGH
DUGAR : KHAIKAT ALI

[5 B. L. R., F. B., 18; 12 W. R., F. B., 11]

SRAM NARAYAN LALL : KHEMAJIT MATOP

[4 B. L. R., F. B., 1]

MOYOKOTRONATH DAY : SREERATH GHOSH

[20 W. R., 107]

for a collateral purpose, i.e., to prove admission of
Act

, 334

8. — Admissibility of unregis-
tered deed—Collateral security of land—A bond

barred by s. 49. WOODOR CHAND JANA : JALLAN
MUNDUL . 9 W. R., 111

REGISTRATION ACT (III OF 1877)

—continued.

9. — Admissibility in evidence
of unregistered deed to prove debt—Suit for money
due on mortgage—In a suit to recover a sum of

BHUTTACHARJEE .

8 B. L. R., Ap, 89

10. — Admissibility in evidence
of unregistered deed as receipt or acknowledg-
ment of debt—Deed of sale—Acknowledgment
of debt—An unregistered deed of sale, so far as it is
a receipt or acknowledgment of money paid or an
acknowledgment for old debts is admissible in evidence
notwithstanding s. 49, Act XX of 1863. A portion of
an unregistered document requiring registration is
admissible in evidence, when such portion does not
relate to immoveable property. SHIN PRASAD DOSS
v ANNA PORNA DAYI

[3 B. L. R., A. C., 451; 12 W. R., 435]

11. — and s. 17—Admissibility
of unregistered sale-deed—Suit for specific perform-
ance of contract to sell land—The defendant
executed a sale deed of certain land to the plaintiff.
The instrument bore R1 stamp only. The plaintiff

the document having remained unregistered through
no fault of the plaintiff. NAGAPPA : DEVU

[L. L. R., 14 Mad., 55]

12. — Transfer of Property Act
(IV of 1882), s. 59—Unregistered mortgage—Suit
on personal covenant to pay.—An unregistered mort-
gage deed executed in 1883 contained a personal
covenant by the mortgagors to pay the debt secured
thereby. Held the mortgagee was entitled to sue
on the covenant and obtain a personal decree against
the mortgagors. GOMAJI : SUBBARAYAPPA

[L. L. R., 15 Mad., 253]

13. — Evidence, Admissibility

14. — Document creating interest
in land—A document which gives or purports to
give a right to have immoveable property brought to
sale with a view to the recovery, out of its proceeds,
of money lent (principal and interest), is an instru-
ment which creates an interest in immoveable pro-

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15. — *Suit for money-decree on mortgage-deed of immoveable property—Admissibility of document in evidence.*—A sued in the Small Cause Court on the covenant of a mortgage-deed for a money-decree. The deed, being unregistered, was held inadmissible in evidence. *Held*, on reference to the High Court, that the unregistered mortgage-deed, being in its terms indivisible and disclosing one transaction only which it would be impertinent on the plaintiff to prove for the purpose of making out his case, was, under s. 49 of Act VIII of 1871, inadmissible in evidence to prove a fact for which registration was unnecessary. *MATTONGENY DOSSEE v. RAMNARAIN SADKHAN*

[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 83 : 2 C. L. R., 428]

16. — *Admissibility of document requiring registration—Divisible transaction.*—When a transaction is indivisible, and the registration of the document evidencing it is by law compulsory, the document will not be admissible in evidence if not duly registered; but when the transaction is divisible,—as when upon a loan of money it is agreed (i) that the loan shall be secured by a bond containing a covenant for repayment of the sum advanced with interest within a certain time, and also (ii) that certain designated property shall be hypothecated as collateral security for the repayment of the loan,—the same rule does not apply, and an unregistered bond for the amount advanced, with interest, containing a further provision that as collateral security for the amount advanced certain property should remain hypothecated, may be used as evidence of the loan, although inadmissible to prove the hypothecation. *KRISHNA LALL GHOSH v. BONOMALEE ROY*

[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 611 : 5 C. L. R., 43]

17. — *Admissibility of unregistered bond in evidence to prove money-debt—Collateral security.*—In order to secure a loan of R120, the defendant executed a bond to repay the loan with interest, which provided that by way of collateral security certain immoveable property should be hypothecated. The bond was not registered. In a suit upon the bond praying for a money-decree against the defendant and for a declaration of a lien upon the property hypothecated, it was objected that the bond was inadmissible in evidence by reason of its not being registered. *Held* that the bond might be taken as divisible in its nature, as being a money-bond with a provision that certain property should be hypothecated as collateral security, and that it was therefore admissible in evidence. *GOUD CHURN SURMA v. JINUT ALI*

11 C. L. R., 168

18. — *Unregistered mortgage-bond pledging land—Consent of parties—Power of Court.*—Where land of the value of R100 or upwards was mortgaged on a bond which was not registered, as it ought to have been, under the Registration Act in force at the time,—*Held* that the bond could only be sued upon as a money-bond, and though the suit might be brought in a Court within whose jurisdiction the land was not situated, the Judge would have no right, even with the consent of the

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parties, to deal with it as a mortgage, or to make any decree affecting the land in dispute. *SHIBO SOONDUREE DEBIA v. SOWDAMNEE DEBIA*

[25 W. R., 78]

19. — *Admissibility in evidence of unregistered deed in suit to recover debt.*—Where an instrument purports to create an interest in immoveable property only as a collateral security for the payment of money, and is also a simple contract or bond for the payment of a debt, and where effect is sought to be given to the instrument only as a simple contract, it is admissible in evidence in a suit to recover the debt, though it has not been registered. So far as it is a contract for the payment of money, it is an instrument the registration of which is made optional by s. 18 of Act XX of 1866. *VELLAYA PADYACHY v. MOORTHY PADYACHY*

4 Mad., 174

20. — *Instrument creating interest in immoveable property—Suit for money-debt.*—The plaintiff sued, as the assignee of a mortgagee of immoveable property, to recover the amount of the debt from the mortgagor in pursuance of an express contract to pay the debt contained in the mortgage. The mortgage was executed before the Registration Act (XVI of 1864) came into operation. The assignment to the plaintiff was executed after the Registration Act (XX of 1866) became law. *Held per BITTLESTON, INNES, and COLLETT, JJ.*, that the assignment, being an instrument operating to create an interest in immoveable property, and as such requiring to be registered under s. 17 of Act XX of 1866, was not admissible in evidence in a suit to enforce the personal obligation only. *Per SCOTLAND, C.J.*—That an instrument which has the two-fold operation of a simple contract or bond to pay a debt and a collateral mortgage security for the debt is admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the simple contract debt. *ACHOO BAXAHAM v. DHANY RAM*

4 Mad., 378

21. — *Admissibility of unregistered document in which land is pledged as a collateral security in a suit to enforce the personal security.*—Under the provisions of s. 49 of Act VIII of 1871, an unregistered bond, though immoveable property be made by the terms of it collateral security, is admissible in evidence in a suit to enforce the personal liability of the person executing the bond. It is only excluded where it is offered as evidence of a transaction affecting immoveable property. *SESHATHRI AYYENGAR v. SANKARA AYYEN*

7 Mad., 296

22. — *Admissibility in evidence of document inadmissible under Act XX of 1866 as not being registered—Suit for money-debt on document.*—A suit was brought to recover money secured by a mortgage in writing of immoveable property made in 1870 whilst the Registration Act XX of 1866 was in force. By Act XX of 1866 the document was not admissible in evidence even to enforce the demand for money, the document not having been registered. By Act VIII of 1871 (the Registration Act) the document was rendered admissible when the suit was brought. *Held* that

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the document was admissible in evidence *GUDURI JAGANNADHAM v RAPAKA RAMANNA* 7 Mad, 348

23 ——— and s 17—*Registration Act, 1871, s 17—Decree—Instrument—Admissibility in evidence*—Where a decree contained a charge on immoveable property,—*Held* that it was admissible in evidence under s 49 of Act VIII of 1871 without registration under s 17 S 17 of the Registration Act, 1871, expressly excludes such decrees *PURNANANDAS JIWANDAS v VALLABDAS WALJI* I L R, 11 Bom, 506

24 ——— and s 17—*Unregistered conveyance—Covenant to pay money contingent on ejection—Suit for money dismissed*—By an unregistered document A stipulated that B should enjoy certain land for a term of years in order that a debt and interest might be liquidated by receipt of profits estimated at a fixed sum, and it was provided that if B's possession was disturbed in the meantime, A should pay the balance of the principal then due and interest from the date of the loan B having been ejected sued A upon the covenant to pay *Held* that as the covenant to pay depended on the principal contract which could not be proved for want of registration, B could not recover *VENKATRAYUDU v PAFFI* I L R, 8 Mad, 182

25 ——— *Admissibility in evidence* on bond decisions of doubting, reable property was pledged by way of collateral security, is admissible in evidence where effect is sought to be given to it for the purpose of obtaining a decree for the money due under it *TEKARAM VITHOJI v KHANDOJI MALHARJI* 8 Bom, O C, 134

26 ——— *Admissibility in evidence of unregistered bond—Suit for money due on bond*—Where a bond or other instrument creating an

27 ——— *Admissibility in evidence of unregistered bond—Suit for money due on bond*

for personal relief in the shape of a decree against the defendant for the payment of the bond debt *ESURE RAI v BINDOOT RAI*

[3 Agra, 80: Agra, F. B, Ed. 1874, 142]

28 ——— *Admissibility in evidence of unregistered bond—Suit for money due on bond*—Although a bond which creates an interest in land as security for the debt is inadmissible in evidence if unregistered, it may be adduced as evidence of the debt, and a money decree may be given on the basis

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of it for the sum secured by it *SEETA KULWAR v JUGURNATH PERSHAD* 3 Agra, 170

29 ——— *Suit for money on unregistered mortgage bond—Promise to pay*—Where the debtor by an unregistered bond acknowledged the debt and promised to pay and subsequently on his failure to pay on a certain date stipulated for its recovery by sale of the hypothecated property—*Held* that a suit could be maintained on the personal promise to pay *NEMDHARI ROY v BISSESSARI KUMARI* [2 C W N, 591]

30 ——— *Conveyance containing acknowledgment of debt*—G owed B Rs 500 and executed a conveyance of certain land to B, for which such debt was partly the consideration In such

knowledge by G of his liability for the debt. *KHUSHALO v BEHARI LAL* I L R, 3 All, 523

31 ——— *Unregistered bond hypothecating immoveable property as collateral security—Admissibility of bond as evidence of the money obligation—Effect of non registration*—A bond whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another and at the same time hypothecates immoveable property as collateral security for such payment although the money obligation is of the value of one hundred rupees and the bond is not registered, can be received in evidence in support of a claim to enforce the money obligation IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF SUREO DIAL v PRAG DAT MISR I L R, 3 All, 229

32 ——— *Unregistered bond for the payment of money hypothecating immoveable property—Admissibility in evidence of the bond in support of a claim for money—Mortgage*—On the 3rd February 1871 the defendants having borrowed Rs 1000 from the plaintiffs executed in favour of the latter an instrument to which they mortgaged by way of conditional sale, certain immoveable property as security for the loan, and in which it was provided that they should pay certain interest on such sum

Held, though L R, 3 All, ent involved a personal obligation on the defendants distinct and severable from the obligation in respect of such

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after the expiration of five years from the date of the loan. **LACHMAN SINGH v. KRISHI**

[I. L. R., 4 All., 3

33. — *Admissibility of unregistered deed—Specific performance, Suit for.*—*I* brought a suit in the Munsif's Court against *B* and *C*, alleging that they had sold outright to him by *saf-kobala* certain landed property for Rs 200, which was duly paid, and the *kobala* was executed; that possession was given to him; that *B* and *C* set up before the Deputy Registrar fraudulent objections to the effect that a stipulation to return the property to the vendors on the repayment by them of the consideration-money had not been embodied in the deed, and that part of the consideration-money was still unpaid; that therefore the Registrar refused to execute the deed; that in fact there was no such stipulation as set up by *B* and *C*, and that the whole of the purchase-money was paid; and it was stated in the conclusion of the plaint that the suit had been instituted to set aside the fraudulent objections, and to establish the full title of *A* as purchaser. *Held* (MUNIR, J., dissenting) that the suit would not lie. The unregistered deed could not be admitted in evidence, nor parol evidence of the contract be given under which *A* alleged that he acquired his title. *A* ought to have proceeded under s. 53 of Act XX of 1860. **RAMMATELA v. SARIATELA KAGCHI**

[1 B. L. R., F. B., 58: 10 W. R., F. B., 51

MAHOMED OHID v. KALEE PERSHAD SINGH

[24 W. R., 320

FATI CHAND SAHU v. LILAMBER SING DAS

[9 B. L. R., 433: 14 Moore's I. A., 129
16 W. R., P. C., 26

34. — *Suit for breach of covenant—Admissibility in evidence of unregistered document.*—In a suit for breach of a covenant to register contained in an unregistered mortgage-deed, the defendant cannot plead the non-registration of the instrument for the purpose of protecting himself. Such a deed is admissible in evidence for a collateral purpose without being registered. **SHAM NARAYAN LAL v. KHEMAJEET MATOE**

S. C. SHAM NARAYAN LAL v. KHEMAJEET MATOE

[12 W. R., F. B., 11

35. — *Suit for possession based on unregistered deed—Suit to enforce registration.*—*Held* that a suit for possession based merely on an unregistered sale-deed must fail, such unregistered sale-deed being inadmissible as evidence in any civil proceeding under s. 13, Act XVI of 1864. **KRISHEN KISHORE CHUND v. MAHOMED ZUKAHOOLAH**

[Agra, F. B., 148: Ed. 1874, 111

36. — *Unregistered indigo "sattah"—Admissibility in evidence of claim for damages.*—*S* gave *M* a lease of certain land, which was required by law to be registered, but which was not registered, in which it was stipulated that, if he failed to deliver any portion of such land, he should pay damages at a certain rate per bigha in respect of the portion not delivered, and in which such land was

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hypothecated as security for the payment of such damages. *S* having failed to deliver a portion of such land, *M* sued him for damages in respect of such portion according to the terms of the lease, not seeking to enforce the hypothecation, as the lease was not registered, but seeking only a money-decree. *Held* that the lease, being unregistered, could not be received as evidence even of *S*'s personal liability thereunder. *Shoo Dial v. Prag Dat Misr*, I. L. R., 3 All., 229, distinguished. **MARTIN v. SHEO RAM LAL**

I. L. R., 4 All., 232

37. — *Admissibility in evidence—Suit for damages for breach of covenants in unregistered deed—Document containing covenants for title—Act III of 1877, s. 17—Estoppel.*—*S L*, by a deed of gift of 16th February 1847, granted and assured to *S*, his daughter, certain immoveable property. By a subsequent unregistered deed of gift of 5th July 1865, *S L* purported, in consideration of natural love and affection, to grant and convey the same property, the value of which exceeded Rs 100, to *B R*, the husband of *S*, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns. The last-mentioned deed contained covenants, on the part of *S L*, his heirs, executors, and administrators, with *B R*, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for title to "the hereditaments and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and assured unto and to the use of the said *B R*, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns." *S* died in the lifetime of *B R*, who in 1867 mortgaged the premises comprised in the deed of 15th July 1865, and died in 1868. In 1870 the mortgagee sold the premises by auction, under the power of sale contained in the mortgage-deed; the plaintiff became the purchaser; and the mortgagee, on 24th March 1871, executed to him a conveyance of the premises, which were then in the possession of the surviving members of the family of *B R* and *S*. The plaintiff, having failed in a suit for ejectment against the parties in possession, who relied on the prior gift to *S*, sued the representatives of *S L* for damages for breach of the covenants for title contained in the unregistered deed of the 15th July 1865. *Held* that though, as in *Tukaram v. Khandaji*, 6 Bom., O. C., 134, and *Sangappa v. Basappa*, 7 Bom., A. C., 1, an unregistered document requiring registration may be admitted in evidence for certain purposes, yet it cannot be looked at so far as it affects the immoveable property comprised therein, nor so far as it is evidence of any transaction affecting such property, and that, excluding the part of the document of 15th July 1865 which purported to be the conveyance to *B R*, the covenant for title sued on in the present suit was itself ambiguous and uncertain; and there being nothing to connect the premises, to which the covenant related, with the premises conveyed to the plaintiff, no breach of the covenant sued upon had been proved. The Court being precluded by the operation of the Registration Act (III of 1877) from looking at the deed of 15th July 1865 so far as it was a conveyance, the defendants were not estopped from contending that, nothing having passed under it to *B R*, nothing had

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passed to the plaintiff under the subsequent deeds and that consequently the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain this suit **RAJU BALU v KRISHNARAY RAMCHANDRA** **I L R, 2 Bom, 273**

38 ————— and s 17—*Covenant in unregistered lease—Suit for specific performance*—The plaintiff leased a house to the defendant for three years by an unregistered instrument which contained a covenant by the lessee that he would purchase the house at a certain price on an event which took place. The plaintiff now sued for specific performance of the covenant. *Held* that the unregistered instrument was not admissible in evidence. The covenant sought to be enforced depended on the lease, and the latter being invalid for want of registration the former must also fail, the suit therefore should be dismissed. **SAMBAYYA v GANAYYA** **[I L R, 13 Mad, 308]**

39 ————— *Admissibility in evidence independently of document used on when unregistered*—In a case where it is made to appear that the cause of suit arises upon a document which by law requires registration but has not in fact been registered the plaintiff cannot be permitted to establish a claim independently of the document the existence of which is shown. **RAMPERSHAD v MEWA KOOR** **[2 N W, 12]**

MOOYA v JAY MUNGL SINGH **4 N. W, 164**
KABOOLUN v SRUMSHIR ALI **11 W. R, 16**

Unless it is apparent that such document is not the foundation of his suit. **SAWANTEE, SEWA RAM** **[2 N W, 35]**

40 ————— *Unregistered kabuliat—Suit for rent*—Where the contract between the

notwithstanding that the kabuliat is inadmissible by reason of non registration. **DINGVATH MOOKERJEE v DEBIVATH MOOKERJEE** **14 W R, 429**

41 ————— *Inadmissibility for want of registration—Evidence in suit on document*—In a suit upon a razinama the execution of which was admitted by the defendants which purported to create an interest in immovable property, the Civil Judge dismissed the suit because the document had not been registered in accordance with Act XVI

the effect of the plaint and answer taken together would entitle him on the admission of the defendants. **CHEDAMBARAM CHETTY v KARUNALAYALANGARVEY TAYER** **3 Mad, 342**

See **REZA ALI v BHUKUN KHAN** **7 W R, 334** where the only disputed point being the fact of payment for which the production of the kabuliat was unnecessary, the dismissal of the suit for its non registration was held unjustifiable.

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42 ————— *Inadmissibility of evidence where registrable document is not registered*—The plaintiff sued the defendant to recover rent due upon a muchilka executed by the defendant. The defendant admitted that he occupied the land under the express contract contained in the muchilka. The muchilka was a document the registration of which was compulsory under the Registration Acts but was not registered. *Held* that the plaintiff could not establish his case without putting the muchilka in evidence, and it was inadmissible, not having been registered. **MORRIS v SAPANTHEETHA PILLAY** **[8 Mad., 45]**

43 ————— *Evidence where contract is unregistered and therefore inadmissible*—Where defendant after executing a bill of sale in respect of certain lands and receiving the full amount of purchase money agreed upon had repudiated the contract and refused to make over possession it was held that though the fact of the deed of sale not being registered precluded it under s 13 Act XVI of 1864 from being admitted as evidence, yet plaintiff was not excluded from showing by other evidence that he performed his part of the contract. There is nothing in that section which says that no contract purporting to create or transfer any right title or interest in land shall be recognised by the Civil Court unless reduced to writing. *Held* also that there was no reason why plaintiff should not be permitted to show that non registration was owing, not to any fault of his own but to the fraudulent conduct of his adversary. **HEMALOODDEY v CHOWDERY ABDOOL SUTTAH** **8 W. R, 351**

44 ————— *Unregistered document with possession—Evidence of possession*—An unregistered document when followed by delivery of possession, may be used as evidence of that possession. **LALLA GOPES CHAND v LIKUT HOSSAIN** **[25 W. R, 211]**

45 ————— *Admissibility in evidence—Intention of parties—A sued B for recovery of possession of land which he alleged had been sold to him by B under a bill of sale. The bill of sale had been duly registered and was not disputed by B but B produced an unregistered ikramamah executed by A, to prove that the sale was not absolute but only by way of a mortgage. Alleged that the terms of the bill of sale were qualified and explained by the ikramamah. *Held* that the ikramamah was inadmissible in evidence as it had not been registered under s 13 of Act XVI of 1864, but that the Court*

46 ————— *Agreement to have deed of partition drawn up*—An agreement to have a deed of partition drawn up in a particular form even if not admissible in evidence without registration can be put in, unregistered, as evidence of the intention of the parties. **DEM ROY v LALUN ROY** **[25 W. R, 376]**

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47. ————— *Receipt for sums paid on bond hypothecating immoveable property—Admissibility in evidence—Parol evidence—Act I of 1872, s. 91, illus. (e).*—A receipt for sums paid in part liquidation of a bond hypothecating immoveable property must be registered under the provisions of s. 17 of Act VIII of 1871 to render it admissible as evidence under s. 49 of the said Act. Under illus. (e), s. 91 of Act I of 1872, such payments may nevertheless be proved by parol evidence, which is not excluded owing to the inadmissibility of the documentary evidence. *DALIP SINGH v. DURGA PRASAD*

[I. L. R., 1 All., 442]

48. ————— *Proof of unregistered mortgage by subsequent admission rejected—Evidence Act, s. 65 (b).*—The defendant in an ejectment suit claimed to be in possession under a mortgage deed for Rs. 1,000, executed in 1865, but not registered, and a second mortgage-deed for Rs. 50 of the same date, in which the first mortgage was recited. *Held* that by virtue of s. 13 of the Registration Act, 1864, the first mortgage-deed could not be put in evidence, and that the defendant could not give secondary evidence thereof under s. 65 (b) of the Evidence Act. *DIVETHI VARADA AYYANGAR v. KRISHNASAMI AYYANGAR*

I. L. R., 6 Mad., 117

49. ————— *Landlord and tenant—Entry under unregistered lease—Holding over—Proof of terms of lease.*—The plaintiff sued in 1881 to recover certain land and arrears of rent from the defendant, alleging that the defendant's ancestor entered on the land as a tenant in 1865 under a lease for five years, which was not registered. The defendant denied the lease of 1865, admitted that she was the tenant of the land, but denied that she could be ejected, and claimed to deduct from the rent certain emoluments. *Held* that the plaintiff could not prove the tenancy alleged in the plaint, inasmuch as the lease of 1865 was not registered, and therefore could not eject the defendant. *NANGALI v. RAMAN*

[I. L. R., 7 Mad., 226]

50. ————— *Unregistered lease—Proof of tenancy ejectment—Occupancy rights.*—If a contract of lease is, for want of registration, ineffectual, the landlord is not debarred from giving other evidence of a tenancy and requiring the Court to adjudicate on his right to eject. Dictum in *Nangali v. Raman*, I. L. R., 7 Mad., 226, observed upon. *VENKATAGIRI v. RAGHAVA. ZAMINDAR OF VENKATAGIRI v. RAGHAVA*

I. L. R., 9 Mad., 142

51. ————— *Effect of a registered instrument confirming a prior one of the same purport not registered.*—An instrument purporting to assign a right in immoveables of more than the value of Rs. 100 [s. 17, sub-s. (b), of Act III of 1877], being unregistered, was ineffectual to affect the title of the purchaser. Some years after, the parties executed a deed of conveyance, making the same assignment, confirming the former instrument, and setting it forth in a schedule. The latter instrument was registered. In a suit in which the ownership of the property was contested, —*Held* that the fact of

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the prior deed not having affected the property, being unregistered, was no reason why the deed afterwards registered should not be admitted as evidence of title. In this there had been nothing contravening the object of the Registration Act. *MITCHELL v. MATHURA DAS*

[I. L. R., 8 All., 6]

L. R., 12 I. A., 150

52. ————— *Inadmissibility in evidence of unregistered deed—Secondary evidence—Evidence Act, s. 91.*—Plaintiff alleged that A and B had sold and conveyed, by an unregistered deed, certain land to the person under whom he claimed. The deed being inadmissible in evidence, B was called to prove the sale. *Held* that B's evidence should have been rejected, as secondary evidence of the unregistered deed could not be received. *RAM CHUNDER HALDAR v. GOBIND CHUNDER SEN*

1 C. L. R., 542

53. ————— *Unregistered document—Admissibility of other evidence where document is not admissible—Admission.*—The plaintiff sued to recover certain immoveable property sold to him by the first defendant by a registered deed of sale executed on the 23rd of July 1868. The second, third, and fourth defendants pleaded a sale to them by the same party, the first defendant, on the 23rd March 1867, and that the first defendant, after receiving consideration in full, had improperly refused to have their deed of sale registered. The provisions of s. 49 of the Registration Act of 1866 precluded the reception in evidence of the prior unregistered instrument of conveyance, but the lower Courts held that certain admissions made by first defendant in an inquiry held before the registration officer were admissible in evidence to prove the sale to third and fourth defendants. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs. Upon special appeal, —*Held* by INNES and KINDERSLEY, JJ., that the admissions made by first defendant were evidence against plaintiff, as made by one from whom plaintiff derived his title, but that the provisions of the Registration Act precluded any effect being given to the sale evidenced by such admissions; there being a writing, the sale could not be proved by mere oral evidence. By INNES, J.—The term "instrument," in s. 49 of Act XX of 1866, is used on the understanding that the writing is not merely evidence of the transaction, but is the transaction itself. *SOMU GURUKHAL v. RANGAMMAL*

7 Mad., 13

54. ————— *Suit to compel registration—Evidence of contract—Document being unregistered held inadmissible to prove the contract sought to be registered.*—The defendants agreed to let certain premises to the plaintiff for a term of three years from the 1st of November 1883 at a monthly rent of Rs. 200. Subsequently to the making of the agreement, viz., on the 17th January 1884, the plaintiff caused a writing to be prepared, which, as he alleged, contained the terms of the lease agreed on, and, having signed it, handed it over to the defendants. The defendants did not sign it, and the document remained with them. The plaintiff alleged that he did not ask the defendants to sign it, as the defendants told him they would get a copy of it prepared, which they would sign and send to him. The defendants alleged

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that, at the time the document was given to them by the plaintiff, they objected to it on the ground that it

defendants' allegation that the agreement of lease comprised terms forbidding the plaintiff to sub let or alter, etc. The defendants objected to the proposed issue. In the course of the hearing the plaintiff tendered the document of the 17th January 1884 in evidence. The defendants objected, on the ground

ment was given on all the issues in favour of the plaintiff. The defendants appealed, and contended

the Court below) that there was no obligation upon

document was for that purpose inadmissible, being unregistered, and that the Court below, although

55 ——— Suit for damages for breach of contract to execute a lease—Admissibility in evidence of an unregistered kabulat to prove contract—Defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiff to lease a certain property to him. The plaintiff delivered the kabulat to the defendant, and was put into possession of the property. The defendant did not execute the cowle and

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did not register the kabulat, and subsequently improperly deprived the plaintiff of his possession. Plaintiff brought a suit for damages for breach of contract. Held, on a question as to whether the kabulat was admissible in evidence, having regard to s 49 of Act III of 1877, since it had not been registered, that, since the plaintiff's action was not

instrument. At the time of payment the defendant made an endorsement on the bond to the following

discovered that what he had paid in redemption of the mortgage claim was in excess of what was due, and he brought a small cause suit to recover the amount overpaid, tendering in evidence the endorsement on the bond. The objection was taken that the endorsement, not being registered, was not receivable in evidence under s 49 of the Registration Act of 1866. The District Munsif dismissed the suit

fact of there being no signature to the endorsement was no objection to its reception as confirmatory evidence of the sum received by the defendant. By SCOTLAND, C J.—That the endorsement was admissible evidence for the purpose for which it was offered, although not registered, the endorsement not being used as evidence of the creation or discharge of an obligation, but merely as confirmatory proof of a fact provable by oral evidence, although stated in writing. By INNES, J.—That the endorsement was admissible evidence, its reception not being precluded by the provisions of the Registration Act. VENKATARAMA NAIK v CHINNATHAMBUR REDDI. 7 Mad. 1

57 ——— Sale certificate, Inadmissibility of, as unregistered—Other evidence of

See RAJKISHEN MOOKERJEE v. RADHAMADHUR HALDAR. 21 W. R., 349

58 ——— Certificate of sale—Right of action—The plaintiff sued to recover possession

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of a house purchased by him at a Court sale for Rs. 350. The plaint was filed on the 31st March 1873. No certificate of sale was filed with it; but plaintiff subsequently produced one, dated the 8th July 1873, and the Court admitted it in evidence. Defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed, as no certificate was produced by the plaintiff with the plaint. The first Court made a decree in the plaintiff's favour. The Court of Appeal reversed that decree, and dismissed the suit, holding that the certificate ought not to have been received in evidence by the lower Court. The High Court, on second appeal, confirmed the decision of the lower Appellate Court, on the ground that the plaintiff had no right of action, as he had no registered certificate of sale at the date of the institution of the suit. **HARRISAN-DAS NARANDAS v. BAI JAMNA**

[I. L. R., 4 Bom., 155]

59. ———— *Admissibility in evidence of instrument registrable, but unregistered, destroyed by fire.*—Where an instrument, the registration of which was rendered compulsory by s. 17 of the Registration Act (XX of 1866), was destroyed accidentally by fire soon after its execution, and before registration,—*Held*, in a suit to compel the defendant to execute another instrument to the same effect as that which had been destroyed, that secondary evidence of the contents of the unregistered instrument was admissible. **NYNARKA ROUTHEN v. VAYANA MAHOMED NAINA ROUTHEN**

[5 Mad., 123]

60. ———— and s. 17—*Instrument affecting moveable and immoveable property.*—The widow, daughter, and divided brother of a deceased Hindu executed an instrument which provided for the distribution of his property, both moveable and immoveable, as to which they had disputed. The document was not registered. The widow set up a will made by the deceased in her favour; the brother sued the widow for a declaration that the will was a forgery, but the Court held that it was genuine. He now sued the widow and daughter on the above instrument to recover his agreed share of the moveable property of the deceased. The widow set up the will, which the plaintiff averred was invalid according to the custom governing the family. *Held* that the unregistered instrument was admissible as evidence in support of the plaintiff's claim for the moveable property. **THANDAVAN v. VALIAMVA**

[I. L. R., 15 Mad., 336]

61. ———— *Unregistered contract for sale of land subsequently attached in execution.*—*Evidence of transfer of ownership in property.*—In execution of a decree against S and P, property was attached on the 11th February 1891 and sold by auction to the plaintiff in July 1891. The defendants, however, alleged that at the date of attachment the property did not belong to S and P, as they had sold it to them (the defendants) on the 22nd January 1891, under a contract of sale of that date. Their contract had not been registered. *Held* that by cl. (b) of s. 17 of the Indian Registration Act (III of 1877) the contract needed registration if

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it was intended that it should affect the land (s. 49). Not being registered, it did not operate to transfer the ownership, and could not be received in evidence of any transaction affecting the land, i.e., it could not be used to show that the ownership had passed from the vendor to the purchaser. The property in question was therefore, at the date of attachment, the property of S and P, and under the attachment and sale in execution it passed to the plaintiff. **HORMASJI MANEKJI DADACHANJI v. KESHAV PERASHOTAM** . . . I. L. R., 18 Bom., 13

See KALAMIA NANUBHAI MAHOMEDBHAI v. MANSUKHAM VAKHATCHAND

[I. L. R., 24 Bom., 400]

62. ———— *Lease—Agreement to indemnify contained in lease—Suit for indemnity.*—A lease of land for nine years contained a clause by which the lessor agreed to indemnify the lessee in case he should incur any loss in consequence of disputes which might arise as to the land between the lessor and his kinsmen. The lease was not registered. After the lessee had held the land under the lease for two years, a suit for possession was brought against him, and the lessor and he were dispossessed and obliged to pay mesne profits. He then brought this suit against the lessor under the above clause in the lease. *Held* that the lease, being unregistered, was not admissible in evidence, and could not be looked at. The clause on which the plaintiff sued could not be separated from the lease itself, and the plaintiff's claim must therefore be rejected. **GURUNATH SHRINIVAS DESAI v. CHENBASAPPA**

[I. L. R., 18 Bom., 745]

63. ———— *Notice of attornment on redemption of mortgage—Evidence of attornment, but not of satisfaction of mortgage-debt.*—Where on the redemption of a mortgage the mortgagee executed a document which purported to be a notice of attornment to the tenants in occupation of the mortgaged property, containing a recital that the property had been redeemed,—*Held* that the document, though unregistered, was admissible in evidence for its own proper purpose of proving the attornment, though not for the purpose of proving that the mortgage charge was satisfied. **ANTAJI v. DATTAJI** . . . I. L. R., 19 Bom., 36

64. ———— *Mortgage taken from Hindu widow—Unpaid interest claimed on her deceased husband's mortgages.*—A pardaushin widow executed a mortgage of part of the family estate to secure payment of the balance of interest alleged to be due on three previous mortgages, which had been executed by her husband in his lifetime. In a suit to enforce the mortgage the one made by the widow was held to be invalid. Notes promising to pay interest, additional to that contracted for in the mortgages, had been signed by the husband, which, it was held, could not affect the right to redeem, being unregistered. **TIKA RAM v. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF BARA BANKI**

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 707
I. L. R., 26 I. A., 97
3 C. W. N., 573]

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85 ——— and ss 3 and 47—
Assignment of decree for sale of hypothecated property—Non registration of deed of assignment—Civil Procedure Code s 232—Effect of subsequent registration—The assignee of a decree for sale of hypothecated property applied, under s 232 of the Civil Procedure Code for execution of the decree, but objection being raised that the deed of assignment

property within the meaning of s 49 of the Registration Act (III of 1877) a decree for sale not being

proving his title there was no objection to him saying that he should not take title under the deed, (iii) that the position of the assignee when he made his application on the 13th November 1886 was that he was unable to prove that there was a title by assignment in himself, (iv) that the subsequent registration cured the absence of registration on the 13th November 1886 and under s 47 of the Registration Act the document thereupon had full effect, and related back to its execution **ABDUL MAJID v MUHAMMAD FAIZULLAH I L R, 13 All, 39**

88 ——— and s. 17 (c)—*Unregistered agreement by mortgagor to sell to mortgagee—Subsequent assignment of equity of redemption to*

agreed with the defendant to sell the mortgaged premises to him that part of the purchase-money had been acknowledged as paid and that the balance had

entitled to redeem **ADAKKALAM v IRETHAN [I L R, 12 Mad., 505]**

87 ——— and s 60—*Certificate of registration—Distinction between act of registering officer and conduct of parties—Certificate not*

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thereof admissible in evidence and the operation of the second paragraph is not interfered with by s 49

not registered under s 17 (a)—*Held that the Court was wrong in so doing, and ought to have looked at and dealt with the document Har Sahas v Chunn, Kuar, I L R 4 All, 14 Ikbal Begam v Sham Sundar I L R, 4 All, 384 Bishunath Nask v. Kellians Bai Weekly Notes (dill), 1882 p 175,*

Panday v Jah Koondan Lall, L R 2 I A, 210 Majid Hosain v Fazl un nissa L R, 16 I A 19, referred to HARDEI & RAM LAL [I L R, 11 All, 319]

88 ——— and ss 28 and 30—*Deed on which certificate under s 60 has been endorsed—Document which should not have been registered under s 28—Semble—Per FICOR, J—*

s 28 have registered the document **BALI NATH TEWARI & SHEO SAHOY BHAGUT [I L R, 18 Calc, 558]**

instrument executed before the Act came into force applies only to cases where the registered instrument is subsequent to the Act A sold certain land to B by a sale-deed dated 15th July 1871 The deed was optionally registrable, and was not registered. A continued in possession after the date of the sale

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A sold the same land to the plaintiff by a deed of sale, dated 1st February 1872. The deed was registered, its registration being compulsory. It was unaccompanied with possession. In 1882 B obtained possession of the land from A's sons, and sold it to the defendant by a sale-deed dated 14th October 1882. This deed was registered and accompanied with possession. In 1883 the plaintiff sued for possession of the land in dispute, relying on his registered deed of sale of 1st February 1872. The defendant relied on his vendor's sale-deed on the 15th July 1871. Held that under Act VIII of 1871, which governed the present case, there could be no competition between the sale-deeds of 1871 and 1872, the registration of the one being optional, whilst that of the other was compulsory. The registration of the plaintiff's deed therefore did not give it priority over the earlier deed under which the defendant claimed. Held also that the defendant's vendor by merely omitting to take possession of the land on his purchase was not guilty of any positive fraud or of any concealment or negligence so gross as to amount to fraud that would entitle the plaintiff to relief against him. SHIVRAM v. SAYA . . . I. L. R., 13 Bom., 229

2. ————— Priority of registered over unregistered deed.—Mortgage-deed.—The purchaser under a decree for sale in satisfaction of a registered mortgage is entitled, in priority to the purchaser under another decree, for sale in satisfaction of another unregistered mortgage, although the latter mortgage be of an earlier date. PRANLAD MISSEER v. UDAY NARAIN SINGH
[1 B. L. R., A. C., 197: 10 W. R., 291]

3. ————— Priority of registered over unregistered deed.—Under Act XIX of 1843, a registered deed was entitled to priority over any unregistered deed of an earlier date. MALESHAPPA BIN KARVIRAPPA v. BASSAPPA BIN NINGAPPA SHETAYNEKAR . . . 1 Bom., 10

SUNKUR SAHOY v. SHEO PERSHAD SOOKOOL
[16 W. R., 270]

GOPAL DASS v. DOOMEE CHOWDHRY
[W. R., 1864, 226]

NUZUR ALI v. EMDAD ALI . . . 1 W. R., 206

A deed of sale held to have no priority over a mortgage unregistered. MAHESHWAR BUKSH SING v. BRIKHA CHOWDHRY B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 403
[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 122
5 W. R., 61]

Nor over another deed of sale where the case is not one of two rival purchasers from the same person. UMBIKA CHURN KOONDOD v. DHURMO DOSS KOONDOD . . . 11 W. R., 129

See GOLLA CHINNA GURURVEPPA NAIDU v. KALI APPEAH NAIDU . . . 4 Mad., 434

BISSEONATH SINGH v. RAJCHUNDER ROY
[W. R., 1864, 141]

4. ————— Priority of registered over unregistered deed.—Notice.—A registered deed of sale, though subsequent in date, invalidates, as against

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the registered purchaser, a prior deed of sale unregistered, notwithstanding that notice of the prior deed be alleged. Act XIX of 1843, s. 2, construed. KRISHNABAMI PILLAI v. VENKATACHELLA AYYAN

[3 Mad., 89]

Contra, KISHORBHAI GALLABHAI v. JORABHAI DAJI . . . 7 Bom., A. C., 56

5. ————— Bom. Reg. IX of 1827, s. 6.—Priority of registered to unregistered deed.—Before the repeal of the first part of cl. 1, s. 6, Regulation IX of 1827 by Act XVI of 1864, a purchaser claiming under a deed of purchase duly registered was entitled to be preferred to a mortgagee claiming under a deed of mortgage executed before his purchase, but not registered until after the deed of purchase had been registered. PARSHOTAM RANCHOD v. JAGJIVAN MAYARAM . . . 1 Bom., 60

6. ————— Priority of deeds.—Contract to sell at future time.—Deed of sale.—The want of registration of a contract by A to sell land to B at some future time, on receipt of balance of the sum agreed on, not then paid, was no bar, per se, to B's preferential claim over C, a subsequent purchaser, whose sale had been registered under Act XIX of 1843. RANTONOO SURMAH SIRCAR v. GOUR CHUNDER SURMAH SIRCAR . . . 3 W. R., 64

NUDDEAR CHAND SEIN v. KISHOREE LALL CRUCKERDUTTY . . . 7 W. R., 463

7. ————— Priority.—Deed of sale of immovable property.—Held that the preference given under Act XIX of 1843 to the latter of two deeds of sale of immovable property, when registered, over the earlier unregistered deed was not confined to cases in which the first deed had not been carried into effect, as every duly registered deed of sale, if authentic, invalidates any other deed of sale which may not have been registered. PARABHUDAS HIRACHAND v. DHONDU 2 Bom., 233: 2nd Ed., 222

8. ————— Pottahs.—Priority.—Act XIX of 1843 did not apply to pottahs; consequently a subsequently-registered pottah could not prevail over a prior unregistered pottah. ANUND CHUNDER CHOWDHRY v. CHUNDERNATH ROY . . . 5 W. R., 205

9. ————— Priority of deeds.—Unregistered mortgage with possession.—Act XIX of 1843 did not give a registered kobala priority over a prior unregistered mortgage under which enjoyment had actually taken place. FURZUND ALI v. ABDOL RAHIM . . . 4 W. R., 30

DENOBUNDHOO SADHOO v. KHETTERNATH TEWARY
[2 Hay, 20]

Contra, HARNAMGIR GURU DHANPATGIR v. SPIERS
[2 Bom., 213: 2nd Ed., 204]

10. ————— Priority of deeds.—Mortgagee with possession.—Suit under Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 230.—Held that a mortgagee whose bond was registered was entitled, under s. 230 of Act VIII of 1859, to recover possession of the mortgaged land of which he had been dispossessed under a decree obtained against his mortgagor by another

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mortgagee, whose mortgage bond had been subsequently registered on condition that he satisfied the claim of the decree holder otherwise the defendant to be entitled to possession on his satisfying the plaintiff's mortgage claim. **BHAIKJI v VALLABHDAS**
[2 Bom, 208]

11 ——— *Bom Reg IX of 1827—Prior unregistered sale with possession—Subsequent registration of mortgage* —On the 15th December 1865 *H* purchased from *D*, for valuable consideration two fields in the Satara district (to which the provisions of Regulation IX of 1827 and of Act XIX of 1841 as to registration were then applicable) and was duly put into possession of the fields. The deed of sale was not registered. On the 14th February 1864 *D* mortgaged by a registered mortgage, the same two fields to *B*, who then knew that *H* was in possession.
[2 Bom, 208]

Act XX of 1866 History of registration given and the provisions of the different enactments relating to registration compared and discussed. **BALARAM NEMOHANI v APPA YALAD DUTU**
[9 Bom, 121]

12 ——— *Priority of deeds—Priority of title—Proof of authenticity* —Priority of registration gave priority of title under Act XIX of 1843 only when the authenticity of the document was proved. **GANDHARBE DEBEA v SONATUN PANDAY**
[10 W R, 215]

prior one unregistered. To avoid its operation a plaintiff had to show that the vendor not only sold and parted with his rights in the property but actually made over possession to him. If however the second sale was illusory proving fraud on the part of the vendor, it would not stand in the way of plaintiff's right. **BUTOOLUN v OZEERUN**
[8 W R, 300]

14. ——— *Registered and unregistered documents—Priority* —Plaintiff sued for possession of land under an unregistered deed of sale and one of the defendants claimed the same land under a deed of subsequent date registered after the completion of the first sale.
[8 W R, 300]

15 ——— *Priority of registered over unregistered deed* —A Civil Court was held to have done right in giving priority to a lease registered under Act XVI of 1864, as against an unregistered

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conveyance of an earlier date. **GOBIND CHUNDER ROY v POORVO CHUNDER SEIN**
10 W R, 38

16 ——— *Priority of registered over unregistered deeds* —Under s 68 Act XVI of 1864, registered deeds were entitled to preference over

unregistered deeds, but this rule was subject to the condition of which is optional will be received in evidence, notwithstanding the absence of registration, though they must give way to registered documents of subsequent dates relating to the same property. **MUNSOOR ALI v AZMUT ALI**
9 W R, 282

GOOROO DASS DAN v KOOSHOOM KOOMAREE DOSSEE
9 W R, 547

17 ——— *Priority of registered over unregistered deed—Possession* —Where two parties claimed the same property by conveyance from the

purchase obtained possession under a parol contract of sale, it was held that plaintiff was entitled to a decree, and that defendant could not set up the parol sale against the plaintiff's registered kholas of the same year, in the face of s 68 Act XVI of 1864. **BOIKUNTOBATH SETT v RUSSICK LOLL BURUONO**
[10 W R, 231]

18 ——— *Impeaching deed of sale registered so as to prevent operation of section* —For the purpose of impeaching a deed of sale registered under Act XVI of 1864 so as to prevent the operation of s 68 it is necessary to show that the deed was fraudulently executed and that the purchaser was wilfully and intentionally a party to the fraud of the vendor, or at least that the deed was executed without consideration. **RAM CHAND KOO MAR v MOPHOOSCOODUN MOZOOMDAR**
[7 W R, 119]

19 ——— *Priority of registered instrument—Deed registered under existing law* —

reason of the party not getting it registered within twelve months nor is priority over it obtained by a subsequent conveyance which is registered under the Registration Law of 1864 or 1866. **DOOLAL BIRDE v NADA SHAHA**
13 W R, 446

20 ——— *Priority of registered over unregistered deeds* —A general deed of sale given by the owner of an estate at a time when registration was not compulsory cannot be invalidated by a subsequent deed of sale registered by Act of the last deed. **WIRIT SIVOH**
11 W R, 559

RELIEF—concluded.

a usufructuary mortgage. In 1887 defendant 2 obtained a decree on his mortgage, and in execution brought to sale and himself became the purchaser of the mortgaged premises. The plaintiff, who was in possession under the mortgage of 1885, prayed in this suit that the prior mortgage be declared fraudulent and void, and the sale in execution be set aside, and in the alternative that she be declared entitled to redeem the prior mortgage. The plaint was stamped as in a redemption suit, and the Court of first appeal passed a decree for redemption. *Held* that the suit should be dismissed, since after the sale of the mortgaged premises in execution of the decree obtained by defendant 2, the only right which remained to the puisne mortgagee was the right to retain possession until her mortgage should be redeemed. *Seemle—Per BEST, J.*—It is open to a plaintiff who is not a party to the transaction in respect of which allegations are made to come into Court seeking relief in the alternative, dependent upon what may be found by the Court to be the true facts of the case. *Quare*—Whether the Court can pass a decree for redemption when the plaint seeks only a declaration of the right to redeem. *PERUMAL v. KAVERI*

[I. L. R., 16 Mad., 121]

21. ——— Alternative reliefs—*Suit for possession alleging partition, but failing to prove it—Variance between pleading and proof.*—The plaintiff sued to recover possession of the northern half of a certain plot of land, alleging that it had fallen to his share at a partition made in 1887, and that he was illegally dispossessed thereof by the defendant in 1893. He also prayed in the alternative that, if the alleged partition were not proved, the land should be partitioned, and his share awarded to him. The suit was dismissed by the lower Courts on the ground that the alleged partition was not proved, and that no order for partition could be made in the face of the plaintiff's distinct allegation that it had already taken place. *Held* that the plaintiff's allegation of partition did not preclude him from seeking the alternative relief on the strength of his general title. *NINGAPPA v. SHIVAPPA*. I. L. R., 19 Bom., 323

22. ——— Relief not founded on the pleadings and not prayed for—*Rights and title touched in the issues and put in evidence, Declaration with regard to—Declaration in a dismissed suit, Effect of.*—Relief not founded on the pleadings should not, as a rule, be granted. But where substantial matters which constituted the title of all the parties are touched in the issues and have been fully put in evidence and formed the main subject of discussion and decision in the Courts, the case does not come within the rule, and a declaration of the rights of the parties, though not founded on the pleadings, may be made. *GOBIND RAO v. SITA RAY KESHO*. I. L. R., 21 All., 53 [2 C. W. N., 681]

RELIGION.

See JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—RELIGION.

RELIGION—concluded.

——— Change of—

See CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 307
I. L. R., 25 Cal., 881
10 B. L. R., 125
14 Moore's I. A., 309]

——— Offence against—

See MAHOMEDAN LAW—MOSQUE.

[I. L. R., 12 All., 494
I. L. R., 13 All., 419]

RELIGION, OFFENCES RELATING TO—

1. ——— Disturbing religious assembly—*Penal Code, s. 296—Mahomedan law—Hanifa and Shafia schools—Right to say "Amin" loudly during worship—Bengal Civil Courts Act (VI of 1871), s. 24—Evidence Act (I of 1872), s. 57 (1)—Mahomedan Ecclesiastical law—Judicial notice.*—A masjid was used by the members of a sect of Mahomedans called the Hanifis, according to whose tenets the word "Amin" should be spoken in a low tone of voice. While the Hanifis were at prayers, R, a Mahomedan of another sect, entered the masjid, and in the course of the prayers, according to the tenets of his sect, called out "Amin" in a loud tone of voice. For this act he was convicted of voluntarily disturbing an assembly engaged in religious worship, an offence punishable under s. 296 of the Penal Code. The Full Bench (MAHMOOD, J., dissenting) ordered the case to be re-tried, and that, in re-trying it, the Magistrate should have regard to the following questions, namely:—(1) Was there an assembly lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship? (2) Was such assembly, in fact, disturbed by the accused? (3) Was such disturbance caused by acts and conduct on the part of the accused by which he intended to cause such disturbance, or which acts and conduct, at the time of such acts and conduct, he knew or believed to be likely to cause such disturbance? *Held* by MAHMOOD, J., that the discussion occasioned by the act of the accused having presumably taken place during the interval when the prayers were not going on, the assembly was not at that time "engaged in the performance of religious worship," and was not "disturbed" within the meaning of s. 296 of the Penal Code; that in reference to the terms of s. 39 of the Code, the accused did not disturb the assembly "voluntarily;" that he was justified by the Mahomedan ecclesiastical law in entering the mosque, and joining the congregation in saying the word "Amin" loudly if he thought fit, and his conduct fell within the purview of s. 59 of the Penal Code, and was therefore not an offence under s. 296. *Beatty v. Gillbanks, L. R., 9 Q. B. D., 308*, referred to. Also *per* MAHMOOD, J., that having regard to the guarantee given by the Legislature in s. 24 of Act VI of 1871 (Bengal Civil Courts Act) that the Mahomedan law shall be administered in all questions regarding "any religious usage or institution," the Court was bound by s. 57 of Act I of 1872 (Evidence Act) to take judicial notice of the Mahomedan ecclesiastical law, and the rules of that

RELIGION, OFFENCES RELATING TO—continued

law need not be proved by specific evidence. *QUEEN EXPRESS v PANZAN* I L R, 7 All, 461

2 ———— Defiling a place of worship — *Penal Code, ss 295-297—Trespass on a place of sepulture* — R, a Hindu, had sexual intercourse with a woman within an enclosure surrounding the tomb of a Mahomedan fakir. He was convicted under s 295 of the Penal Code. Held that in the absence of proof that the place was used for worship or otherwise held sacred, the conviction was bad, and that it should be altered to a conviction under s 297 of the said Code. *IN RE LATNA MUDALI*

[I L R, 10 Mad, 126]

3 ———— "Object" held sacred by any class of persons — *Penal Code, s 295—Killing cows in a public place* — The word "object" in s 295 of the Penal Code does not include animate objects. *QUEEN EXPRESS v IMAM ALI*

[I L R, 10 All, 150]

4 ———— *Penal Code, s 295—Killing bulls set at large at sadha in accordance with Hindu religious usage* — The word "object" in s 295 of the Penal Code does not include animate objects. A bull dedicated and set at large

CHUNDER SANNYAL v HIRU MONDAL

[I L R, 17 Calc, 852]

5. ———— Disturbing a religious assembly — *Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), s 296*

which is not lawful, it cannot be said that the persons engaged in it are lawfully engaged from the mere circumstance of their falling into a picture of worship though such worship may be real. As to whether a worship is real or not, much must depend upon the circumstances under which it is performed. *PER BANERJEE J* — To constitute an offence under s 296 of the Penal Code, (1) there must be a voluntary disturbance caused, (2) the disturbance must be caused to an assembly engaged in religious worship or religious ceremonies, and (3) the assembly must be lawfully engaged in such worship or ceremonies; i.e., they must be doing what they have a right to do. *JAFAR GILL v DHANAPALA*

[I L R, 23 Calc, 60]

6. ———— Trespass on burial ground — *Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), s 297—Ploughing up burial ground—Permission of owner* — Held that persons who entered upon a burial place and ploughed up the graves were liable to be convicted of the offence defined by s 297 of the Penal Code, notwithstanding that their entry on the land

RELIGION, OFFENCES RELATING TO—concluded.

was by the consent of the owner thereof. *QUEEN-EMRESS v SUBHAN* I L R, 18 All, 395

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY

1 ———— Suit relating to trust among a community — *Jurisdiction of High Court in charitable trusts—Khoja Mahomedans—Regulation of rights of dissident parties in a religious community* — In a suit by certain members of the Khoja community in Bombay for an account of all property belonging to, or held in trust for the community, come to the hands of the treasurer and accountant of the community, for a declaration that the treasurer and accountant had ceased to be such officers of the community, for an order directing the treasurer and accountant to deliver all the property of the community in their hands, for a declaration that the property of the community was held and ought to be applied to and for the original charitable, religious and public uses or trusts to or for which they were dedicated and to none other for the sole benefit of the Khoja sect and none other and that no person, not being or having ceased to be a member of the same, and in particular no person professing Shia opinions in matters of religion, was entitled to any share or interest therein for a scheme to carry such

the Court, in exercise of its charitable jurisdiction, is

AGA KHAN, and of the Khojas and their descendants

Shia Imam Ismaili sect In order to enjoy the full

Khaw, as the spiritual head of the Khojas is entitled to exercise a potential voice in determining who, or religious grounds, shall or shall not remain members of the Khoja community. *ADVOCATE GENERAL,*

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY—continued.

OF BOMBAY, *ex relatione* DAYA MUHAMMAD v. MUHAMMAD HUSEN HUSENI *alias* AGA KHAN

[12 Bom., 323]

2. ———— Jews — Beni-Israelite community in Bombay—*Dismissal of officers of the community by resolutions passed at a meeting—Such officers to be given opportunity of defending themselves—Domestic tribunal—Jurisdiction of Court.*—The plaintiffs and the defendants were members of the Beni-Israelite community worshipping at a certain synagogue in Bombay. The administration of the synagogue and of the funds was vested in a mukadam or headman and four managers, a treasurer, and a crier. The mukadam succeeded to the office by family right according to the custom of the community, but in matters of management he was bound to keep within his powers, which were co-ordinate with those of his colleagues. The first defendant was the mukadam, the second defendant was the hazan or headle, and the third defendant was the samost or crier. The first defendant had succeeded to the office of mukadam as the nearest lineal descendant of the founder of the synagogue. The second defendant was appointed by the community, and it did not appear on what terms he held office. The third defendant was merely a paid official of a subordinate character. Disputes arose in the community, which became divided into two parties, to one of which the three defendants belonged. At a meeting of the community held on the 28th October 1884, which was attended by a majority of the community, resolutions were passed, dismissing all three defendants from office; and their dismissal was formally communicated to them by a letter, dated the 30th October. It did not appear that they had been given any notice that the question of their dismissal was to be discussed at the meeting. They had received only the ordinary notice that a meeting was to be held. The defendants refused to recognize the authority of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the 28th October, and the plaintiffs accordingly filed this suit, praying for a declaration that the defendants did not occupy any official position in the synagogue and for the recovery of certain property in their hands. *Held* that the first defendant had not been duly dismissed. He held the office of mukadam not merely at the will of the community, but as long as he duly performed the duties of his office. He could not be dismissed without an opportunity of making his defence and explaining his conduct, and he had been given no notice that his conduct and his dismissal were to be discussed at the meeting of the 28th October. *Held* also that the second defendant had not been duly dismissed. No evidence was given as to the exact terms on which he held office; but he was entitled to notice, and to an opportunity of defending himself before dismissal. *Held*, as to the third defendant, that he had been duly dismissed. He was merely a subordinate officer, and the managers had the power of dismissing him. All the managers, save the first and second defendants, concurred in dismissing him, and in doing so they were within their right. Where a domestic tribunal has been appointed for the regulation of the affairs of a community, the Court has no jurisdiction to interfere

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY—concluded.

with its decisions if it acts within the scope of its authority and in a manner consonant with the ordinary principles of justice. ADVOCATE GENERAL OF BOMBAY v. HAIM DEVAKER

[L. L. R., 11 Bom., 185]

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

See CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—ENDOWMENT.

See CASES UNDER MAHOMEDAN LAW—ENDOWMENT.

See CASES UNDER RIGHT OF SUIT—CHARITIES . . . I. L. R., 10 Mad., 375

RELINQUISHMENT BY HEIR.

1. ———— Relinquishment in consideration of grant of maintenance.—Where *M* executed on behalf of *N* a *ladawinamah*, or deed of disclaimer, disclaiming all right to an estate to which he was one of the heirs-at-law, upon consideration of receiving a monthly allowance for maintenance, and accepted a *perwannah* securing that allowance to himself and his heirs.—*Held* that the *ladawinamah* and the *perwannah* amounted to a valid contract by which the parties were respectively bound; and that *ladawinamah*, being founded on good consideration, was binding on the heirs, who could not set it aside except by returning the money which had been paid in advance on account of the maintenance allowance. OOMRAO BEGUM v. NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL

[24 W. R., P. C., 28]

2. ———— Relinquishment by mother of her interest in property—*Subsequent suit to recover estate as heiress of son.*—A widow, being old, presented a petition in a suit by her daughter-in-law, as guardian of the former's infant son, relinquishing all her rights in the property to the daughter-in-law herself, and as guardian of the infant. The son died, and the mother now sued her daughter-in-law for possession as heiress of her son. *Held* that by the petition the mother had transferred no rights to the daughter-in-law as proprietor, but that the mother, as heiress of her son, was entitled to the estate. UDEX KUNWAR v. LADU

6 B. L. R., 283
[15 W. R., P. C., 16
13 Moore's I. A., 585]

Affirming the decision of the lower Court in LADO v. OODEX KOONWUR

[Agra, F. B., 22: Ed. 1874, 17]

RELINQUISHMENT, DEED OF—

See HINDU LAW—PARTITION—REQUISITES FOR PARTITION I. L. R., 1 Mad., 312
[L. R., 5 I. A., 61]

See REGISTRATION ACT, s. 17.

[16 W. R., 56
9 Bom., 246
I. L. R., 20 Mad., 387]

RELINQUISHMENT OF CLAIM.

See ADMISSION—ADMISSIONS IN STATE
MENTS AND PLEADINGS

[15 B. L. R., 10
L. R., 3 I. A., 113
I. L. R., 6 All., 395]

See PLEADER—AUTHORITY TO BIND
CLIENT . 3 B. L. R., Ap., 15
[12 W. R., 279]

See CASES UNDER RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR
OMISSION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF
CLAIM

See CASES UNDER WAIVER

RELINQUISHMENT OF TENURE

See CASES UNDER LANDLORD AND TEN-
ANT—ABANDONMENT—RELINQUISHMENT
AND SURRENDER OF TENURE

1 ——— Lease for specific term—*Act X of 1859, s. 19*—Tenant—S. 19, Act X of 1859, did not apply to a raiyat who had taken a lease for a specific term KASHEE SINGH v. ONEBAET
[5 W. R., Act X., 81]

2 ——— Contract for definite specified interest in land—*Notice of relinquishment—Act X of 1859, s. 19*—Held that the provisions of s. 19, Act X of 1859, were not applicable to a leasee who had contracted for a definite specified interest

against regular lessor and commencement of the term of GOKUL
Doss . . . 1 Agra, Rev., 22

3. ——— Contract by lessee not to relinquish—*Act X of 1859, s. 19*—A perpetual contract by a lessee for his heirs, reciting that they shall never relinquish the jote, could not operate

SHAD GHOSE . . . 8 W. R., 89

4. ——— Proof of relinquishment—*Onus of proof* Where a tenant is found to have

been evicted by law in furtherance of his interest to prove But where through the care that the landlord took possession of the land and enjoyed the profits by holding it khas, or by letting it to others
ENKINE v. RAM COOMAR ROY . . . 8 W. R., 220

5. ——— Waiver of right to tenure—*Failure to take up mal land after survey and assessment—Forfeiture of claim.*—A person who fails at the survey to take up mal land, which he held without assessment before the survey, and allows it to be taken up by another cultivator who pays the assessment upon it, must be held to have forfeited his claim to such land BALKRISHNA GOVIND GADGIL v. NARAYAN BAKHARAM . . . 8 Bom., A. C., 180

RELINQUISHMENT OF TENURE

—continued.

6 ——— Relinquishment by mirasidar—*Effect of delivery of possession without reservation—Title, Extinction of*—B, a mirasidar, addressed a razinama to the mamlatdar, resigning certain miras land in favour of L (to whom at the same time he delivered possession of the lands), and containing no reservation or qualification Held that the transfer to L was complete, and the rights of B wholly extinguished TARACHAND PIRCHAND v. LAKSHMAN BHABANI . . . I. L. R., 1 Bom., 91

7. ——— *Right of ejectment—Razinama*—A mirasidar who has given in a razinama is entitled to eject the tenant put in possession of his miras lands by the Collector provided he sue within the period of limitation, and the razinama contain no stipulation whereby he expressly abandons his miras rights JOTI BHIMRAO v. DALU DIN HAPUJI . . . I. L. R., 1 Bom., 208

8 ——— Relinquishment after mortgage, *Effect of—Right of transferee—* . . . registered mortgage o R M for 872 D execution of R G. Held that the mortgage bound D's estate in the

Government land revenue is the paramount charge upon the land. RAMACHANDRA MANKESHWAR v. BHIMRAO RAONI . . . I. L. R., 1 Bom., 577

9. ——— Notice of relinquishment—*Beng Act VIII of 1869, s. 20*—S. 20, Bengal Act VIII of 1869, does not apply when the raiyat holds under a lease for a limited period which has expired In such a case no written notice of relinquishment is necessary. ILAK PATAK v. MARADIK PANDAY
[7 B. L. R., Ap., 11; 15 W. R., 454]

10. ——— *Act X of 1859,*

11 ——— *Act X of 1859, s. 19*—When a landlord served a notice on an outbonded raiyat that unless he paid at an enhanced rent for the ensuing year he was to quit the land, and if the

RELINQUISHMENT OF TENURE —concluded.

raiya thereupon intimated to the landlord's agent his intention to relinquish the land,—*Held* that there was a sufficient compliance with s. 19, Act X of 1859.
KENNY v. ISSUR CHUNDER PODDAR

[W. R., 1864, Act X, 9

12. ————— *Act X of 1859, s. 19.*—S. 19, Act X of 1859, did not imperatively require an application for service of notice of relinquishment of land by a raiya to be made to the Collector. The non-service of notice by the Collector cannot affect the rights of the tenant, if he can prove that, previous to his application to the Collector, he had given actual notice direct to the landlord himself or to his authorized agent. The application to the Collector is not bad because it was not made in the month of Chyet preceding. **ERSKINE v. RAM COOMAR ROY** 8 W. R., 220

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMISSION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM.

1. ————— *Splitting cause of action—Accidental or involuntary omission—Mistake—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.*—The words “if a plaintiff relinquish or omit to sue for any portion of his claim, a suit for the portion so relinquished or omitted shall not afterwards be entertained,” in s. 7, Act VIII of 1859, plainly include accidental or involuntary omission, as well as acts of deliberate relinquishment. The correct test when a second suit is brought for something omitted to be sued for in a previous suit is whether the claim in the new suit is in fact founded on a cause of action distinct from that which was the foundation of the former suit. Where a suit was brought for a large amount of property, consisting partly of Government paper which, it was alleged, had been fraudulently appropriated by the defendant and the plaintiff obtained a decree,—*Held* (reversing the decision of the High Court) that the plaintiff was precluded by s. 7 of Act VIII of 1859 from afterwards bringing a fresh suit on a piece of Government paper which might have been, but by mistake was not, included in the previous suit. **BUZLOOR RUHEEM v. SHUMSOONISSA BEGUM**.
JUDONATH BOSE v. SHUMSOONISSA BEGUM

[8 W. R., P. C., 3
11 Moore's L. A., 551

S. C. in High Court, **SHAMSOONISSA BEGUM v. BUZLOOR ROHIM** . . . Marsh., 286: 2 Hay, 190

The suit was held to be barred on the test laid down in this case in **SHIB KRISTO DAH v. ABDUL SOBHAN CHOWDHRY** 15 W. R., 408

2. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7—Statement of intention not to relinquish.*—The words of s. 7 of the Civil Procedure Code were imperative against the splitting of a claim into parts. The consequences of an infringement of that direction were not that the suit which does not include the whole claim shall for this reason be barred. The words “in bar of suit” referred to any subsequent suit brought for the portion of the claim

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMISSION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

omitted in the previous suit, and not to such previous suit itself. A plaintiff who omits to sue for a portion of his claim stating that he does not relinquish it, but means to sue again for it, can gain nothing by such a statement. Neither can such a statement furnish a reason for holding the first suit to be barred. **SOONDER BEBEE v. KHILLOO MULL alias RAM LALL** 2 N. W., 90

3. ————— *Suit for arrears of rent for successive years—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.*—S. 7, Act VIII of 1859, did not require a plaintiff having several distinct causes of action against one defendant to comprise them all in one suit subject to the hazard of forfeiting all those not included in the first suit. The object of the clause was only to provide against splitting a cause of action. **SUTTO CHURN GHOSAL v. OBHOY NUND DOSS** 2 W. R., Act X, 31

DYARAM v. GOUREE SHUNKER . . . 3 N. W., 20

4. ————— *Negligent omission of part of claim—Obligation as to enforcing all available remedies.*—The 7th section of the Civil Procedure Code, 1859, prohibits the splitting of a claim, but does not require that all remedies by suit on all the securities which a creditor may hold be enforced together. If a plaintiff, from negligence or other cause, omits to prefer a portion of his claim which seeks to charge the land, or, having preferred it, is content to accept an imperfect adjudication, or one which awards him only a portion of the relief claimed, he cannot afterwards bring forward in a fresh suit matter which might well have been then disposed of. **MULUK FUQUEER BUKSH v. LALLER MANOHUR DOSS** 2 N. W., 29

5. ————— *Fresh suit in respect of same subject-matter—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.*—A party is bound to bring forward his whole case in respect of the matter in litigation and open to him upon the points for decision in the suit. He cannot abstain from relying upon nor abandon a ground of claim which is in question and proper for consideration and decision in the suit and afterwards make it a cause of fresh suit in respect of the same subject-matter. **UDAIYA TEVAR v. KATAMA NACHI YAR** 2 Mad., 131

6. ————— *Omission to include all grounds on which suit is based—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.*—A plaintiff is bound to include in his plaint all the grounds upon which his suit is based. A second suit upon a different ground which existed before the commencement of the first suit would not be allowed, as it would be splitting the cause of action. **ABHIRAM DOSS v. SRIRAM DOSS**
[3 B. L. R., A. C., 421: 12 W. R., 336

PREMANUND GOSSAMEE v. RAM CHURN DEB
[20 W. R., 482

7. ————— *Omission to sue for all rights under the same or similar titles—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.*—S. 7, Act VIII of 1859, required that, if all rights arising out of the same

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMISSION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

cause of action were not sued for together, the portion abandoned could not be separately sued for afterwards, but it did not enact a similar penalty for all rights under the same or similar titles, the right to sue for which may require different issues to be tried and may arise under different dates and different causes of action, and the defendants as to which different properties may be either only one party or different parties altogether. *MOTHOOR MOHUN MUNDUL v KHEMUNKUREE DOSSEE*

[5 W R, P. C, 182]

See *RAMHURRY MUNDUL v MOTHOOR MOHUN MUNDUL* 20 W, R, P. C, 450

8 ———— *Omission to put forward case in full—Civil Procedure Code 1859, s 7*—A plaintiff suing for the recovery of land is bound to put forward his whole case at once and cannot be allowed to maintain a second suit for the same cause of action, merely by alleging that the

9 ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 7—Title resting on different and distinct transactions*—The fact that a defendant's title rests upon different and distinct transactions supported by distinct and separate evidence, does not necessarily imply that a party contesting their title, there are different causes of action warranting separate suits. *RAM SOONDER SHAHA v DELAN NEX*

20 W, R, 103

10 ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 7—Distinct causes of action*—S 7 of Act VIII of 1859 applied, whether the omission to sue had been the result of knowledge and intention or not. The test as to whether a suit was barred by s 7 of Act VIII of 1859 was whether the claim in the new suit was in fact founded on a cause of action distinct from that which was the foundation of the former suit. *BULWUNT SINGH v CHITAN SINGH*

3 N W, 27

11 ———— *Omission to ask for particular relief—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 7—Quare*—Whether a relinquishment or omission under s 7, Act VIII of 1859, extended to a plea of omission to ask for any particular description of relief which a plaintiff might intend to seek against the parties to the suit in respect of his cause of action. *SABER KHAN v. KALLI DOSS DEX*

[1 W, R, 193]

12. ———— *Suit by co sharers come of whom have before sued—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 7*—Held by KEMP, J, that where, as in this case, four suits are brought with the common object of setting aside the sale of a patni talukh by four joint tenants, two of whom are not stopped under s 7, Act VIII of 1859, this Court cannot in equity declare the sale to be good or bad in part, but must decide as to whether the sale is to stand or fall for

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMISSION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

the whole talukh. *Per AINSLIE J*—But if one of the joint tenants in a former suit claimed a 2 anna instead of a 4 anna share she cannot now be allowed to supplement her claim or take interests in the patni which she could not have enforced independently of the sale. *RAM CHURN LUNDOPADHYA v DROROMOYE DOSSEE*

17 W R, 122

13 ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 7—Application to file award*—The

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF GRISH CHUNDER CHOORAMONEE GRISH CHUNDER CHOORAMONEE v BROJONATH BHUTTACHARJEE

20 W R, 58

S 7 of Act VIII of 1859 was held to be applicable to rent suits. *PHABOSOONDEREE v BHUGWAN CHUNDER MOZOOMDAR*

[W, R, 1864, Act X, 88]

PUREHOO TEWARR v RAMJEAWUN PATUCK

[1 N W, 65; Ed 1873, 119]

14 ———— *Claims arising*

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bar to the entertainment of the second suit. *KALSHAR PARSHAD v JAGAN NATH*

[1 L. R, 1 All, 650]

15 ———— *Civil Procedure Code, ss 43, 58, 278, 280, and 283—Interenor claiming attached property by the separate title—Single order raising attachment—Two suits by judgment creditors for declaration of their right to attach—Order of filing of suits*—A plaintiff's cause of action cannot be divided into two parts, one necessary for the order to support

Court. It does which is necessary to prove such fact, but every fact which is necessary to be proved. *Read v Brown, L. R, 22 Q B D, 123*, referred to. The plaintiffs holding *B R* : their certain

their judgment creditors. At this attachment one of the plaintiffs filed objections under s 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in consequence of which the property was released from attachment. The plaintiffs thereupon brought two suits under s 283 of the Code of Civil Procedure, one in respect of the mortgage interest and the other in respect of the house. Held by the Full Bench (AICKMAN, J, dissentiente) that the first essential of the plaintiffs' cause of action was the order made under s 283 of the Code of Civil

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

Procedure, and that, until that order was made, they had no cause of action. The cause of action was the order under s. 280, which had been obtained by M, and the right and title of the plaintiffs' to bring the subjects of attachment to sale in execution of their decree. The title or titles which the defendant might prove formed no part of the plaintiffs' cause of action, nor would the defendant's allegation of different titles in herself to different portions of the property split up the plaintiffs' cause of action into different and distinct causes of action. Similarly the fact that the plaintiffs' judgment-debtors held or were alleged to hold portions of the property under different titles would not split up the plaintiffs' cause of action into different causes of action. S. 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure has nothing to do with the evidence which may be necessary or may be produced to support or defend a cause of action or with the desire of a plaintiff to bring more suit than one, or with the devolution of title where the cause of action relates to land or other kind of property. In the above case consequently s. 43 of the Code barred the later of the plaintiff's two suits. *Held* also that, where two suits are filed on the same day, it must be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that they were presented and admitted in the order in which their numbers appear in the register of civil suits prescribed by s. 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *Kaleskar Prasad v. Jagan Nath, I. L. R., 1 All., 650; Appasami v. Ramasami, I. L. R., 9 Mad., 279; and Duncan Brothers & Co. v. Jeetmull Greedharee Lall, I. L. R., 19 Cal., 372*, referred to. *Zahur Husain v. Muhammad Hasan, Weekly Notes, All. (1888), 147*, and *Muhammad Ibrahim Khan v. Hahib-ullah Khan, Weekly Notes, All. (1886), 113*, overruled. *Per AIKMAN, J.*—Although it was the single order in the execution department which necessitated the plaintiffs' bringing their suits, the plaintiffs' real causes of action were the separate transactions entered into by the judgment-debtors with the objector under s. 278 of the Code, and they were therefore entitled to bring separate suits. *MURTI v. BHOLA RAO*

[I. L. R., 16 All., 165]

16. ———— *Simultaneous suits for balance of account after settlement—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 43.*—Upon a settlement of accounts between plaintiff and defendants, Rs. 985-6-9 was found due by the defendants, who agreed to pay the same. They gave to plaintiff an order on their agents to pay Rs. 2,500 from the profits of certain land, and promised to pay the balance within a month. Plaintiff filed two suits, one for Rs. 2,500 and the other for the balance of the debt. Defendants pleaded that both suits should be dismissed, as brought in contravention of the requirements of s. 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The lower Courts held that there were two distinct causes of action, and decreed both claims. *Held*, on second appeal, that plaintiff had only one cause of action, and that the decree in one of the suits must be reversed. *APPASAMI v. RAMASAMI*

[I. L. R., 9 Mad., 279]

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

17. ———— *Suit for receipt as security for advance—Suit for balance of account.*—A sued B for recovery of a receipt which had been deposited by the former with the latter as security for a certain advance of money. *Held* that he was not thereby debarred, under s. 7, Act VIII of 1859, from bringing a suit for the balance due on the whole account between them. *MEDHI ULLEE KHAN v. MAHOMED WAJID ULLEE*

[1 N. W., Part II, 10: Ed. 1873, 70]

18. ———— *Suit for sum due in account book—Addition of claim for same sum due on hath-chitta—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 34.*—Where a plaintiff originally sued for a certain sum upon his khatta books, and an objection was taken by the defendant that he ought to have sued upon a certain hath-chitta, whereupon the plaintiff amended his plaint by suing for the amount admittedly due upon the hath-chitta, in addition to the amount he claimed upon his khatta books,—*Held* that, when the plaintiff amended his plaint by suing upon the hath-chitta his causes of action, which, when the suit was originally framed, were distinct, became united; that there was no "relinquishment" in the original suit within the terms of Act VIII of 1859, s. 7 (with which s. 43, Act X of 1877, corresponds), and that the plaint was rightly amended. *RAM TARUN KOONDU v. HOSSEIN BUKSH . I. L. R., 3 Cal., 785*
[2 C. L. R., 385]

19. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 43—Suit to cancel release, obtained by duress, of all claims against defendants, and to recover amount of one such claim no bar to subsequent suits upon other causes of action so released.*—On the 1st July 1878 there was a settlement of accounts between the plaintiff and defendants, and a debt was acknowledged due by the latter to the former, and on the same day the plaintiff and defendants entered into a trading partnership which was carried on till August. On the 30th September the defendants extorted a release from the plaintiff whereby the plaintiff's claims against them arising out of the two transactions mentioned and all other transactions between them were released. On the 23rd November the plaintiff brought a suit against the defendants, and, in the plaint, after stating the fact of the settlement of 1st July 1878, the balance found due therein to the plaintiff, the extortion of the release, and the misappropriation of the sums due to the plaintiff by the defendants as the cause of action, prayed for cancellation of the release and for recovery of the amount due to the plaintiff by the defendants under the settlement of 1st July 1878. *Held*, in a suit to wind up the partnership of July and August 1878, that the plaintiff was not bound by s. 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure to have included in his former suit his claim arising out of that partnership and that the former suit being in substance a suit upon the account stated on 1st July 1878, and not

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMISSION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

for damages for extorting the release, was no bar to the present suit **SUBBAYYA v VENKATESAPPA**

[I. L. R., 6 Mad., 49]

20. *Accretion to land—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 9*—The plaintiff sued for a certain specified quantity of land as being between specified boundaries. On measurement, however, it was found there was more land within those boundaries than the plaintiff claimed. He obtained only a decree for what he claimed, though he had claimed all the land up to the boundary (the river) on one side the excess was deducted on that side. *Held*, reversing the decision of the High Court, that a subsequent suit in which he claimed land which had accreted to the excess portion which was not decreed to him in the former suit was not barred by s. 7, Act VIII of 1859 **PAHALWAN SINGH v MAHESUR BUKSH SINGH MAHESUR BUKSH SINGH v MEGHURN SINGH**

[9 B. L. R., 150; 16 W. R., P. C., 5]

S. C. in High Court, **MEGHURN SINGH v. MAHESUR BUKSH SINGH** 5 W. R., 211

21. *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 43—Breaches of one term in a contract, how sued upon—Cause of action—Contract*—*Per GARTH, C. J.*—A claim for the price of goods sold is a cause of action of a different nature from a claim for damages for non acceptance of goods pursuant to a contract. Such claims, therefore, although arising under one and the same contract, may be sued upon separately, s. 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure notwithstanding. *Per WILSON, J.*—Where there is one contract for the purchase of goods and the purchaser takes some of the goods, but breaks his contract in part by not paying for the goods he takes, and in part by not taking and paying for the remainder and both breaches occur before any suit is brought, the claim of the person suing is one arising out of one cause of action, and the whole claim must be included in one suit. **ANDERSON, WRIGHT & Co v KALAGARIA SURJINARAIN**

[I. L. R., 12 Calc., 339]

22. *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 43—Breaches of the same contract*

vendor is debarred by s. 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure from bringing two suits against such purchaser, his claim being one arising out of one cause of action and based on one and the same contract. The view taken by **WILSON, J.**, in **Anderson, Wright & Co v Kalagaria Surjinarain, I. L. R., 12 Calc., 339**, approved **PETHERAM, C. J.**—"The whole of the claim which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of the cause of action" in s. 43 means, in the above case, the entire claim which the plaintiff has against the defendant at the time the action is brought in respect of any failure or failures to accept and pay for goods purchased of him by the

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMISSION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

defendant under one contract, and the whole of such claim must be included in one action. **PRINSEP, J.**—The expression "cause of action" is to be construed with reference to the substance rather than the form of the action. The claim in both the above cases being for damages on account of breaches of the same contract, s. 43 read with the illustration debars the plaintiff from bringing two suits. **DUNCAN BROTHERS & Co v JEETMULL, GREENHARNE LALL**

[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 372]

23. *Suit for demurrage—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7*—In a suit

24. *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 43—Suit for damages for wrongful dismissal*—A suit having been brought in a Small

ther suits could be **SIMPSON v CLEGGHORN**

[6 C. L. R., 91]

25. *Suit for damages—Subsequent suit against another wrong doer for the same tort*—Where a plaintiff had sued for and

VIII of 1859 **MADUD ALI KHAN v SALEEM AHMED KHAN alias KUMMUN KHAN** 4 N. W., 142

26. *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 43—Two successive suits for damages for tort—Trespass on land—Concern of*

(2) logs of timber lying, stored on the ground, plain

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

as to the logs, that a claim for their value might have been included in the former suit, since their conversion was effected when the plaintiff was dispossessed of the land upon which they lay, and that, under s. 43, no claim could now be made in respect of them. *Held* (1) that the proceeds obtained from cutting and removing saleable timber on the land were in the nature of mesne profits, and these having been taken since the institution of the previous suit, plaintiff could recover; (2) that a trespass on a piece of land is by itself no proof of any conversion of movables lying upon the land at the time that the trespass takes place; that, notwithstanding plaintiff's eviction from the land, possession of the timber lying stored upon it should be presumed to have continued in him in the absence of proof of any act on the part of the defendant with special reference to such timber and showing unequivocally that the plaintiff was entirely deprived of the use of them; and that conversion of the logs was not effected by the trespass, but only by their removal subsequently to the institution of the previous suit; and (3) that the causes of action now relied on were therefore different from those relied on before, and the previous suit did not operate as a bar to the present claim under s. 43 of the Civil Procedure Code. *MOXI v. AVUTHRAMAN*

[I. L. R., 22 Mad., 197]

27. ———— *Suit for damages*.—On the 27th Joist 1286 F.S. (2nd June 1879) the plaintiff brought a suit to recover damages for the breach of a contract on the part of the defendant for not having made over possession to him of certain leasehold properties, the damages claimed being for the profits accrued due for the year 1283 F.S. (1875-76). In this suit he obtained a decree. On the 21st Joist 1287 F.S. (14th June 1880) the plaintiff brought another suit against the defendant to recover damages for the profits accrued for the years 1284, 1285, and 1286 F.S. (1876-77 to 1878-79). *Held* that the plaintiff should have included the damages for the years 1284 and 1285 (1876-77 and 1877-78) in his former suit, and that he was debarred by s. 43 of Act X of 1877 from including in his second suit any portion of his claim for damages which had accrued due at the time of the institution of his first suit, and for which he had omitted to sue; but that he was entitled to recover damages for the year 1286 (1878-79). *Taruck Chunder Mookerjee v. Panchu Mohini Debja*, I. L. R., 6 Calc., 791, followed. *SHEO SUNKUR SAHOY v. HRIDHOY NARAIN*

[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 143; 12 C. L. R., 34]

Held by the Privy Council on appeal that the High Court had rightly decided that, in regard to Act X of 1877, s. 43, the plaintiff could not recover so much of the profits as had already accrued at the date of the institution of the prior suit, inasmuch as the claim in respect of such profits might have been included therein, viz., the profits for the two years 1284 and 1285 F., which had expired when that suit was brought. *MADAN MOHAN LAL v. LALA SHEO-SANKER SAHAI* . . . I. L. R., 12 Calc., 482

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

28. ———— *Suit for value of cattle*.—*Subsequent suit for damages for taking them away*.—A person suing for the value of cattle illegally taken away should include in his plaint whatever claim he wishes to make in respect of damages caused to him by the defendant's wrongful act, and cannot afterwards maintain a new suit for any damages which he might have claimed in the former suit. *MOHUBUT MUNDEL v. SHOORENDRONATH ROY*

[4 W. R., S. C. C. Ref., 20]

29. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7*.—*Suit for damages after suit for recovery of property*.—A suit for damages for wrongful detention of property (in this case a cart and bullocks seized in execution of decree against another party) is barred under s. 7, Act VIII of 1859, after a decree in a former suit for the recovery or value of the same property. *PUNJU v. OODOY*

[18 W. R., 337]

30. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 13, 43*.—*Damages*.—In September 1886 the plaintiff sued in a Munsif's Court certain defendants for possession of one bigha of land, and for damages for the cutting and carrying of certain paddy from such land on the 23rd December 1885. This suit was dismissed on the ground that no dispossession had taken place, the plaintiff being referred to a Small Cause Court for his damages. No appeal was made against this decision. In March 1887 the plaintiff sued these defendants in the Munsif's Court for possession of 5 bighas 6 cottahs of land and for mesne profits, and obtained a decree for possession of 3 bighas 6 cottahs of land with mesne profits; possession of the 1 bigha, the subject of the suit of 1886, being included in the 3 bighas 6 cottahs decreed. He subsequently sued the same defendants in a Small Cause Court for damages for the paddy cut and carried on the 23rd December 1885. *Held* that such suit was not barred by either s. 13 or s. 43 of the Civil Procedure Code. *MAHA-BEER SING v. RAMBAJAN SHA*

[I. L. R., 16 Calc., 545]

31. ———— *Suit for mesne profits after setting aside sale for arrears of rent*.—*Subsequent suit for rents wrongly collected*.—At a sale for arrears of rent, A became the purchaser of a certain patni talukh. B, whose patni right had been sold, sued for and obtained a decree for reversal of the sale on the ground of irregularity. In the meantime, A had committed default, and the patni was again sold for arrears of rent. The zamindar drew out from the Collectorate the amount due to him. C, who had bought B's right, title, and interest in his decree, now sued A for recovery of the surplus proceeds of sale in the hands of the Collector, and obtained a decree. He afterwards sued A for mesne profits for the time during which he was in possession of the patni talukh. This was a suit by C against A for recovery of the amount drawn out by the zamindar, on the ground that, in consequence of A having collected the rents from the talukh, which were to go towards payment of the rent due to the

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

zamindar, and having fraudulently withheld such payment he had sustained damage to the extent of the amount taken by the zamindar. *Held* that the suit was barred by s 7, Act VIII of 18 9. **TARINI PRASAD GHOSH v KHUPUMANI DABI**

[5 B L R, 184 13 W R, 261

TARINI PRASAD GHOSH v RAGHAB CHANDRA BANDOPADHYAY

[5 B L R, 187 note 13 W R., 205

32 ———— *Suit for refund of excess payment of rent—Civil Procedure Code 1809 s 7*—A recovered from B, under the terms of his lease a refund of the excess of rent paid by him in respect of the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. While that suit was pending B recovered from A rent at

ANNUNDA PRASAD MOGHEERJEE

[1 B L R, F B, 97 10 W R, F B, 41

33 ———— *Suits for mesne profits*—Mesne profits claimed for a period of dis possession are essentially damages to the ground upon which the plaintiff in any case is entitled to ask for them being the wrongful conduct of the defendants

RAM FORUL ROY 21 W R, 223

RAM RUTTU AUDO v RAM CHUNDER PAL
[25 W R, 113

34 ———— *Suit for mesne profits and possession—Subsequent suit for mesne profits*—The plaintiff brought a suit for possession of land with mesne profits. The suit was dismissed. He appealed on the question of possession only and obtained a decree for possession without any mention of mesne profits and in execution of the decree he obtained possession. *Held* that a subsequent suit to recover mesne profits from the date of the decree for the period of six years next before the commencement of the suit, exclusive of the period the plaintiff was in possession, was not barred by s 7 of Act VIII of 1859. **PRATAP CHANDRA BURUA v SWARNAMAYI SWARNAMAYI v PRATAP CHANDRA BURUA**

[4 B L R, F B, 113 13 W R, F B, 15

35 ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859 ss 7, 8, 9, 10—Cause of action including whole claim arising out of—Mesne profits, Suit for—Possession, Suit for—Under s 7, read with ss 8, 9, and 10 of Act VIII of 1859, a plaintiff suing for mesne profits of land is not precluded from afterwards maintaining a suit for possession of such land. **Pratap Chandra Burua v Swarnamayi**, 4 B L R, F B, 113 commented on **MOHUN LALL v GOUBI SUNKUR**. I L R, 9 Calc, 283 [12 C. L. R., 434*

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

36 ———— *Civil Procedure Code, s 43—Claim for mesne profits received prior to date of former suit for land*—Where a suit to recover land was brought and no claim was made for mesne profits received prior to date of plaint—*Held* that s 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure was a bar to a subsequent suit for such mesne profits. **VENKOB v SUBBANNA** I L R, 11 Mad, 151

37 ———— *Civil Procedure Code 1882, s 43—Suit for land and mesne profits after dismissal of suit for mesne profits of same land*—A leased certain land to B. The lease expired in 1877. B continued to hold over and refused to accept a fresh lease from A. A sued B in 1882 for mesne profits for three years but did not claim possession of the land. The suit was dismissed on a preliminary point. A then sued B to recover possession of the land and mesne profits. It was argued that A's claim to the land was barred by s 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure because he omitted to claim the land in the former suit for mesne profits. *Held* that the suit was not barred. **TIRUPATI v NARASIMHA** I L R, 11 Mad, 210

38 ———— *Civil Procedure Code s 43—Claims for possession and mesne profits—Distinct claims—Separate suits—Joinder of causes of action—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1859) s 44*—Claims for the recovery of possession of immoveable property and for mesne profits are distinct claims and separate suits will lie in respect of each claim. S 44 of the Code of Civil Procedure merely permits the joinder in one suit of a claim for recovery of immoveable property with one for mesne profits in regard to the same property. **Kishori Lal Roy v Sharat Chunder Mozumdar**, I L R, 8 Calc, 593 10 C L R, 809 **Mohun Sirkar v Secretary of State for India** I L R 17 Calc, 969, and **Madan Mohun Lal v Lala Sheosanker Saha**, I L R, 12 Calc 452 referred to **Venkoba v Subbanna**, I L R, 11 Mad, 151 dissented from **LAZESSOR DABDI v JANKI BIBI** I L R, 19 Calc, 615

39 ———— *Civil Procedure Code (1882) ss 43 and 44—Claim for possession*

in respect of the said property up to the date of the alleged forfeiture and having obtained a decree, subsequently brought a separate suit for mesne profits including the period from the date of the forfeiture to the date of the institution of the former suit—*Held* that the claim for mesne profits for the period abovementioned was barred by s 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure. **Lal v Mal v Halan**, I L R, 3 All, 660 and **Venkoba v Subbanna**, I L R, 11 Mad, 151, referred to **MEWA KARR v BANAJI PRASAD**. I L R., 17 All, 533

40 ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 7—Suit for mesne profits*—The plaintiffs, having been dispossessed of a tank and of

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

land on its banks, recovered possession by a suit under Act XIV of 1859, s. 15. The defendants then instituted a civil suit for determination of title, in which the plaintiffs were successful. The plaintiffs on the 22nd Cheyt 1277 (3rd April 1871) instituted a suit for the recovery of the value of fish taken by the defendants on the 27th Bysack 1276 (8th May 1869), the day of dispossession; but the suit was compromised. The plaintiffs now claimed mesne profits with reference to fish and grass appropriated by the defendants from 1st Bysack 1277 to 7th Bhadro 1278 (12th April 1870 to 22nd August 1871). *Held* that the present claim for the period preceding 22nd Cheyt 1277 (the date of the former suit) was barred by Act VIII of 1859, s. 7: that the previous suit as well as the present were really suits for damages; and that the previous suit and compromise ought to have included all claims of the plaintiffs arising out of the dispossession. **SAMY SINGH v. KAMALUDIN SINGH** 22 W. R., 424.

41. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 43—Suit for mesne profits.*—The plaintiffs sued the defendants for possession of the land upon which certain trees stood, and for such trees, stating that on the 19th June 1879 the defendants had interfered with their possession of such trees and had wrongfully taken the fruit thereof. The plaintiffs subsequently sued the defendants for the value of the fruit upon such trees, alleging that on the 19th June 1879 the defendants had wrongfully taken such fruit. *Held* that, as the cause of action—i.e., the taking of such fruit—was in both suits identical, and the plaintiffs not having claimed the value of such fruit as mesne profits in the first suit, the second suit was barred by the provisions of s. 43 of Act X of 1877. **DEVI DIAT SINGH v. AJAM SINGH** [I. L. R., 3 All., 543]

42. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7—Suit for possession—Subsequent suit for mesne profits.*—S, the plaintiff's guardian, and D, the husband of M, one of the defendants in the suit, held a mouzah in equal shares. S sold the half share held by her to M; some portion of the mouzah being in the possession of the other defendants, S and D sued them to recover it and also for mesne profits, and obtained a decree. The defendants appealed, whereupon S filed a solehnamah. The decree was upheld, however, by the lower Appellate Court. In special appeal the Sudder Court refused to give the renouncing plaintiff any decree for mesne profits of a share. The plaintiff, who had then come of age, was not represented in the litigation in the Court. Shortly afterwards he sued S and M to set aside the sale to M, and obtained a decree. On D's death, M obtained possession of the land which had been the subject of the suit by S and D. The plaintiff now sued to recover a half share of the land sued for by S and D, and of the mesne profits recovered or recoverable by M under the decrees of the Sudder Court and the lower Courts, and to set aside the solehnamah. *Held* that as to M the suit was not

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

barred by s. 7, Act VIII of 1859. **RAMMOHTY LALL v. GOOPERSHAD** 5 N. W., 172

43. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 43—Suit for recovery of immovable property—Mesne profits—Mortgage—Specific performance of contract—Compensation.*—According to the terms of a mortgage, possession of the mortgaged property was to be delivered to the mortgagor, and he was to take the mesne profits. The mortgagor refused to deliver possession of the property, and the mortgagee sued him to enforce specific performance of the contract to deliver possession, and obtained a decree. At the time this suit was brought, the mortgagee had been kept out of possession of the property for two years, during which time the mortgagor had taken the mesne profits. The mortgagee subsequently sued the mortgagor to recover the mesne profits of the mortgaged property for those two years. *Held* that, as the mortgagee might in the former suit, in addition to seeking the specific performance of the mortgage-contract, have asked for such mesne profits by way of compensation for the breach of it; and as the claim for possession and mesne profits were in respect of the same cause of action,—i.e., the breach of the contract to give possession,—the second suit was barred by the provisions of s. 43 of Act X of 1877. **LALJI MAL v. HULASI**

[I. L. R., 3 All., 680]

44. ————— *Suit for declaration of title—Right to possession.*—The fact that, at the time when the purchaser of certain lands sued, with a view of confirming his title to the land under his purchase, for a decree declaring such title, he was in a position to have sued for possession of the lands, was no bar under the provisions of s. 7, Act VIII of 1859, to his subsequently suing for possession of the same. **TULSI RAM v. GANGA RAM**

[I. L. R., 1 All., 252]

45. ————— *Right to possession—Suit for declaration of title—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.*—D, being able to sue for the possession of certain property, omitted to do so, and sued in the first instance only for a declaration of her right to such property. The Court refusing to make any such declaration, on the ground that she could sue for possession, D then sued for possession. *Held* that the second suit was not barred by s. 7 of Act VIII of 1859. **DARBO v. KESHO RAI**

[I. L. R., 2 All., 356]

46. ————— *Suit for declaration of title—Subsequent suit for possession—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 43.*—When a suit for a declaration of title and confirmation of possession of certain land has been dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff was not in possession of the land at the time of instituting the suit, a subsequent suit on the same title to recover possession is not barred under s. 43 of the Civil Procedure Code. A cause of action consists of the circumstances and facts which are alleged by the plaintiff to exist, and which, if proved, will entitle him to the relief or to some part of the relief

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS
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mere declaration of right and dismissed it with reference to s 42 of the Specific Relief Act 1877, on the ground that the plaintiffs had omitted to sue for possession although they were able to sue for it. In November 1879 *R, P, B and S* again joined in suing *N*, claiming possession of two thirds of the estate, and to have the deed of gift set aside. *Per STUART, C J* and *STRAIGHT and ODDFIELD, JJ* that the causes of action in the two suits being different the second suit was not barred by the provisions of s 43 of the Civil Procedure Code. *Per TYRRELL J* that the plaintiffs being entitled to only one remedy in the former suit the provisions of s 43 were not applicable to the second suit. *RAM SIVAK SINGH v NAKHED SINGH* I L R. 4 All 261

KOCHER SINGH I. L. R., 4 All., 261

51 *Civil Procedure*
Code, 1850
Subsequent
Procedure
tiffs brought
entitled to an account and obtained such a declara-
tory decree without asking for or obtaining any conse-
quential relief The defendants took no steps to

such a suit, s 15 of Act VIII of 1809 being intended to modify the provisions of s 7 of the same Act *Tuls Ram v Gunga Ram* 1 L R, 1 All 252, followed and approved *Kalidhru Chuttapa Dya v Srba Nath Chuttapadhy*
[1 L R., 8 Calc, 483, 11 C L R, 67]

52, Civil Procedure
Code, 1950, s. 204. In 1860 A made, in favour of B, a gift of a zamindari estate to K. In 1869 B died and K's name was recorded in the revenue registers in the place of B's name in respect of the estate. In 1870 K died and her daughter S applied to have her name recorded in the revenue registers in respect of the estate. M, the illegitimate son of B, objected, claiming to have his name recorded. His ob-

KOMOLA KAMINY DEBIA v LOKE NATH KUR
[I L R, 8 Calc, 825 note; 11 C L R, 183]

48 ————— *Civil Procedure*
Code, s 43—Splitting remedy—Suit for declaration of title and for possession—Subsequent suit for possession—Where a previous suit for a declaration of title to immovable property has been dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff was not in possession at the time of filing the suit, a subsequent suit on the same title for recovery of possession of the land is not barred under s 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure *Jibunti Nath Khan v Shib Nath Chuckerbutty, 1 L R, 8 Cal 519, followed*
MOHAN LAL v BHILAO . 1 L R, 14 All, 512

49 _____ Civil Procedure

subsequent action brought by the same plaintiff against the same defendants for a distinct share in certain moneys which the defendants had since realized upon the bond debts and had appropriated to them-

10 W 11, and

50 *Civil Procedure*
Code, 1877, s 43—Suit for declaration of right—
Subsequent suit for possession—In December 1878
H, a Hindu widow, in possession by way of main
tenance of a certain estate of which R owned one-
third and P, B and S one third jointly, made a
gift thereof to N. H died in January 1879 in
February 1879 R, P, B, and S joined in suing
N for a declaration of their proprietary right in
two-thirds of the estates and to have the deed of
gift set aside The Court treated the suits one for a

1831 *M*'s transferees sued *S* and her transferee for possession of the moiety of the estate transferred to them by *M*. Held by the Full Bench (STUART, C.J., dissenting) that such suit was not barred by the provisions of s. 7 of Act VIII of 1859 by reason that *M* had omitted to claim in the suit of 1876 possession of the estate. *Darbo v Kesko Rai, I L R 2 All, 336*, and *Kalidhan Chetturpadhyaya v Shibu Nath Chetturpadhyaya I L R, 8 Calc, 433*, followed. Held by STUART, C.J.

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

that such suit was barred by the provisions of s 7 of Act VIII of 1859 by reason of such omission. *Darbo v. Kesho Rai*, 1 L. R., 2 All., 356, distinguished. The meaning of the term "relief" explained, and the distinction between it and the term "cause of action" pointed out. *SARSUTI v. KUNJ BEHARI LAL* . . . I. L. R., 5 All., 345

53. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7—Fraud—Cause of action.*—S, as one of the heirs of his brother M, sued the sons of M, the other heirs of M, for, amongst other things, a declaration of his right to share in the rights and interest of M as the mortgagee under a deed of mortgage, which he valued at the principal sum advanced under the mortgage, —viz., Rs. 600,—stating his cause of action to be obstruction caused by the sons of M to his sharing in M's estate. He obtained a decree declaring his title to the share claimed. L, one of the sons of M, had fraudulently concealed from and kept S in ignorance of the fact that previously to the suit he had realized Rs. 624 under the mortgage. On this fact coming to S's knowledge, he sued the sons of M to recover his share of that sum. Held that the second suit was not barred by s 7 of Act VIII of 1859. *Bulwant Singh v. Chittan Singh*, 3 N. W., 27, followed and observed upon. *LACHMAN SINGH v. SANWAL SINGH* [I. L. R., 1 All., 543

54. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7—Separate causes of action.*—S. 7 of Act VIII of 1859 required that every suit should include the whole of the claim arising out of the cause of action, meaning the whole of the claim arising out of the cause of action upon which the suit was brought, not that every suit should include every cause of action or every claim which the plaintiff had against the defendant. Accordingly, where a plaintiff had sued to obtain his share of an estate in land, in consequence of having been wrongfully dispossessed by the defendant, whom he afterwards in the present suit sued for his share of personal property, being entitled to both under a will, it was held that the subsequent suit was not barred by reason of the non-claim in the prior one. The claim in respect of the personalty had not arisen out of the cause of action which existed in consequence of the wrongful dispossession; the case was not like one of the conversion of several things; and the causes of action were distinct. *Buzlur Ruheem v. Shamsoon-nissa Begum*, 11 Moore's I. A., 551, referred to. *PITTAPUR RAJA v. SURIYA RAO*

[I. L. R., 8 Mad., 520.]

S. C. RAJAH OF PITTAPUR v. VENKATA MAHIPATI SURYA . . . L. R., 12 I. A., 116

55. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 43—Mahomedan law—Succession of a Mahomedan widow by local custom to a life-interest in the estate of her husband—Cause of action in her suit for dower distinguished from that in her suit for such estate.*—A decree in a suit brought by a Mahomedan widow against the brother

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

of her deceased husband, declaring her right to possess for life the estate of the latter in accordance with a proved local custom with an order for possession, was affirmed. A decree in a suit previously brought by the widow against the same defendant for her dower gave no occasion for the application of s. 43 of the Civil Procedure Code, having been made upon a cause of action distinct from that on which the present suit was founded. *Raja of Pittapur v. Venkata Mahipati Surya*, 1 L. R., 8 Mad., 520; L. R., 12 I. A., 119, referred to and followed. *MAHOMED RIASAT ALI v. HASIN BANTU*

[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 157
L. R., 20 I. A., 155]

56. ————— *Suit for property by person having a right in two capacities.*—J had a right to share in a certain estate, as an heir to her father, and also as an heir to her brother. She transferred such right by sale to H. H sued S, who had acquired the whole estate by purchase at sales in execution of decrees against the other heirs of J's brother, for J's share as one of her brother's heirs in such estate, and obtained a decree. H then sued S for J's share as one of her father's heirs in such estate. Held that H was debarred from bringing the second suit by the provisions of s. 43 of Act X of 1877. *SUAFKATUNISSA v. SHIB SAHAJ*

[I. L. R., 4 All., 171]

57. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7—Different causes of action—Suit for possession of land—Subsequent suit for trees.*—In 1869 P brought a suit against his grandmother K and another person for possession of a piece of land which P alleged had descended to him from his grandfather. In 1870 P sued the said K and one E for some trees which he also claimed by right of inheritance from his grandfather. Held that the causes of action in the two suits by P were different, viz., unlawful alienations by K of the respective properties, the subject-matter of the different suits. S. 7, Civil Procedure Code, requires that every suit should include the whole of the claim arising from the same cause of action; but although the Civil Procedure Code allows of claims arising from different causes of action being included in the same plaint, there is no provision of law which makes it obligatory on the plaintiff to do so. *PRAGJI RUDARJI v. ENDARJI BHIMBHAI* . . . 9 Bom., 257

58. ————— *Separate suits for property acquired under one sale-deed—Civil Procedure Code, ss. 42, 43.*—R purchased two houses under the same sale-deed. Four years afterwards he sued for possession of one of the houses, alleging that he had been dispossessed by the ancestor of the defendant. Subsequently he sued the same defendant for possession of the other, alleging that, at the time when he instituted the former suit, he had already been dispossessed of the house now in question, and by the same person. Held that, although the plaintiff's title to both houses rested on the title acquired by him under one and the same sale-deed, yet the cause of action—viz., his ouster from the two houses

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on different occasions—gave rise to two separate causes of action, which he was not bound to join in the former suit, there being nothing in the Civil Procedure Code to compel him to do so. *Jardine, Skinner & Co v Shama Sunduree Debnia*, 18 W. R., 196, and *Ram Sunder Saha v Delanue*, 20 W. R., 103, referred to. *RIYATULLAH KHAN v NABIR KHAN* [I. L. R., 6 All., 616]

50. — *Suit by heir after*
by his father for same cause of action—A suit by an heir on the same cause of action on which a suit was previously brought by his father, and for property which, though different, might have been included in that suit, is barred by s. 7, Act VIII of 1859. *SOORUJ PERSHAD TEWARY v SAHER LALL TEWARY* 3 W. R., 25

60. — *Civil Procedure*
Code (1852), s. 43—*Relinquishment by guardian of minor of part of claim—Subsequent suit for part relinquished*—While plaintiff was a minor, his guardian had sued for and obtained a decree for arrears of shrotrien in respect of Fasls 1290 and 1291. Having attained his majority plaintiff now sued for similar arrears alleged to be due in respect of the previous Fasls 1287, 1288, and 1289 contending that the relinquishment of a portion of a claim in a suit by a guardian could not preclude a suit for the portion relinquished from being subsequently brought, on the attainment of his majority, by the person on whose behalf the guardian had acted. Held that it cannot be said that s. 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure has no application to a suit in which the plaintiff is a minor. The acts of a guardian in the conduct of a suit must be upheld unless it be shown that they were unreasonable or improper. *GORAL RAO v NARASINGA RAO* I. L. R., 22 Mad., 309

61. — *Civil Procedure*
Code, 1859, s. 7—*Suits for property purchased at different times*—A former suit for a share of property purchased in the name of G, one of the members of a joint family which claimed it to be joint property, does not bar the plaintiff from suing for other of the family property which was bought in the name of M, another of the members, at another time the latter claim being no part of the claim arising out of the cause of action in respect of the property first mentioned so as to come within the meaning of Act VIII of 1859, s. 7. *RAMSURY MOUDUL v MO THOOR MOHUN MOUDUL* 20 W. R., P. C., 450

62. — *Suit for share of*
property not included in former suit because the permission of Government was necessary to sue—The plaintiff brought a suit in 1863 against the defendants to recover his share in the joint family property. The present claim which was for a share in the rents of certain inam lands, also joint family property, was not included in the suit of 1860. At the date of the former suit the land in respect of which the present suit was brought was subject to the provisions of Regulation IV of 1831, and the Civil Courts had no jurisdiction to try the suit in

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respect to such land without the permission of the Government. It did not appear that the plaintiff had applied to the Government for permission to sue. Held that the plaintiff was not precluded by s. 7 of the Civil Procedure Code from maintaining the present suit. Meaning of the words 'cause of action' discussed. *PATTARAY MUDALI v AUDIMULA MUDALI* [5 Mad., 419]

63. — *Separate claims in*
same right—*Civil Procedure Code 1859 s. 7*—Where the plaintiff claimed by right of inheritance for partition of one out of a number of villages left by his ancestor, and the lower Court dismissed the claim as untenable under s. 7, Act VIII of 1859—Held that that section though it might operate as a bar to any future claim by plaintiff for partition of the remaining villages by right of inheritance, could not be held to bar the present claim. *CHOR SINGH v BAHADOOR SINGH* 1 Agra, 55

64. — *Suits for property*
possessed under different rights—*Distinct causes of action*—Where a lessee in one case, after resuming certain rent free lands on behalf of his landlord retained them in his own possession, and in another case, retained portions of land which he had obtained by way of lease—Held that though the lessor's title to recover was the same the causes of action were entirely distinct. *DOORGA NATH ROY CHOWDHURY v ROY KALKEE NARAIN ROY* 24 W. R., 212

65. — *Suits by heir to*

ceased first to act as the second alienation and then a second suit to cancel the first alienation. Held that s. 7, Act VIII of 1859, did not bar the second suit. The heirs cause of action against different alienees who have acquired possession under alienations made at different times and under different circumstances, was not one and the same, the question of right of succession to the deceased and widow's competency to alienate arising equally

of suit against them by reason of such omission. *JEHAN BEDEE v SAIVUR RAM* [1 Agra, F. B., 109; Ed 1074, 62]

66. — *Suit for set off*
alienations of portions of estate—A Hindu, whose

and either included all the alienations in this suit or brought separate actions against the alienees for the

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

several pieces of land in their possession, and caused the proceedings in these suits to be stayed till the suit against the co-proprietor was determined. The course of procedure last indicated is the more correct course. *VITHU v. NARAYAN DANHULKAR*

[5 Bom., A. C., 30

67. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 43—Act VIII of 1859, s. 7—Suit for partition of portion of property.*—If a person intentionally omit to sue for any portion of his claim, the provisions of s. 43 of Act X of 1877, as well as the provisions of s. 7 of Act VIII of 1859, bar the institution of a second suit for the portion so omitted, so that, where a family property consisted of lands as well as debts, and the plaintiff at first sued for a partition of debts only, and then compromised and withdrew the suit without the permission of the Court, it was held that his second suit to demand a partition of the whole property was not maintainable. *UKHA v. DAGA* I. L. R., 7 Bom., 182

68. ———— *Different cause of action—Suit for share of undivided property—Subsequent suit for partition of whole of the property.*—In applying the provisions of s. 7 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1859, the first thing to be considered is whether the cause of action in the second suit is the same as the cause of action in the first. If the cause of action be the same, the second suit is barred in respect of any portion of the claim omitted from the first suit, but not otherwise. Accordingly where the plaintiff, as a member of an undivided Hindu family, sued for a share of a particular portion of the family property leaving the rest undivided, and his suit was rejected, as it had not been brought for his whole share, it was held that the suit was no bar to a second suit to have the whole property divided, as the causes of action in the two suits were entirely distinct. *KAKAJI BIN RANOJI v. BAPUJI BIN MADHAVRAY*

[8 Bom., A. C., 205

69. ———— *Suit for partition between co-owners—Former suits for partition of parts of property—Different causes of action.*—The plaintiff was the Zamorin of Calicut, and he sued in 1887 for a moiety of certain property in Malabar alleged to belong in equal undivided shares to his stanom and that of the defendant and to be in the occupation of tenants. The cause of action was stated to have arisen in 1881 when partition was demanded by the Zamorin and refused by the defendant. In some instances the tenants in occupation represented the family, a member of which was at one time admitted by the Zamorin under a demise or kanom, and had attorned to the defendant; in other instances they were shown to have been admitted by the defendant on paying off the former tenant who had been admitted by the Zamorin. It appeared that the Zamorin had previously brought suits and obtained decrees for partition of certain parcels of land as belonging equally to the two stanoms, the defendant in each suit being the present defendant and the tenant in occupation of the land then in question.

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And on these facts a defence was raised under the Civil Procedure Code, s. 43. *Held* that the suit was not barred by s. 43 by reason of the previous suits. *ITTAPPAN v. MANAVIKRAMA*

[I. L. R., 21 Mad., 153

70. ———— *Suit for partition of family property—Second suit for partition of property held jointly by family and others—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 13 and 43.*—A suit brought by some members of a family against the other members of the same family for partition of the joint family property does not preclude a second suit by the same plaintiffs for partition of other property belonging jointly to their family and strangers. *PURUSHOTTAM v. ATMARAM JANARDAN* I. L. R., 23 Bom., 597

71. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7—Suit for partition omitting mortgaged lands—Subsequent suit for share of mortgaged lands.*—The plaintiffs in 1863 sued the defendants for the plaintiff's share in certain undivided family property, and did not include in their claim certain lands then in the possession of mortgagees which lands had been mortgaged by one of the defendants as manager of the family. The defendants subsequently redeemed the mortgaged lands. The plaintiffs then filed a suit to recover their share of the lands so redeemed. *Held* that they were entitled to maintain such suit, as the mortgaged lands had not been available for an actual partition at the time of the former suit. *BALKRISHNA VITHAL v. HARI SHANKAR* 8 Bom., A. C., 64

72. ———— *Omission of mortgaged field in suit for partition—Subsequent suit.*—In 1861 the plaintiff brought a general partition suit (No. 1363) to recover his share of the family property in the possession of the first defendant, and did not include in that claim a field then in the possession of a mortgagee. The field was subsequently redeemed by the first defendant, who again mortgaged it to the second defendant. The plaintiff then filed the present suit to recover his share in the field. The first Court allowed the plaintiff's claim, but the District Judge on appeal threw it out, on the ground that it was barred both by s. 7 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1859, and by the "law of limitation." The Judge based the latter finding on certain allegations made by the plaintiff in suit No. 1363, and in another suit brought by him against the first defendant and the then mortgagee of the field, from which allegations the Judge inferred a separation between the plaintiff and the first defendant. *Held* in special appeal that the claim was not barred by s. 7 of the Civil Procedure Code, because the mortgaged field was not available for an actual partition at the time of the former suit, No. 1363 of 1861. The true question for consideration in cases of this kind is whether the former suit was one in which the plaintiff might have recovered precisely that which he seeks to recover in the second, and where the former suit is one for an actual division of property, the plaintiff is not bound in it to ask for a

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declaration defining his right in property not then capable of division *Balkrishna Pithal v Hari Shankar* 8 Bom A C, 63, followed *NARAIN BAJI DABHOLKAR v PANDURANG RANCHANDRA DABHOLKAR* 12 Bom, 148

See *KRISTAYYA v NARA SUNHAM*

[I L R, 23 Mad, 608]

73 ————— *Civil Procedure Code, s 43—Declaration of title to continue to enjoy separate possession of land—Suit for parti-*

cessary, and should be dismissed *Per cur*—The claim and the remedy mentioned in s 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure have reference to the cause of action litigated in the previous suit *ANGI v TEATHA*

[I L R, 10 Mad, 347]

74 ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882 s 43—Relinquishment of part of claim—Suit for maintenance and suit for a share of the inheritance distinguished—Cause of action—Election, Doctrine of—Succession Act (X of 1865), s. 172, except—A testator bequeathed all his property to his nephew in which he included the share of his brother's widow in the ancestral property, but at the same time made a suitable provision for her maintenance and worship. The widow at first sued for and obtained the allowance allotted to her under the will and afterwards brought a suit for a share in the ancestral property. Held that, although having regard to the doctrine of election (Succession Act s 172) the widow was precluded from again bringing a suit for a share of the ancestral property, it could not be said that the suit was barred under the provisions of s 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure, inasmuch as the two claims were distinct and indeed in consistent and did not arise out of the same cause of action *PRAMADA DAS v LAKSHI NARAIN MITTER**

[I L R, 12 Calc, 60]

75 ————— *Civil Procedure Code, s 43—Suit to charge maintenance on land after suit for maintenance—The plaintiff, having obtained a decree against the defendants for the payment to her of a monthly sum for her maintenance, subsequently sued to have it constituted a charge on certain land. Held that the claim in both suits arose out of the same cause of action, and therefore the plaintiff was precluded by s 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure from asserting in the second suit the claim which she might have asserted in the first. *RAGGAMMA v VONALAYYA* I L R, 11 Mad, 127*

78 ————— *Civil Procedure Code, s 43—Maintenance—Suit to declare maintenance fixed by a decree a charge on land—A Hindu woman having obtained a decree for maintenance against her husband, now alleged that he had alienated part of his property with a view to defeat her claim for maintenance, and sued him for a declaration that certain land which he had not alienated*

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

was liable for her maintenance. Held that no cause of action was shown but if there were one, it was barred by s 43 of the Civil Procedure Code *SAMI NATHA v RANGATHAMMAL* I L R, 12 Mad, 285

77 ————— *Suits to recover money misappropriated by manager of joint estate—Civil Procedure Code 1859, s 7—In a suit by members of a Hindu family which had become separate in 1869, to recover certain moneys said to have been misappropriated by the defendant while manager of the joint estate it appeared that the plaintiffs had previously sued him since the separation to recover certain other moneys belonging to the said joint estate also said to have been misappropriated by him while manager and obtained a decree. Held that the present claim should have been included in the former suit, and whether the omission was by mistake or not it must be taken to have been relinquished and under s 7 of Act VIII of 1859 could not now be entertained *GANESH CHANDRA CHOWDHRY v RAM COOMAR CHOWDHRY* 3 B L R A C, 265*

S C RADHA KISHORE DEBIA v RAM COOMAR CHOWDHRY 12 W R, 79

78 ————— *Suit to recover money misappropriated by agent—In a suit to recover certain sums of money misappropriated by*

before plaintiff called upon defendant to render an account, constituted a claim arising out of one and the same cause of action *MOHOMED DAI v SEETUL PERSHAD* 23 W R, 418

79 ————— *Relinquishment*

subject to time tenure excluded a portion of the lands once included therein as having been by a survey award included in the adjacent talukh—Held that the exclusion of such land from the former suit was not a relinquishment within the meaning of s 7, Act VIII of 1859 so as to affect the right of the plaintiff to maintain a suit for the land so excluded *PROSTUNO CHUNDER BANERJEE v KALLY PERSHAD GHOSH* W. R., 1864, 134

80 ————— *Estates in different districts—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 7—The plaintiff claimed two estates as belonging to her deceased husband from which she alleged she was dispossessed by the principal defendant and others claiming under her. The estates were situated in different districts A and B. She obtained a decree for possession of the estate in A. In a subsequent suit for the estate in B she alleged a different act of dispossession, but the defendants were the same. Held the cause of action in both suits was the same, and that, as she could have proceeded under s. 12 of the Code and brought one suit for both estates in either A or B, the suit was barred by s 7*

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of the Code. *JUMOONA DASSEE CHOWDHURANEE v. BAMASOONDEREE DASSEE CHOWDHURANEE*

[2 W. R., 149]

81. ————— *Civil Procedure*

Code, 1877, s. 43—Suit on mortgage of property in different districts—Former suit on one portion only.—*A, B, C, and D* were the proprietors of a 2 annas 13 gundas share in mouzah E, and also of a 2 annas 13 gundas share in mouzah F, both in the district of Bhagulpore. On the 19th September 1872 *A* mortgaged a 1 anna 4 pies share of E to *H*. On the 20th September 1872 *A, B, C, and D* mortgaged their shares in E and F, together with property in the district of Tirhoot, to the plaintiff. On the 24th March 1873 *A* mortgaged his share in E and F to *J*. On the 13th November 1874 *A* and *B* mortgaged their shares in E to *K*. On the 25th March 1874 *J* obtained a decree on his mortgage, and the interests of *A* and *B* were purchased on the 5th January 1875 by *L*. On the 17th April 1874 *M*, to whom the first mortgage had been assigned, obtained a decree and attached the property mortgaged. *L* objected that he had already purchased the interest, of *A*, and, on the objection being allowed, *M* instituted a suit against *L* for a declaration of priority, and obtained a decree on the 9th August 1876. In execution of this decree, the property first mortgaged was sold on the 4th March 1878, and after satisfying the mortgage a surplus of Rs. 7,664 remained. After the institution of the first suit and before *L*'s purchase, the plaintiff instituted a suit upon his mortgage in the Tirhoot Court without having obtained leave to include that portion of the mortgaged property situate in the Bhagulpore district. On the 17th July 1874 a decree was made in this suit. On the 17th January 1877 *K* obtained a decree on his mortgage, and the shares of *A* and *B* in E were sold, and purchased on the 3rd September 1877 by *N*. The plaintiff had his decree transferred for execution to the Bhagulpore Court, and he attached the surplus sale-proceeds and a 1 anna 9 gundas share in E. This attachment was withdrawn on the objection of *L*, who drew out the surplus sale-proceeds. The share purchased by *N* was also released from attachment. The plaintiff now sued *L, N*, and the mortgagors for a declaration that his decree of the 17th July 1874 affected the E property, to recover the surplus sale-proceeds from *L* and, in case the decree should not be valid to the extent mentioned, for a decree declaring his prior lien on the property in E. Held that the cause of action had been split. *Girish Chunder Mookerjee v. Ramessoree Debia*, 22 W. R., 308, and *Kurun Singh v. Mahomed Fyaz Ali Khan*, 10 B. L. R., 1, followed. *BUNGSEE SINGH v. SOODIST LALL*

[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 739; 10 C. L. R., 263]

82. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7—Multifariousness.*—S. 7 of Act VIII of 1859 does not bar a suit for a declaration that property in the defendant's possession is subject to the mortgagee's lien, on the ground that such property was part of the property mortgaged, and

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

was not included in a previous suit against other parties for other portions of the property. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF HURRY MOHUN PARAMANICK

[14 B. L. R., 418 note; 15 W. R., 486]

83. ————— *Suit to set aside mortgage by Hindu widow—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.*—A Hindu widow executed deeds of gift in which her late husband's mother, the nearest reversioner, concurred. After the death of the widow, but in the lifetime of the mother, the next presumable reversioner sued to set aside the deeds and for possession. Such suit was held to be no bar to a second suit by the same plaintiff to set aside a mortgage by the widow and the mother of the deceased of a portion of the property which was the subject of the first suit, although in that suit the property was described as subject to the mortgage, and the name of the mortgagee was mentioned. The true test of the application of s. 7 of Act VIII of 1859 is, whether there has been a splitting of the cause of action. *GOLAB SINGH v. KURN SINGH. KURN SINGH v. MAHOMED FYAZ ALI KHAN*

[10 B. L. R., P. C., 1
14 Moore's I. A., 176, 187.]

84. ————— *Suit for declaration of lien—Surplus sale-proceeds—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.*—A mortgagee brought a suit against the mortgagor to have a declaration of his lien over the mortgaged properties, and obtained a decree. He afterwards brought another suit against certain attaching creditors of his mortgagor, to have a declaration of his lien over certain surplus moneys in the hands of the Collector, who, previously to the institution of the first suit, had sold certain of the mortgaged properties free of all incumbrances for arrears of Government revenue. Held that the second suit was not barred, under Act VIII of 1859, s. 7. *KRISTODASS KUNDU v. RAMKANT ROY CHOWDHRY*

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 142; 7 C. L. R., 396]

85. ————— *Suit for redemption—Omission of claim for improvements and accretions—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.*—A suit for redemption of land, without specification of details, includes a claim for restoration of all accretions and improvements which it may have received while in the hands of the mortgagee; and if the Court omits to adjudicate upon part of the claim, the mortgagor is not precluded, by s. 7 of Act VIII of 1859, from bringing a second suit in respect of that part. *BAKSHIAM GANGARAM v. DABKU TUKARAM*

[10 Bom., 369]

86. ————— *Suit for overpayments to mortgagee in possession after suit to redeem—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.*—Where a mortgagor filed a suit to redeem mortgaged lands, alleging that the mortgagees in possession had been overpaid, but did not in that suit claim to recover the overpayments, which were therefore not awarded to him, it was held that he could not recover such

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

overpayments in a fresh suit brought for that purpose, as his claim was barred by s 7 of the Code of Civil Procedure **BALOJI TAMAJI POTHAR v. TAMANGUDA DIN GHANASYAM GOUDA**

[8 Bom, A. C, 97

87. — *Suits for possession of mortgaged property—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 43—N being mortgagee in possession of five-eighths of a pragu (share) of certain land—security*

assignment when he paid Rs 400 into Court for A. In 1883 K bought the remaining three-eighths from the mortgagor and sued N and M to recover possession thereof. M pleaded that at the suit was barred by s 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure, inasmuch as K might have recovered the five eighths in the suit against N. Held that this plea was bad. **BRAMAN. NAYARI v. KRISHNA**. I. L R, 9 Mad, 92

88. — *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 43—Leave to omit to sue for any remedy—First hearing of suit—The plaintiff held a mortgage of certain immovable property given to him by the defendant to secure the repayment of a loan of money with interest. The plaintiff stated the fact of the mortgage, but prayed only for a money-decree. The mortgage contained a personal undertaking to repay. Plaintiff's counsel, directly upon the case being called on for hearing and before the*

89. — *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 43—Res judicata—Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879—Mortgagor—Mortgagee—Suit for account merely—Subsequent suit for possession—Where there has been a suit between an agriculturist mortgagor and his mortgagee*

90. — *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 43—Bond for the payment of money hypothecating property as collateral security for*

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

bond debt. He subsequently sued to enforce his lien. Held that under s. 43 of Act X of 1877, as amended by s 7 of Act XII of 1879, he could not be permitted to sue to enforce his lien. **GUMANI v. RAM PADARATHI LAL**. I. L R, 3 All, 888

91. — *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 43—Omission to sue for one of several remedies—Mortgage—A mortgagee had two remedies in respect of the mortgagor's breach to pay the stipulated interest at the time fixed by the contract*

property. He sued for the first remedy in respect of

inasmuch as the mortgagee was not at the time of his suing for the first remedy "a person entitled to more than one remedy," not being "entitled" to the first, but only to the second, his omission at that time to sue for the second remedy was not, under s 43 of Act X of 1877, a bar to his afterwards suing for it. **PIARI v. KERALI RAM**. I. L R, 3 All, 857

92. — *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 43—Lease by usufructuary mortgagee of mortgaged property to mortgagor—Hypothecation of mortgaged property as security for rent—Suit for rent in Revenue Court—Suit for enforcement of lien in Civil Court.—The usufructuary mortgagee of certain land gave a lease of it to the*

Subsequently the mortgagee sued the mortgagor in the Civil Court to recover the amount of such decree by the execution of the decree. **HASAN v. HASAN**

93. — *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 43—Mortgage—Decree enforcing lien—Suit against purchaser to enforce decree—*

decree in the suit for the sale of such property. Being resisted in bringing it to sale by the purchaser, he sued the purchaser to have it declared that such property was liable to be sold under his decree. Held that such second suit was not barred by the

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of the Code. JUMOONA DASSEE CHOWDHIRANEE v. BAMASOONDEREE DASSEE CHOWDHIRANEE

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81.

Civil Procedure

Code, 1877, s. 43—Suit on mortgage of property in different districts—Former suit on one portion only.—A, B, C, and D were the proprietors of a 2 annas 13 gundas share in mouzah E, and also of a 2 annas 13 gundas share in mouzah F, both in the district of Bhagulpore. On the 19th September 1872 A mortgaged a 1 anna 4 pies share of E to H. On the 20th September 1872 A, B, C, and D mortgaged their shares in E and F, together with property in the district of Tirhoot, to the plaintiff. On the 24th March 1873 A mortgaged his share in E and F to J. On the 13th November 1874 A and B mortgaged their shares in E to K. On the 25th March 1874 J obtained a decree on his mortgage, and the interests of A and B were purchased on the 5th January 1875 by L. On the 17th April 1874 M, to whom the first mortgage had been assigned, obtained a decree and attached the property mortgaged. L objected that he had already purchased the interest, of A, and, on the objection being allowed, M instituted a suit against L for a declaration of priority, and obtained a decree on the 9th August 1876. In execution of this decree, the property first mortgaged was sold on the 4th March 1878, and after satisfying the mortgage a surplus of Rs. 7,664 remained. After the institution of the first suit and before L's purchase, the plaintiff instituted a suit upon his mortgage in the Tirhoot Court without having obtained leave to include that portion of the mortgaged property situate in the Bhagulpore district. On the 17th July 1874 a decree was made in this suit. On the 17th January 1877 K obtained a decree on his mortgage, and the shares of A and B in E were sold, and purchased on the 3rd September 1877 by N. The plaintiff had his decree transferred for execution to the Bhagulpore Court, and he attached the surplus sale-proceeds and a 1 anna 9 gundas share in E. This attachment was withdrawn on the objection of L, who drew out the surplus sale-proceeds. The share purchased by N was also released from attachment. The plaintiff now sued L, N, and the mortgagors for a declaration that his decree of the 17th July 1874 affected the E property, to recover the surplus sale-proceeds from L and, in case the decree should not be valid to the extent mentioned, for a decree declaring his prior lien on the property in E. Held that the cause of action had been split. *Girish Chunder Mookerjee v. Ramessoree Debia*, 22 W. R., 308, and *Kurun Singh v. Mahomed Fyaz Ali Khan*, 10 B. L. R., 1, followed. BUNGSEE SINGH v. SOODIST LALL

[I. L. R., 7 Cal., 739; 10 C. L. R., 263

82.

Civil Procedure

Code, 1859, s. 7—Multifariousness.—S. 7 of Act VIII of 1859 does not bar a suit for a declaration that property in the defendant's possession is subject to the mortgagee's lien, on the ground that such property was part of the property mortgaged, and

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

was not included in a previous suit against other parties for other portions of the property. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF HURRY MOHUN PARAMANICK

[14 B. L. R., 418 note; 15 W. R., 486

83.

Suit to set aside

mortgage by Hindu widow—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.—A Hindu widow executed deeds of gift in which her late husband's mother, the nearest reversioner, concurred. After the death of the widow, but in the lifetime of the mother, the next presumable reversioner sued to set aside the deeds and for possession. Such suit was held to be no bar to a second suit by the same plaintiff to set aside a mortgage by the widow and the mother of the deceased of a portion of the property which was the subject of the first suit, although in that suit the property was described as subject to the mortgage, and the name of the mortgagee was mentioned. The true test of the application of s. 7 of Act VIII of 1859 is, whether there has been a splitting of the cause of action. *GOLAB SINGH v. KURN SINGH. KURUN SINGH v. MAHOMED FYAZ ALI KHAN*

[10 B. L. R., P. C., 1

14 Moore's I. A., 176, 187

84.

Suit for declara-

tion of lien—Surplus sale-proceeds—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.—A mortgagee brought a suit against the mortgagor to have a declaration of his lien over the mortgaged properties, and obtained a decree. He afterwards brought another suit against certain attaching creditors of his mortgagor, to have a declaration of his lien over certain surplus moneys in the hands of the Collector, who, previously to the institution of the first suit, had sold certain of the mortgaged properties free of all incumbrances for arrears of Government revenue. Held that the second suit was not barred, under Act VIII of 1859, s. 7. *KRISTODASS KUNDU v. RAMKANT ROY CHOWDHRY*

[I. L. R., 6 Cal., 142; 7 C. L. R., 396

85.

Suit for redemp-

tion—Omission of claim for improvements and accretions—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.—A suit for redemption of land, without specification of details, includes a claim for restoration of all accretions and improvements which it may have received while in the hands of the mortgagee; and if the Court omits to adjudicate upon part of the claim, the mortgagor is not precluded, by s. 7 of Act VIII of 1859, from bringing a second suit in respect of that part. *BAKSHIRAM GANGARAM v. DABKU TUKARAM*

[10 Bom., 369

86.

Suit for overpay-

ments to mortgagee in possession after suit to redeem—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.—Where a mortgagor filed a suit to redeem mortgaged lands, alleging that the mortgagees in possession had been overpaid, but did not in that suit claim to recover the overpayments, which were therefore not awarded to him, it was held that he could not recover such

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

overpayments in a fresh suit brought for that purpose, as his claim was barred by s 7 of the Code of Civil Procedure BALOJI TAMAJI POTHAR v. TAMANGUDA BIN GHANASYAM GUDA

[8 Bom, A. C, 87

87. ————— Suits for possession —————

five-eighths from the mortgagor In 1849 A. suca N, claiming possession of his two-eighths on payment of R400 and obtained a decree and possession thereof Pending this suit, N assigned his mortgage to M M was aware of the suit, and K was aware of the assignment when he paid R400 into Court for N In 1883 A

the mortga ————— cess-
sion thereof ————— ed by
s 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1859 K might have recovered the five eighths in the suit against N Held that this plea was bad BRAHMANAYAKI v. KRISHNA I. L. R., 9 Mad, 92

88. ————— Civil Procedure
Code, 1877, s 43—Leave to omit to sue for any remedy—First hearing of suit—The plaintiff held a mortgage of certain immoveable property given to him by the defendant to secure the repayment of a loan of money with interest The plaintiff stated the fact of the mortgage, but prayed only for a money-decree The mortgage contained a personal undertaking to repay Plaintiff's counsel, directly upon the case being called on for bearing and before the

late PESTONJI BEZONJI v. ABDUL HADADA
(I. L. R., 5 Bom, 483

89. ————— Civil Procedure
Code, 1877, s 43—Res judicata—Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879—Mortgagor—Mortgagee—Suit for account merely—Subsequent suit for possession—Where there has been a suit between an agriculturist mortgagor and his mortgagee

90. ————— Civil Procedure
Code, 1877, s 43—Bond for the payment of money hypothecating property as collateral security for such payment—Omission of claim—The obligee of

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

bond debt He subsequently sued to enforce his lien Held that under s. 43 of Act X of 1877, as amended by s 7 of Act VII of 1879, he could not be permitted to sue to enforce his lien GUMANI v. RAM PADARATHI LAL I. L. R., 2 All, 838

91. ————— Civil Procedure

— one of several
had two reme-
ach to pay the
stipulated interest at the time fixed by the contract of mortgage, one being a suit on foreclosure proceedings to convert the mortgage into a sale, and the other a suit to recover his money against his debtor by enforcement of his lien against the mortgaged property He sued for the first remedy in respect of such breach omitting the second His suit was dis-
missed

masmuch as the mortgagee was not at the time of his suing for the first remedy "a person entitled to more than one remedy," not being "entitled" to the first, but only to the second his omission at that time to sue for the second remedy was not, under s. 43 of Act X of 1877, a bar to his afterwards suing for it PRABU v. KHAIAS RAM I. L. R., 3 All., 857

92. ————— Civil Procedure

— mortgagee
Hypothecation
for rent—
Suit for rent in Revenue Court—Suit for enforcement of lien in Civil Court—The usufructuary mortgagee of certain land gave a lease of it to the land as
Arrears of rent
mortgagor for the
decree.
Subsequently the mortgagee sued the mortgagor in the Civil Court to recover the amount of such decree by the sale of the land, claiming under the hypothecation Held that the second suit was not barred by the provisions of s 43 of Act X of 1877. BANDA HASAN v. ADADI BEGUM I. L. R., 4 All., 180

93. ————— Civil Procedure
Code, 1877, s 43—Mortgage—Decree enforcing lien—Suit against purchaser to enforce decree—The obligee of a bond for the payment of money, in which certain property was mortgaged as collateral security, sued the obligor for the money due on such mortgage

decree in the suit for the sale of such property. Being resisted in bringing it to sale by the purchaser, he sued the purchaser to have it declared that such property was liable to be sold under his decree Held that such second suit was not barred by the

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

several persons who might have succeeded to it liable for the payment of his debt, but he was not bound to bring his suit in such a shape as to include the whole of the representatives and the whole of the property at the risk of being precluded from all future suits. *PURUMSOOKH v. SOOHAN*. 2 Agra, 323

106. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 43—Stamp Act, 1879, s. 41—Duty and penalty under Stamp Act—Costs—Suit to recover amount paid.*—The plaintiff in a suit on an instrument not duly stamped was compelled to pay the amount of duty and penalty: the proper stamp on the instrument ought to have been paid by the defendant. In a suit with reference to s. 41 of the Stamp Act to recover the amount paid, *Held* that the plaintiff could not have recovered the amount as costs of the former suit in which it was paid, and that a fresh suit to recover it was maintainable. *ISHAR DAS v. MASUD KHAN*. I. L. R., 8 All., 70

107. ———— *Mortgage for securing payment of rent—Decree of Revenue Court for arrears of rent—Suit for sale of mortgaged property—Civil Procedure Code, s. 43.*—In 1874 the plaintiff leased certain immoveable property to the defendant, and the latter executed a deed by which he covenanted to pay the annual rent and fulfil other conditions of the lease, and gave security in Rs. 3,000 by mortgage of landed property. In 1874 the plaintiff obtained decrees in the Revenue Court for arrears of rent, and the decrees were partially satisfied and then became barred by limitation. In 1884 the plaintiff brought a suit to recover the balance due by enforcement of the mortgage security against the purchasers of the mortgaged property. *Held* that the plaintiff had two separate rights of action, one on the contract to pay rent and the other on the mortgage security; that he could only enforce the first by a suit in the Revenue Court for arrears of rent, and the second by suit in the Civil Court; and consequently there could be no bar to the latter suit by reason of the suit instituted in the Revenue Court, with reference to s. 43 of the Civil Procedure Code. *CHUNI LAL v. BANASPAT SINGH*

[I. L. R., 9 All., 23]

108. ———— *Suit under colour of suit for rent to try question of title—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.*—Where a suit for possession would be met by a plea in bar, the plaintiff cannot be permitted to have the question of title tried under colour of a rent suit, such a proceeding being opposed to the principle laid down in Act VIII of 1859, s. 7. *RAM TUNOO KOLOO v. SHARODA PERSHAD MULLICK. GOLAM MAHOMED SHANA v. SHARODA PERSHAD MULLICK*. 19 W. R., 91

See *DAYAL CHAND SAHOY v. NABIN CHANDRA ADHIKARI*. 8 B. L. R., 180 : 16 W. R., 235

109. ———— *Suit for abatement of rent—Subsequent suit for excess of rent paid.*—A plaintiff who has sued for and obtained a decree for an abatement of rent payable in respect of a *patni* held by him may afterwards sue for a

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

refund of the rent paid by him before instituting the suit for abatement of rent, in excess of the amount justly payable, notwithstanding that he might, if he had chosen, have included this claim in his suit for abatement of rent. *OKHOY KOOMAR CHUTTO-PADHYA v. MAHATAP CHUNDER BAHADOOR*

[I. L. R., 5 Cal., 24]

110. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 43—Enhancement of rent, Suit for—Subsequent suit for rent.*—Under ss. 42 and 43 of the Civil Procedure Code, plaintiffs must bring their entire claim and every remedy enforceable in respect of that claim into Court at once, and, if they fail to do that in any suit, they cannot afterwards avail themselves of any remedy on which they have not chosen to insist in the first suit. Suits for enhanced rent, and suits for rent, are claims arising in respect of the same subject-matter, and a plaintiff cannot be allowed, after having unsuccessfully sued for rent at an enhanced rate, to sue for the original rent for previous years. *KUNNOCK CHUNDER MOOKERJEE v. GURU DASS BISWAS*

[I. L. R., 9 Cal., 919 : 12 C. L. R., 599]

111. ———— *Suit for enhancement of rent—Dismissal of enhancement suit—Rent suit at old rate for year for which rent had been sought at enhanced rate.*—The dismissal of a suit for rent at an enhanced rate is no bar to a subsequent suit for rent at the rate originally fixed. *Kunnock Chunder Mookerjee v. Gurn Dass Biswas, I. L. R., 9 Cal., 919 : 12 C. L. R., 599*, overruled. *SADDURTHOON AHMED v. BANI MADHUB ROY CHOWDHURY*. I. L. R., 15 Cal., 145

112. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7—Suit for arrears of rent.*—A suit for arrears of rent was not barred under Act VIII of 1859, s. 7, by the fact that the plaintiff had split his claim, i.e., the *jumma*; but the circumstances that a part of the *jumma* had been omitted would be a bar to the plaintiff suing subsequently for such part. *PURSEN GOPAL PAUL CHOWDHURY v. POORNANUND MULLICK*. 21 W. R., 272

113. ———— *Suits for arrears of rent—Rent for separate years—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 7.*—Under s. 7 of Act VIII of 1859, it was held that arrears of rent for successive years are several and distinct causes of action, in respect of which a plaintiff may institute separate suits. *SUTTO CHURN GHOBAL v. OHOY NUND DOSS*

[2 W. R., Act X, 31]

RAM SOONDER SEIN v. KRISHNO CHUNDER GOOPTO. 17 W. R., 380

KEISTO KINKUR PORAMANICK v. RAMDHUN CHATTERJEE. 24 W. R., 326

114. ———— *Suit for rent—Rent of separate successive years.*—At the close of the Bengali year 1283, which was on the 11th of April 1877, the defendant owed to the plaintiff, his landlord, the rents of his holding for the years 1281, 1282, and 1283. The plaintiff, in the month

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

of April 1878 before the close of the year 1284 insti-
tuted a suit for the rent for 1281 only and obtained
a decree. On the 10th of April 1879 he instituted
another suit for recovery of the rents for the years
1282 1283, and 184. Held that the claim for the
years 1282 and 1283 was barred under s 43
of the Code of Civil Procedure 1877. The cases of
Sutto Churn Ghosal v Obhoy Nund Doss, 2 W R,
*Act X, 31 Ram Soonder Sen v Krishna Chun-
der Goopto*, 17 W R, 350 and *Krishna Kinkar
Poramanick v Ramdhun Chatterjee* 24 W R 326,
are overruled by s 43 of Act X of 1877. TARUCK
CHUNDER MOOKERJEE v. PANCHU MOHINI DEBYA
[I L R, 6 Calc, 791 8 C L R, 297]

See BALAJI SITARAM NAIK v BHIKAJI SOYAKE
PRABHU I L R, 8 Bom, 164

115. Civil Procedure
Code, 1882 s 43—Suit for arrears of rent—Applica-
tion of the Civil Procedure Code to suits in Re-
venue Courts—Relinquishment of part of claim—
The plaintiff sued under the provisions of Act X of
1859 to recover arrears of rent for the years 1287,
1288 and 1289 (1880–1882), after having obtained
a decree for the rent due for the year 1286 (1879) in
1879.

jee v Panchu Mohini Debya, 1 L A, 6 Cal
cited ADHIRANI NABAIN KUMARI v RAGHU MA-
HAFATRO I L R, 12 Calc, 50

116. Civil Procedure
Code 1882 s 43 Cause of action Separate suits
for rent due for successive years—Petitioners filed
two suits in a Small Cause Court on the same day to
recover rent due for two successive years under the

ground that the claim ought to have been included
in the suit for the second year's rent. Held that
as the petitioners had no intention of abandoning
either claim the proper course was to allow them to
withdraw both suits and file a fresh suit in a compe-
tent Court. ALAGU v ABDULLA
[I L R, 8 Mad, 147]

117. Suit waiving
difference of exchange—Civil Procedure Code, 1859,
s 7—An auction purchaser of a zamindari being
entitled to be paid his rents in Azeeemabai rupees,
and having sued for the same in Company's rupees
(the former coinage being more valuable than the

[b W R, Act X, 90]

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

118. Civil Procedure
Code 1859 ss 7 and 97—Omission of portion of
claim—Withdrawal of suit—Institution of fresh
suit including claim omitted—Where the plaintiffs in
a suit were permitted to withdraw from the same
with a view to bringing a fresh suit which should
include a portion which had been omitted of the
claim arising out of the cause of action and such
fresh suit was brought the additional portion of the
claim in that suit was not barred by s 7 of Act
VIII of 1859. ILAKH BAKISH v IMAM BAKISH
[I L R, 1 All, 324]

119. Civil Procedure
Code, 1882 s 43—Act XII of 1881 (N W P
Rent Act) s 140—Case struck off with liberty to
plaintiff to bring a fresh suit—Omission to sue for
part of claim in case struck off—Fresh suit for
omitted claim not barred—A re-ordered co-sharer of
a mehal sued the lambardar for his share of the
profits of the mehal for the year 1286 Fash. At the
time of the institution of the suit the profits for
1287 and 1283 Fash also were due, but no claim
was then made in respect of them. The suit was

against the same defendant for his share of the
profits of the mehal for 1287 and 1283 Fash. Held
that the suit was not barred by the provisions of
s 43 of the Civil Procedure Code. MURCHAND v
BHAKARI DASS I L R, 7 All, 624

120. Civil Procedure
Code (Act XIV of 1882), s 43—Madras Rent
Recovery Act (Mad Act VIII of 1865) s 18
—Suit by a landlord in the Court of the Dis-
trict Munsif for arrears of rent for two years—
Subsequent attachment for rent of a third year ac-
crued due at date of suit—A zamindar brought a suit
in the District Munsif's Court to recover from a

zamindar was not precluded by Civil Procedure
Code s 43, from pursuing his remedies under the
Rent Recovery Act, and that the attachment was not
illegal. ESWARA Doss v VENKATAPOTER
[I L R, 21 Mad, 236]

121. Joint owners—
Mortgage of joint property by two co-owners—
Subsequent mortgage of part of same property to
same mortgagee by one co-owner—Suit by mortgagees
on second mortgage and sale in execution—Purchase
by mortgagee—Effect of such purchase on first
mortgage—Subsequent suit by mortgagee on first
mortgage—By a mortgagee deed dated the 24th
January 1878, S and P, two of three brothers consti-
tuting an undivided family, jointly mortgaged to the

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

plaintiff *B* a part of the family property. On the 28th July 1878 *S* alone further mortgaged to the plaintiff for a fresh advance a portion of the property already mortgaged. Subsequently the three brothers effected a partition among themselves of all the undivided property, and the property jointly mortgaged by *S* and *V* fell, along with other property, to the share of *V* and the third brother *N*. In 1881 the plaintiff *B* sued *S* on the second of the above mortgages, viz., that of the 28th July 1878. He obtained a decree, and at a sale held in execution of that decree himself purchased the property comprised in that mortgage. In the meantime, on the 27th January 1882 and on the 6th December 1883, *V* and *N* respectively mortgaged with possession to the defendant *M* portions of the land comprised in the first mortgage of the 24th January 1878. In 1883 the plaintiff filed the present suit upon his first mortgage of the 24th January 1878, claiming to recover Rs 16-14-0 from *S* and *V* personally. He also prayed that the defendant *M*, who had been in possession of the property in dispute, should be prevented from obstructing him in selling the property. *S* and *V* did not appear. The third defendant *M* alone appeared and contended (*inter alia*) that the plaintiff, having sued upon his second mortgage without including the earlier one, was now barred from suing on the latter by ss 13 and 43 of the Civil Procedure Code (XIV of 1882). He also contended that the plaintiff, having purchased part of the lands comprised in the mortgage now sued upon in execution of the decree obtained by him upon his second mortgage, could not now seek to burden the remaining lands included in the mortgage with the whole of the mortgage-debt, but that a proportionate part of that debt must be satisfied. Held that the plaintiff's suit was not barred by his previous suit on the second mortgage under the provisions of ss. 13 and 43 of the Civil Procedure Code. *MORO RAGHUNATH v. BALAJI TRIMBAK*. I. L. R., 13 Bom., 45

122. *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 43—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 85—Rights inter se of two mortgagees of the same property from the same mortgagor.*—Two persons each held a mortgage over the same property from the same mortgagor. The mortgages were both executed on the same day. The mortgagees each instituted a suit for sale on the same day and obtained decrees, in execution of which they had the mortgaged property put up for sale, and each purchased it at the sale under his decree respectively. Neither mortgagee made the other a party to the suit on his mortgage. The representative (*S*) of one of the mortgagee decree holders got possession of the mortgaged property and held it as against the other mortgagee decree-holder or his representatives. Thereupon the representatives of the other mortgagee brought their suit for possession of a moiety of the property, or in the alternative for redemption of the other mortgage. Held that such suit was not barred either by the provisions of s. 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or by reason of those of s. 85 of the

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

Transfer of Property Act, 1882. *BALMAKUND v. SANGARI*. I. L. R., 19 All., 379

123. *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 13 and 43—Act XII of 1879, s. 6—Act VIII of 1859, s. 7—Inclusion of whole claim in suit.*—The present suit was preceded by others in which the plaintiff sought to establish a right in the same part of the talukhdari estate that he now claimed to redeem from mortgage. The first suit in which he with another claimed as under-proprietors was dismissed in 1866 on the ground that they had not shown themselves to have held such right under the talukhdars within the period since 1841. Proceedings not to be regarded as judicial, subsequently taken under circular 4 of 1867, resulted in a finding that the dismissal was right upon the merits, the property having been transferred to the talukhdar by a conditional sale which had become absolute. Another suit was then brought to recover the talukhdari right, under the terms of circular 106 of 1869, it being alleged that arrears of revenue paid by the talukhdar had been paid on the plaintiff's account. That suit was also dismissed. Held that the present suit to redeem the same property under a mortgage was not barred. The claim to redeem did not arise out of the former cause of action within the meaning of the sections of Act VIII of 1859 relating to the inclusion of the whole claim in a suit. The plaintiff not then being aware of his right when he sued before, it could not be regarded as a "portion of his claim," and he was not precluded, by having omitted it, from bringing it forward. *AMANAT-BIBI v. IMDAD HUSAIN*. [I. L. R., 15 Cal., 800 I. R., 15 I. A., 106]

124. *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 43—First suit to redeem—Second suit to eject—Causes of action not identical.*—*A* filed a suit against *B* to redeem the land in dispute, alleging that it had been mortgaged to *B*, and that the mortgage-debt had been more than paid off. He therefore prayed for an account and restoration of the land on payment of the sum that might be found due. The Court found that the alleged mortgage was not proved, and dismissed the suit. Thereupon *A* filed a suit in ejectment against *B*. Held that the ejectment suit was not barred under s. 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882). Failure in a redemption-suit does not bar a subsequent suit in ejectment, the causes of action in the two suits being essentially different. *Shridhas Vinayak v. Narayan*, 11 Bom., 224, followed. *NARO BALVANT v. RAMCHANDRA TUKDEV*. I. L. R., 13 Bom., 326

125. *Civil Procedure Code, s. 43—"Distinct cause of action"—Suit for possession after cancellation of Court-sale.*—In execution of a decree, the defendant, who was sued as the representative of her deceased brother, objected, under s. 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to the attachment of certain lands to which she set up independent title. The objection was disallowed and the land was sold. She then sued the execution-purchaser to set aside the Court-sale, and obtained a

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

Code s. 43 AMBU : KETILANMA

[I L R, 14 Mad, 23

126 ——— Civil Procedure
Code, s. 43—Omit to sue—Meaning of—The
plaintiff, having previously obtained against his
brother defendant 1, who had been the managing

claim was not barred by the Civil Procedure Code,
s. 43 MARIATHODI : APPU

[I L R, 15 Mad, 286

127. ——— Civil Procedure

tion of R30 provided that the term of the mort-
gage should be four years certain, that certain
interest should be payable, that the mortgagee
should have possession, that the profits should be
appropriated first in lieu of yearly interest and any
balance appropriated in payment of the principal
debt, and that the mortgagor should be entitled to
redeem if the principal and interest were paid at
the expiration of the four years. The mortgagee
never obtained possession, and in 1882 he brought a
suit against the mortgagor to recover the unpaid
interest then due and obtained a decree, which was
satisfied by the sale of property belonging to the
judgment debtor. In 188 he brought another suit
for recovery of the principal together with the
residue of interest up to the date of suit. Held
that the cause of action in the suit of 1882 was the
mortgagor's non delivery of possession of the mort-
gaged property, by reason of which the mortgagee
had been unable to realize his interest from the
usufruct, that the cause of action accrued to the
mortgagee from the moment the instrument came
into operation and possession was not delivered,
that the cause of action to recover the principal
accrued at the same time and was the same cause of
action, that the plaintiff was therefore bound in the
suit of 1883 to sue for the principal, and that the
present suit was consequently barred by s. 43 of the
Civil Procedure Code. HIKHUTIA KHAN v.
IMAM ALI

I L R. 12 All, 203

128. ——— Civil Procedure
Code (1882) s. 43—Suit for interest on a bond
waiving right already accrued to sue for principal
—Second suit for principal and interest subse-
quently accrued—Certain Mahomedans hypothecated
to the plaintiff, to secure repayment of a debt their
interest in lands which had been enfranchised as a

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued

personal man—a claim that the lands constituted
the endowment of certain mosques having been

the 30th October of each year, we shall pay in full
the principal amount on the 30th October 1878 after
clearing off the interest and redeem this deed,
should we fail to pay the interest regularly according
to the instalments we shall at once pay the principal
together with the amount of interest." Default was
made in the payment of interest in 1876, and in
1877 the plaintiff sued in a District Munsif's Court
for the interest then due, expressly stating in the
plaint that he agreed to accept payment of the
principal and the subsequent years' interest at the
times fixed in the deed, and he obtained a decree as
prayed. The plaintiff in 1883 now sued the executants
of the above instrument and their heirs and represen-
tatives to recover the principal together with interest
up to date. Held that this suit was not barred by
the Civil Procedure Code s. 43 although the
creditor's election not to seek a decree for the full
amount in the suit of 1877 had not been communi-
cated to the debtors before that suit. BADI FICI
SABIBAL v. SANTI PILLAI I L R, 18 Mad., 257

129 ——— Civil Procedure
Code (1882), s. 43—Covenant to pay interest on
mortgage—Suit to recover arrear of interest—Subse-
quent suit for principal and interest—The breach of

which can be sued upon without suing for the principal,
and a decree obtained on such bond for overdue interest
does not under s. 43 of the Civil Procedure Code
(Act XIV of 1882), bar a subsequent suit to recover
the principal and interest by sale of the mortgaged
property. YASHWANT NARAYAN KAMAT v. VITHAL
DIVAKAR PARULEKAR I L R., 21 Bom, 267

130 ——— Civil Procedure
Code, s. 43—Decree against three of four uralsan
of a devasom—Suit to declare the decree binding
on the fourth—The holder of a bond executed by
two uralsan of a Malabar devasom obtained a decree
declaring that the devasom property was liable for
the secured debt, against the executants of the bond
and one other uralsan, the fourth uralsan intervened
in execution of the decree, and objected that the
devasom property was not liable to be attached. His

was
Held
rece-

[L. 22 All, 20 All, 449

11 o 2

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

131. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 43.*—In 1889 the plaintiff sued the defendant for possession of a piece of land which the defendant had included in her homestead by building walls. In that suit the plaintiff alleged that on that land there were two palm-trees which belonged to him, and that the defendant had wrongfully prevented the pasis from going to those trees to tap them, but he asked in his plaint in that suit for the relief in respect of the trees, only stating that he would bring a separate suit for them. The Munsif dismissed that suit on the ground that the land was within the defendant's tenure, and his decision was affirmed on appeal. In a suit brought in 1890 against the same defendant for declaration of title to and possession of the two palm-trees and for an injunction restraining the defendant from disturbing his possession of them,—*Held* that the claim arose out of the same cause of action as that in the former suit, and that the suit was therefore barred by s. 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure. **MAKSUD ALI v. NARGIS DYE** . . . **I. L. R., 20 Calc., 322**

132. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 43—Joint property, Suits for exclusion from and partition of—Co-sharers.*—One co-sharer suing another for exclusion from joint property, and omitting to exclude in his claim a portion of the property of which he seeks possession, is not debarred by s. 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure from suing to have the joint estate partitioned, including the portion omitted from the former suit, the causes of action in the two suits being different. **ABDUN NASIR v. RASULAN**

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 385]

133. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 43—Onus of proof.*—Where a plaintiff has sustained at the same time an injury in respect of his proprietary or permanent interest in an estate, and also an injury in respect of a temporary or leasehold interest in such estate, and files suits for redress in both causes of action, it cannot be said that the two causes of action are so identical that he is precluded by s. 43 of the Civil Procedure Code from filing separate suits. The onus is on the defendant to show that the causes of action are identical. **UPENDRA LAL MUKERJEE v. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 716]

134. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 43—Transfer of Property Act, s. 85—Ejectment suit by a mortgagor's vendee against the purchaser under a mortgage decree—Subsequent suit to redeem.*—Certain land mortgaged to A was sold to B. A brought a suit on his mortgage without joining B as a party, obtained a decree for sale, and became the purchaser under the decree. B then sued to eject him praying for a declaration that the sale was not binding on him. The suit having been dismissed, he now sued to redeem. *Held* that the suit was not barred under the Civil Procedure

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—continued.

Code, s. 43, and the plaintiff was entitled to redeem. **KUPPU NAYUDU v. VENKATAKRISHNA REDDI**

[I. L. R., 20 Mad., 82]

135. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 43—Suit for money by mortgagee against sons of a deceased judgment-debtor—Former suit on mortgage against father.*—A personal decree on a mortgage was passed against a Hindu (the mortgagor) and his two sons on the 19th October 1877. The decree provided for payment of the secured debt in various instalments by May 1895. The mortgagor died in 1883, having discharged part of the debt. The decree-holder having attached certain family property in execution, the mortgagor's two younger sons, who had not been born at the date of the above decree, objected that their shares were not liable to attachment. This objection prevailed, the Court expressing the opinion that the matter in controversy should be determined in a regular suit. The other defendants in the suit of 1877 had both died in the interval, one of them leaving infant sons. The decree-holder (in whose sole name the mortgage stood) now sued the sons of the mortgagor and their infant nephews for the payment out of the family property of all the unpaid instalments. *Held* that the plaintiff was not precluded from maintaining the suit against the sons of the mortgagor by the Civil Procedure Code, s. 43. **RAMAYYA v. VENKATABATNAM** . . . **I. L. R., 17 Mad., 122**

136. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 43—Suit for specific performance of a contract of sale and to execute a sale-deed—Sale-deed subsequently executed by the Court under s. 262 of the Civil Procedure Code—Suit on sale-deed to recover possession.*—The plaintiff, claiming specific performance of a contract of sale, sued the defendant to compel him to execute a deed of sale, alleging that he had paid the purchase-money to the defendant and had obtained possession, but was subsequently dispossessed. The plaintiff had claimed the value of standing crops or damages for the same. The Court found that the plaintiff had paid the purchase-money, but had not got possession, and ordered defendant to execute a deed of sale. On failure of the defendant to do so, the Court executed a deed of sale in plaintiff's favour under s. 262 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882). The plaintiff thereupon brought the present suit to recover possession on the strength of the deed of sale. Defendant pleaded that this second suit was barred under s. 43 of the Civil Procedure Code. *Held* that s. 43 was not applicable and did not bar the present suit, because the alleged cause of action was not the breach of the contract, but a new and distinct one arising from the deed of sale which the defendant had contracted to pass. **NATHU PANDU v. BUDHU BHAIKA** **I. L. R., 18 Bom., 537**

137. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 43—Decree for specific performance of a contract for sale of land—Subsequent suit for possession.*—The defendant having agreed to sell land to the plaintiff, but failed to

RELINQUISHMENT OF, OR OMIS- SION TO SUE FOR, PORTION OF CLAIM—concluded

execute a conveyance, the plaintiff sued for specific performance and obtained a decree and the Court executed a conveyance of the land to him. He now sued for possession. *Held* that the right to possession having arisen at the same time of the right to the execution of a conveyance, the suit was not maintainable. *Nathu Pandu v Budhu Bhika*, I L R 18 Bom, 537, distinguished. *NARAYANA KAVIRAYAN v KANDARAMI GOUNDAN*

[I. L. R., 22 Mad., 24

138—Civil Procedure

Code (1882), s 43—Application for leave to sue in *forma pauperis*—Application rejected—Subsequent suit for same relief—S 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure would not apply so as to bar a subsequent suit where the so called previous suit was not a regular suit, but an application for leave to sue in *forma pauperis* which was rejected. *NARAYAN SINGH v JASWANT SINGH* I L R., 21 All, 359

139—Civil Procedure

Code (1882), s 43—Whole claim in respect of cause of action—Mortgage—Redemption Mortgage sued on not proved—Admission by defendants of mortgage right—Subsequent suit on admissions—In a previous suit plaintiff had sued to redeem a *kanom* of 1859. The *kanom* not being established the suit failed. At the time of bringing the suit, plaintiff was aware that the defendants in possession had in various documents admitted that they were *kanomdars* under the plaintiff's predecessor in title. On the plaintiff now bringing a suit based on the admissions referred to—*Held* that plaintiff could and should in the previous suit have based his claim in the alternative on the admissions instead of confining that suit to the specific mortgage which he failed to prove. Having chosen to take the course which he did he was barred from bringing a fresh suit by s 43 of the Civil Procedure Code as it must be taken that he abandoned or relinquished his claim on the basis of the admissions when he brought his first suit on the *kanom* specifically alleged. *Krishna Pillai v Pangasami Pillai*, I L R., 18 Mad 462 referred to. *RANGASAMI PILLAI v KRISHNA PILLAI* I L R., 22 Mad., 259

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1. POWER OF REMAND.

1. ——— Appellate Court, Power of—
*Power of Court of special appeal—Irregular
order—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 351, 354,
and 355.*—A Court of special appeal has indirectly the
same powers as are vested in a Court of regular
appeal by ss. 351, 354, and 355, Act VIII of 1859, in
respect to a wrong order passed by a lower Appellate
Court. WUZEER ALI v. KALEE COOMAR CHUKER-
BUTTY 11 W. R., 228

Contra, s. 354 relating to trial of additional issues
is only applicable to regular appeals. KEBUL
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KALI KRISTO TAGORE v. JUDOO LAL MULLICK
[24 W. R., 20

2. ——— Special appeal—
Act VIII of 1859, ss. 351, 354, and 355.—In a suit
on a bond executed under a mukhtarnamah, which
was not produced, the Court of first instance admitted
secondary evidence of it, and decreed the suit. In
special appeal, the High Court was of opinion that
the secondary evidence had been improperly admitted,
and therefore the decree in the plaintiff's favour
could not stand. Upon this it was contended that
the suit should be dismissed, as the Court hearing a
case in special appeal had no power, under such
circumstances, either to remand the case or to call for
additional evidence. *Held* that, although the powers
conferred by ss. 351, 354, and 455 of Act VIII
of 1859 on the Court of regular appeal are not
directly given to the Court of special appeal, yet the
Court, when it found the order of a lower Appellate
Court was wrong, could point out the error and
direct the lower Appellate Court to make such order
as would rectify the error. AZUR ALI v. KALI
KUMAR CHUCKERBUTTY 2 B. L. R., A. C., 315

3. ——— Remand order—
Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 562.—An
Appellate Court has no power to remand a case
except under the provisions of s. 562 of the Code
of Civil Procedure. MUDUN MOHUN PODDAR v.
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REMAND—continued.**1. POWER OF REMAND—continued.**

4. ——— Local investiga-
tion.—An Appellate Court is not competent to
remand a case for re-trial after a local investigation.
JEEBUN KISHEN ROY v. DWARKANATH ROY CHOW-
DHRY W. R., 1864, 363

5. ——— Powers of Courts
*of first and second appeal—Civil Procedure Code,
1882, ss. 574, 578.*—Observations by MAHMOOD, J.,
upon the distinction between the duties of the Courts
of first appeal and those of the Courts of second
appeal in connection with the provisions of ss. 574
and 578 of the Civil Procedure Code, and with the
remand of cases for trial *de novo*. Ram Narain v.
Bhawanidin, I. L. R., 9 All., 29 note, and Sheoam-
ber Singh v. Lallu Singh, I. L. R., 5 All., 14,
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[I. L. R., 9 All., 26

6. ——— Civil Procedure
Code, ss. 562, 564—"Suit."—S. 562 of the Civil
Procedure Code authorizes a remand only where the
entire suit, and not merely a portion of it, has
been disposed of by the Court below upon a preli-
minary point. BANWARI LAL v. SAMMAN LAL

[I. L. R., 11 All., 488

7. ——— Decision of
*lower Court not confined to preliminary point—
Civil Procedure Code, s. 562.*—Where the Deputy
Commissioner of Naini Tal decided that a suit was
barred by limitation, but at the same time also came
to a definite decision on each of the other issues,
and the Commissioner in appeal, setting aside the
finding as to limitation, remanded the case under
s. 562 of the Code of Civil Procedure,—*Held* further
that the suit between the parties not having been
confined by the Deputy Commissioner to the preli-
minary point, it was not, under ss. 562, 564 of
the Code of Civil Procedure, open to the Commis-
sioner to make an order under s. 562. HAFIZ ABDUL
RAHIM v. KHAN HABI RAJ SINGH

[I. L. R., 22 All., 405

8. ——— Civil Procedure
*Code, ss. 562, 564—Illegality of remand in contra-
vention of s. 564—Construction of statutes—Distinc-
tion between affirmative commands and negative pro-
hibitions—Irregularities and illegalities.*—Where
a Court of first instance decided a suit, not upon a
preliminary point so as to exclude any evidence of
facts, but upon the merits, and upon all the evidence
tendered and issues framed,—*Held* by the Full Bench
that, with reference to ss. 562, 564 of the Civil Proce-
dure Code, the lower Appellate Court had no jurisdiction
to remand the case under the former section, and that
both the remand order and all proceedings subsequent
thereto were *ultra vires* and illegal. As a principle of
the interpretation of statutes, a distinction must be
drawn between cases in which a Court or an official
omits to do something which a statute enacts shall be
done, and cases in which a Court or an official does
something which a statute enacts shall not be done.
In the former case, the omission may not amount to
more than an irregularity in procedure. In the

REMAND—continued

1. POWER OF REMAND—continued.

latter, the doing of the prohibited thing is *ultra vires* and illegal, and therefore without jurisdiction. **RAMMEHUR SINGH v. SHEODIN SINGH**

[I. L. R., 12 All., 510]

9. — Civil Procedure Code, s 562—Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act (VII of 1889), s 49—"Preliminary point."—It is

ing a y opinion on the other issues. **RAMACHANDRA JOISHI v. HAZI KASSIM** I. L. R., 16 Mad., 207

10. — Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss 562, 568, 569—The defendant in a suit on a mortgage applied, on the day fixed for the hearing for an adjournment on the ground of illness. Her application was refused and the Court heard the case *ex parte* and passed a decree for the plaintiff. The defendant appealed to the District Judge, who reversed the decree and remanded the case, on the ground that the defendant's application for an ad-

s 562 but ought to have proceeded under ss 568, 569. **PARYATISHANKAR DORGASHANKAR v. DAI NAVAL** [I. L. R., 17 Bom., 733]

11. — Civil Procedure Code, Chs. XII, XLII, ss 540-587—The sections in Chs. XII and XLII, Civil Procedure Code, 1882, as to the hearing of appeals, apply to the rule

12. — Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss 562, 568, 569—Order made on

inserting the exact boundaries of the land on which

tion was necessary, the District Judge should have sent down an issue on the point for trial under s 566 of the Code. **KRISHNAYA NAVADA v. PANCHU** [I. L. R., 17 Mad., 187]

13. — Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss 562, 566—In a suit for recovery of mesne profits subsequent to the date of suit brought by plaintiff for recovery of possession, the Munsif found that defendant was not in

REMAND—continued

1. POWER OF REMAND—continued

possession, and the Subordinate Judge on appeal reversed the decision and remanded the case under s 562, Civil Procedure Code, for the determination of the question of the amount of mesne profits. Held that s 562 was not applicable, and that the remand ought to have been made under s 566. **LALLA CHURNILAL v. MOHINI SINGH** I. C. W. N., 340

14. — Suit tried out by Court of first instance—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss 562, 566—When a Court of first instance has tried out a suit, the Appellate Court has no jurisdiction to make an order of remand under s 562, Civil Procedure Code, but if a new issue has to be tried, it should proceed under s 566, Civil Procedure Code. **RAM DAS MONDAL v. INDROMONI DAS** [3 C. W. N., 325]

15. — Civil Procedure Code (1882), s 562—Court to which remand must be made—When a suit is not disposed of on a preliminary point, it is not competent to a Court of appeal under s 562 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) to remand the case for a fresh trial. The section moreover, contemplates a remand back to the Court which first disposed of the suit, and to no other Court. **RAI SHRI MAJRAJBA v. NAGAN LAL DHASHANKAR** I. L. R., 19 Bom., 303

16. — Remand of case not tried on preliminary issue—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss 562 and 567—Irregularity affecting the merits—Where a District Court reversed the District Munsif's decree and remanded the case, that this should further affected the Code, was

inapplicable. **MALLIKARJUNA v. RAHANEY** [I. L. R., 19 Mad., 479]

17. — Civil Procedure Code (1882), s 562—Dismissal of suit for want of cause of action—Where a District Munsif, without entering into the merits of the case, dismissed a suit on the ground that the plaintiffs had no cause of action, and on appeal the Appellate Court reversed his decree and remanded the case, Held that the suit had been disposed of upon a preliminary point within the meaning of s 562, Civil Procedure Code, and that the remand was right. **KANAKAMMAL v. RAOACHARIAR** I. L. R., 20 Mad., 26

18. — Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss 562, 564, and 566—Refusal of Court of first instance to record evidence tendered—Refusal of Appellate Court to record additional evidence—In a suit for recovery of mesne profits, the plaintiffs declined to record the evidence of the witnesses tendered by them. The defendants appealed.

REMAND—continued.

1. POWER OF REMAND—continued.

High Court, it was held that, though there was no section of the Code of Civil Procedure strictly applicable to the circumstances of the case, the Court was, notwithstanding s. 554 of the Code, warranted *ex debito justitiæ* in setting aside all proceedings of both Courts below and in directing the Court of first instance to re-try the case, admitting all admissible evidence which had previously been tendered to the Court of first instance and which that Court had refused to record. *DURGA DIHAL DAS v. ANORAJI*

[I. L. R., 17 All., 29]

19. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (1852), s. 566 Issue not disposed of by the lower Appellate Court—Procedure.*—In a suit for money due under a bond, the plaintiff tendered three witnesses in the Court of first instance to prove execution of the bond. That Court, having examined one of such witnesses, declined to examine the others, being satisfied on his evidence of the genuineness of the bond, and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. On appeal by the defendant the lower Appellate Court disposed of the sole issue in the appeal, *viz.*, execution or non-execution, in the following words: "I do not think the claim made out by the plaintiff on his own evidence." Held that, under the circumstances above described, it was competent to the High Court in second appeal to act under s. 566 of the Code of Civil Procedure and refer an issue as to the execution or non-execution of the bond in suit to the lower Appellate Court, that issue having practically not been tried at all by the said Court. *Kanhai Lal v. Manerath Ram, Weekly Notes, All. (1894), 19*; *Madho Singh v. Kashi Singh, I. L. R., 11 All., 342*; and *Durga Dihal Das v. Anoraji, I. L. R., 17 All., 29*, referred to. *GANGA PRASAD v. LAL BAHADUR SINGH* . . . I. L. R., 17 All., 117

20. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (1852), ss. 562, 564—Ex-parte decision in Court of first instance after hearing plaintiffs' evidence—Order by Appellate Court reversing decree and remanding suit for decision after hearing further evidence—Validity of such an order.*—One of three defendants failed to appear at the final hearing of a case at the Court of a District Munsif, and the other two, though they appeared, adduced no evidence. The District Munsif, after hearing witnesses for the plaintiffs, passed a decree in their favour as prayed. The absent defendant applied unsuccessfully, under s. 108 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the decree might be set aside, and then appealed to the Subordinate Judge, who reversed the decree and remanded the suit for decision after taking such further evidence as the said defendants or other parties might produce. On its being contended that, under ss. 562 and 564 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Subordinate Judge had no power to remand the suit for re-trial,—Held that, notwithstanding ss. 562 and 564, an Appellate Court has inherent power, in such a case, not only to reverse a decree passed on evidence given by the plaintiff only, the defendant being *ex-parte*, but also to direct a re-trial of the case. *PERUMBRA NAYAR v. SUBRAHMANIAN PATTAR* . . . I. L. R., 23 Mad., 445

REMAND—continued.

1. POWER OF REMAND—concluded.

21. ———— *Order reversing decree of lower Court on account of exclusion of evidence.*—A trial took place in the Court of the District Munsif who heard evidence, decided issues, and passed a decree. On appeal, the Subordinate Judge reversed the decree and remanded the suit for re-trial, on the ground that certain documentary evidence which had been tendered by a defendant had been excluded, and plaintiff's witnesses who had been cited in the list had not been examined. Held that s. 562 was not applicable to such a case: that the proper course for the Subordinate Judge to take was to act either under s. 568 or 569 by himself taking the evidence which he considered had been wrongly excluded, or to direct the Munsif to take it. *Perumbra Nayar v. Subrahmanian Pattar, I. L. R., 23 Mad., 445*, distinguished. *SESHAN PATTAR v. SESHAN PATTAR*

[I. L. R., 23 Mad., 447]

2. GROUNDS FOR REMAND.

22. ———— *Error in law—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 372.*—To justify a remand, it must be shown that the lower Court has committed some error in law, or that the case comes in some other way within the terms of s. 372, Civil Procedure Code. *HURISH CHUNDER SHAHA v. HURISH CHUNDER PAUL* . . . 25 W. R., 325.

23. ———— *Erroneous decision of first Court—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 354.*—Where a Subordinate Judge's decision in appeal was not a right decision (his orders having been impossible of execution), the District Judge was held to have been empowered, under Act VIII of 1859, s. 354, to send the case back, after fixing an issue, for a finding. *UMER ALI v. RUMZAN ALI* [23 W. R., 347]

24. ———— *Decision given when Court was closed.*—The fact that the decision of the Court of first instance was passed on a day when the Court was closed does not necessitate the lower Appellate Court remanding the case. *WARISH ALI v. LALLA RAM SHAHAJE* . . . 1 May, 197

25. ———— *Undervaluation of suit—Pre-emption suit.*—Where a pre-emption suit was valued at Rs1, though the consideration was Rs2,000, the High Court, in special appeal, refused to remand the case to enable plaintiff to make up the deficient stamp-duty. *MEWA LALL v. BEHAREE LALL*

[14 W. R., 195]

26. ———— *Addition of parties—Rejection of application to make intervenor a party—Act X of 1859, s. 77.*—Where a Deputy Collector rejects an application by a third party to intervene under s. 77, Act X of 1859, a Judge has no jurisdiction on that party's appeal to remand the case to the Deputy Collector for re-trial, with directions to make the intervenor a party. *KHONDKAR KEFAETOOLLAH v. MAMOHED KABEL* . . . 9 W. R., 345.

27. ———— *Question as to validity of alienation—Improper remand by Appellate Court.*—M, a Hindu widow, executed a deed of

REMAND—continued.

2 GROUNDS FOR REMAND—continued

usufructuary mortgage to J's favour, the property hypothecated being the separate property of her husband in which she only had a life-interest. On the latter applying for mutation of names, B objected that he was in proprietary possession under a deed of gift executed by M, and the objection was allowed. In virtue of a clause in the deed of mortgage that, in case any demand was made in respect of the property within the mortgage term, the mortgagee was entitled to sue for the mortgage-money notwithstanding the term had not expired, J sued to recover the money

perly B, in
of the most
d that it was
him, the next

reversioner to the property, there being no legal necessity for the alienation. The lower Appellate Court held that the mortgage was valid as against the deed of gift but invalid as against the next reversioner. Finding that B was not the next reversioner, it remanded the case to the Court of first instance, with instructions to make certain persons who had

*had rejected, defendants in the suit, as also any other persons who might claim to be near heirs and to determine as between them who was the next reversioner and to further determine whether such next

It was held that the suit was improperly remanded, and the Court decreed J's claim in respect of the property **BULAKI SINGH & JAI KISHEN DAS**

[7 N. W., 203]

28 ———— *Order of remand*
—Civil Procedure Code (XIV of 1852), ss 562, 564, and 566—Addition of necessary parties not a ground for remand on a first appeal—Where a

ON THE MOTION, ON WHICH THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE WAS NOT BASED, WAS NOT BEFORE THE HIGH COURT

course for the lower Appellate Court would have been to join the parties whom it found to be necessary, and then to raise the proper issues as between the plaintiff and those parties, and, if necessary, to refer the issues to the Court of first instance for trial under s 566. **QANESH BHIKAJI JUYEKAR & BHIKAJI KISHAN JUYEKAR** . . . I. L. R., 10 Bom., 308

REMAND—continued.

2 GROUNDS FOR REMAND—continued

29 ———— *Examination of witness—Application to have witness examined—Omission to make order*—Where in the first Court the defendant applied for a witness to be examined, but no order was made on the subject and on the case coming up on appeal, the Appellate Court on its notice being called to the omission, remanded the case to the lower Court to entertain the application.—*Held* that there was nothing illegal in such a remand though the remand sections of Act VIII of 1859 did not expressly apply to it. **BONOMALER CHURN MYTER & HARIZ-UDDEEN** 13 B. I. R., 247 note; 12 W. R., 317

30 ———— *Refusal to summon witnesses*—If a defendant's case is not closed, he has a right to have his witnesses summoned and to get an opportunity of producing them if he can do so in time. Where such right was refused to a defendant by the first Court, and his objection on that

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31 ———— *Insufficient*

32 ———— *Local inquiry, Order for—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss 351 354 Further evidence*—A Judge on appeal in a suit to open roads leading to a lottee, expressing an opinion that the facts had not been sufficiently ascertained directed a further local inquiry to be made, and remanded the case to the lower Court to be again decided there after such local inquiry. *Held* that he had no

the reference not being of an issue framed by the Appellate Court under s 54. **NEENDOOMAR BANNARJEE & BARRY** . . . Marsh, 121, 1 Hay, 280

33 ———— *Necessity of further evidence—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss 351, 352—Cases heard together—Quere—Whether, under ss 351 and 352, Act VIII of 1859, when several cases are tried together, remand can be allowed for a new trial, on the ground that the plaintiff's evidence had not been completely heard, and that it was an error in the Court below to determine all the cases at once* **SHADDEN & TODD, FINLAY & Co.**

[7 W. R., 313]

34. ———— *Defect in pleadings—Jura-*

REMAND—continued.**2. GROUNDS FOR REMAND—continued.**

taken in the Courts below, the High Court would not remand the case to inquire under which class of bastu land the subject-matter of the suit fell, nor entertain the point of jurisdiction on appeal. **NAINODDA JOWWARDAR v. MONORIEFF**

[3 B. L. R., A. C., 283

S. C. NYNODDEE JOARDAR v. MONORIEFF

[12 W. R., 140

35. ——— Defect in plaint—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 354.—Where there is a defect in the allegations in a plaint and the subject-matter of the absent allegation has not been tried in the Court below, the proper course is for the Judge to frame an issue, and refer it to the lower Court for trial under Act VIII of 1859, s. 354. **KASSEFNATH MOOR v. REENOONISSA** Marsh., 108: 1 Hay, 467

36. ——— Omission to settle issues—Remand for re-trial.—Where no issues have been settled in a suit, the High Court will remand the case for re-trial. **JOGESHTH RAE v. DOOLEX RAE**

[2 N. W., 183

37. ——— Omission to raise material issue—Suit for arrears of rent—Parties.—A case was remanded for re-trial on its merits because it was found, on special appeal, that material error had been committed in consequence of the omission on the part of the lower Appellate Court to frame issues between the parties, e.g., the suit being for arrears of rent, the issue *inter alia* whether the plaintiffs, who were shareholders with others, were entitled to claim the fraction of the rent for which they sued. **SHEO SAHOY SINGH v. BECHUN SINGH**

[22 W. R., 31

38. ——— Improper demand by Appellate Court—Raising fresh issues.—A sued to eject a raiyat on the ground of his holding over after the term of his pottah had expired. The raiyat denied that he had ever held under a pottah from A, and alleged that the jote belonged to B. Plaintiff's allegations were found to be false, and his suit was dismissed. The lower Appellate Court directed B to be made a defendant, and remanded the suit to have the question of ownership tried between A and B, at the same time agreeing with the Court of first instance that the allegations in the plaint were false. *Held* that the lower Appellate Court should have dismissed the case, and was wrong in so remanding it. *Per* CUNNINGHAM, J.—The right of framing new issues arises where the issues framed are insufficient to dispose of the matters raised in the plaint. **Ram Dhun Khan v. Baradhun Furamanik**, 9 B. L. R., 107 n te: 12 W. R., 404, cited and distinguished. **BHOOBUN DASS MUNDUL v. BILASHMOONEY DASSEE**

[1 C. L. R., 415

39. ——— Remand on point raised on issue in lower Court.—A case ought not, as a rule, to be remanded upon a point which has been framed as an issue by the Court below, and brought to the attention of the parties, and where they have failed at the trial to give any evidence upon it. **RAM PRASAD v. ABDUL KARIM** I. L. R., 9 All., 513

REMAND—continued.**2. GROUNDS FOR REMAND—continued.**

40. ——— Raising fresh issues—Appellate Court—Reference of issues for trial.—An Appellate Court cannot remand a case for trial with instructions to frame new issues. It may refer any issues for trial by the lower Court, whose finding and evidence are to be returned to the Appellate Court for a final decision. **CHUNDERNATH SURMA v. ROMANATH SURMA** I W. R., 69

41. ——— Appellate Court—Defective or insufficient issues.—Where no preliminary point has been wrongly decided by the Court of first instance, and no evidence has been excluded, and the Appellate Court considers the issues nevertheless to have been defective or insufficient, it is the duty of the latter not to remand the case, but to re-settle the issues and to determine the case itself. **FUTTEHOOLAH v. OOMDANISSA BIBEE**

[14 W. R., 69

42. ——— Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 562 and 566—Illegal order of remand—Duty of Appellate Court when fresh parties or addition or amendment of issues is necessary.—In a suit by mortgagees to redeem a prior mortgage, issues were framed and tried and disposed of in favour of the plaintiffs as to the questions whether the plaintiff's mortgage was valid, whether the mortgage sought to be redeemed had been discharged, and whether the suit was barred by limitation. The Court of first appeal was of opinion that these questions had not been properly considered, and set aside the decree for the plaintiffs, and directed that a fresh trial be held, certain fresh parties being brought on the record. *Held* (1) that the order of remand was illegal, there being no proper ground for it under ss. 562 and 566 of the Code of Civil Procedure; (2) that the lower Appellate Court should have joined the persons necessary for the suit, and should have so altered or added to the issues as to raise all questions properly arising, and should have referred them for trial to the Court of first instance. **KELU MULACHERI NAYAB v. CHENDU** I. L. R., 19 Mad., 157

43. ——— Trial on erroneous issues—Appellate Court.—Where the Munsif, acting erroneously, forced the plaintiffs to amend their plaint and, in consequence of that amendment, the Munsif also amended the issues and tried the suit on an entirely erroneous issue, the Judge of the lower Appellate Court, as a Court of equity, should, of his own motion, have sent the case back to the Munsif, directing him to try it on its merits, and pointing out that he had taken a wrong view of the law. **GURU PRASHAD ROY v. RAS MOHUN MUKHOPADHYA**

[1 C. L. R., 431

44. ——— Wrong issue framed by lower Court—Finding in judgment on the point raised by correct issue.—Where the lower Appellate Court framed a wrong issue for decision, but it appeared from its judgment that there was a finding on the point which would have been raised if the correct issue had been framed, the High Court in second appeal refused to remand the case for a new

REMAND—continued**2 GROUNDS FOR REMAND—continued**

finding on that issue **VISHNU RANGRANDRA v GANESH APPAJI CHAUDHARI**

[L L R., 21 Bom., 325]

45 ——— *Illegal remand* — *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 354* — In a suit for a declaration of plaintiff's title to and possession of a share of certain property she alleged that her title was derived by purchase from one R K, who held under a deed of gift from T, the wife of the original holder. Defendants' case was that their title was derived from the three grandsons of one R K by his daughter C. The first Court dismissed the suit considering that the defendants' title was proved, and that T was not competent to dispose of the property by gift to plaintiff's vendor. The lower Appellate Court finding that it was not satisfactorily proved that the defendants' alleged three vendors were really the daughter's sons of R K, remanded the case for a finding on that issue. *Held*, with reference to s 354 Act VIII of 1859, that the order of remand was illegal. **HUBBONDURE DEBIA v UNNO POORNA DEBIA**

11 W. R., 550

46 ——— *Civil Procedure Code (1892), s 566* — The karnam of a taluk in Malabar sued to recover property acquired by his sister (deceased) and now in the occupation of the defendants her children. The parties were Mapillas. The defendants pleaded (1) that the property had been given to them and their mother jointly, (2) that their mother was not governed by Marumakkattayam law. The Court of first instance found the first mentioned plea to be good, and dismissed the suit, and also found that the family was governed by Marumakkattayam law. The Court of first appeal dissented from the above finding as to the first plea and, without deciding the second point, remanded the case for the trial of a general issue as to the mode of devolution of self-acquired property in Marumakkattayam Mapilla families in North Malabar, and ultimately it dismissed the suit on that issue. *Held* that the order of remand was not one which should have been made under the Civil Procedure Code, s 566 and the proceedings taken under it were irregular. **ILLIKA PAKRAMAR v KUTTI KUNHAMAD**

[L L R., 17 Mad., 69]

47 ——— *Dismissal of case on point not arising—Suit under s 230, Civil Procedure Code, 1859* — Where a lower Appellate Court found that a suit falling substantially under s 230 Act

REMAND—continued**2 GROUNDS FOR REMAND—continued**

it is not competent to remand a case for a second decision upon any of the issues such a course being for hidden by s 352, Act VIII of 1859. *Held* by **MARKBY, J** (dissenting) that a lower Appellate Court has power under s 354 to send back a case for trial upon an issue not satisfactorily tried by the Court of first instance. **UMBICA CHURN MUNDUL v RAKHON MOURBIE**

11 W. R., 35

48 ——— *Remand for retrial on particular issue—Improper remand—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, ss 562 566 567—Decision by lower Court on the merits—A decree in a suit*

of the Civil Procedure Code remanded the case for trial upon that issue. *Held* that the order reversing the decree and remanding the case for trial if the issue was improper, and that the proper course for the Appellate Court to have taken was that laid down by ss 566 and 567 of the Code. **MOKVUD LAZ v. HUBBULUDH NARAYN SINGH**

12 C L R., 138

50 ——— *Obscurity in judgment—Affirming judgment of lower Court* — Where an Appellate Court has considered a case and come to the same conclusion as the Court of first instance, occasional obscurity in the judgment of the former does not constitute a proper ground for a remand. **BABOJI NATH SEN v. SOORJA KANT SEN**

[25 W. R., 376]

51 ——— *Omission to try ground of appeal taken—Review of judgment* — Where a ground of appeal stated in the written memorandum is not alluded to when the appeal comes on for hearing, the Court is not at fault if no decision is passed upon it. If having had his attention called to it a Judge fails to decide such point, the proper course for the parties aggrieved is to ask him to review his judgment. In neither case is the omission ground for remand on appeal. **YUSOOF ALI CHUDHARY v. FY ZOONIESA KHATOON GHOWDHRAIN**

15 W. R., 298

52 ——— *Omission to decide point raised—Issue, though trifling, left undecided* — Where the lower Courts have come to no decision on a point raised, the plaintiff in special appeal has a right to a remand for the point to be tried even though very trifling. **MILLICK AHMAD ALI v. UKLOO PATEE**

25 W. R., 140

53 ——— *Improper reception of*

evidence, disposed of under such circumstances without a remand are those where, independently of the evidence improperly admitted the lower Court has apparently arrived at its conclusions upon other

remanded the case to the first Court for trial and decision under that section. **SABIE KHAN v. RAM LUCKNER CHOWDHRAIN**

10 W. R., 438

48 ——— *Remand for further evidence—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss 302 354* — *Held* by **JACKSON, J** (whose opinion prevailed) that where a lower Appellate Court is of opinion that further evidence should be taken, it may take such evidence itself, or require the first Court to do so but

REMAND—continued.**2. GROUNDS FOR REMAND—continued.**

grounds. **WOMES CHUNDER CHATTERJEE v. CHONDER CHURN ROY CHOWDHRY**

[*L. L. R.*, 7 Cal., 293

54. — Mistake in admitting or rejecting evidence—Error affecting merits.—An act done by a party with the view of defeating a claim made against him does not estop him from disputing afterwards the validity of that act. **BYKUNT NATH SEN v. GODOOLLA SIKDAR**

[24 *W. R.*, 392

55. — Omission to consider evidence—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 372.—When important evidence has not been carefully examined by the Judge in the lower Court, the Appellate Court will, on special appeal, remand the suit under s. 372 of Act VIII of 1859. **DRAUMBER DOSSETT v. KISSEN DHUR NUNDY**

[1 *Ind. Jur.*, N. S., 35

56. — Omission to decide material issue—Decree based on point not in issue.—The lower Appellate Court not having decided material issues and having based its decree on a document not recorded in the case, the decree was reversed, and the case remanded for a fresh decision on the merits. **NICHANNAHAI PRAGJI v. ISSE KHAN HAJI ABDULL KHAN**

2 *Bom.*, 313; 2nd Ed., 267

DALPAT SINGH v. NANANNAHAI

[2 *Bom.*, 323; 2nd Ed., 306

BAI VIJGOR v. FAKIRBHAI

[2 *Bom.*, 335; 2nd Ed., 317

CHANDRAHAGADHAI v. KASHUNATH VATNAL

[2 *Bom.*, 341; 2nd Ed., 323

BALAJI VISHVANATH JOSHI v. DHARMA

[2 *Bom.*, 385; 2nd Ed., 363

LUCHEE RAM v. MAHANI RAM . 1 *Agra*, 10

GOOLJEHAN v. BUNNO . 1 *Agra*, 252

SHAMA NUND v. RAMAVATAR PANDEY

[1 *Agra, Rev.*, 1

SAJAN v. ROOF RAM . 2 *Agra*, 61

SHIAM LALL v. NARAIN DAS . 2 *Agra*, 106

SHALEE RAM v. SURMA . 2 *Agra*, 110

LUTCHMUN v. JOGUL KISHORE . 3 *Agra*, 99

MUHAMMAD VALAD ABDUL MUENA v. IBRAHIM VALAD HASAN . 3 *Bom.*, A. C., 160

PABVATI v. BHIKU . 4 *Bom.*, A. C., 25

AJURAM MANIRAM v. KUSAJI 4 *Bom.*, A. C., 43

GOLUOK CHUNDER DUTT v. ANUNT KISHORE GOSSAIN . 25 *W. R.*, 38

57. — Civil Procedure Code.—After a case is closed in the lower Court and is brought up on appeal to the superior Court, it cannot be remanded for re-trial on fresh evidence, on the ground that the Judge below failed to try one of the issues. The Court of appeal is bound, under s. 353, Act VIII of 1859, to decide the case itself. **FUZEELUN BEEBEE v. OMDAH BEEBEE**

[10 *W. R.*, 469

REMAND—continued.**2. GROUNDS FOR REMAND—continued.**

58. — Omission to try issue—Reversal of finding on first issue—Omission to decide second issue.—The finding of the Court below on the first issue being reversed, the suit was remanded for trial of the second issue, the Judge having omitted to determine that, and the defendant not having given the evidence upon it, in consequence of the first issue being found for him on the evidence given by the plaintiff. **MAGANBHAI HEMCHAND v. MANOHARHAI KALLIANCHAND** 3 *Bom.*, O. C., 79

59. — Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 351, 352.—In remanding a case to a Court of first instance for the trial of an issue which that Court had been directed to try, but had not tried, a Judge was held to have acted with strict propriety and in conformity with the provisions of ss. 351 and 352, Act VIII of 1859. **RAM CHAND MOOKERJEE v. KAMENEK DEBEA** . 10 *W. R.*, 236

60. — Finding on issues framed.—The High Court will not in a special appeal remand the case where there has been a distinct finding by the District Judge on the only issue framed by him, though he may have omitted to find on another issue raised before the Munsif, but not called for by either party on appeal. **MOTI BHAGVAN v. HARJIVAN GIRDHURDAS**

[2 *Bom.*, 34; 2nd Ed., 32

61. — Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 352.—Where the lower Court had decided a case on the merits, and the Appellate Court did not find that there had been any omission to try any issue or determine any question essential to the decision of the case on the merits, or that further evidence was necessary to enable it to determine any such issue or question,—*Held* the Appellate Court was in error in remanding the case under s. 352 for a fresh trial. **MAHESH CHUNDRA DAS v. MADHAB CHANDRA SIRDAR**

[2 *B. L. R.*, S. N., 13; 10 *W. R.*, 388

62. — Insufficiency of evidence for decision of material issue—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 351, 354.—Where there is no sufficient evidence before the Appellate Court for the disposal of an issue which is material to the determination of the suit, the proper course to be followed is to remand the case under s. 354, and not under s. 351. **RAM PERSHAD v. KISHNA** . 3 *Agra*, 146

63. — Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 354.—Where an Appellate Court finds that there is no evidence upon the record to enable it to decide a question at issue between the parties, and remands the case under s. 354 of the Code for additional evidence, it ought to require such evidence with the finding of the first Court to be sent up to it for decision. **SHUMBOO CHUNDER SURNOKE v. RUSSIOK CHUNDER CHUNG** . 15 *W. R.*, 346

64. — Absence of evidence on material issue.—The lower Appellate Court has no power to remand a case, which has come before it on appeal, to the Court of first instance for a second trial, except where the first Court has decided

REMAND—continued**2 GROUNDS FOR REMAND—continued**

the case upon a preliminary issue in such a way as to cause an absence of material evidence bearing upon the issues on the merits between the parties
LALLA SHOOBH NARAIN v NURSINGH NARAIN

[20 W R, 146]

35 ——— Case decided on preliminary point—*Hearing on entire evidence*—Where all the evidence has been taken and the case decided on a preliminary point no remand should be made
RAMA KOER v LALLA BHUGWAN LALL

[22 W R, 224]

66 ——— Point not raised in Court below—*Sufficiency of evidence for decision*—The Appellate Court will not remand a case for retrial on a point not raised in the Court below if the evidence already recorded is sufficient to enable the Appellate Court itself to decide the point
HARIDAS PURESU TAN v GAMBLE

12 Bom, 23

67 ——— Decision on sufficient evidence—*Appellate Court—Improper remand*—A case should not be remanded when the Appellate Court is of opinion that the lower Court cannot properly come to a different decision upon the evidence than that to which it has already come
BONOMALIE CHURN MATEE v SI OHOOP HOOTAIT

14 W R, 60

68 ——— Decision on preliminary point—*Appellate Court having all the evidence*

69 ——— Decision on one issue out of many—*Decision after hearing all the evidence—Civil Procedure Code 1882 ss 562 565 566—Illegal order of remand*—A District Munsif, having taken all the evidence offered on the issues in a suit disposed of the suit upon his finding on one of the issues without deciding the rest. On appeal the District Judge reversed the decree and remanded the suit for the trial of the issues left untried. Held that under s 562 of the Code of Civil Procedure the order of remand was illegal
AMMA v KUNHUNNI

[I L R, 9 Mad, 355]

70 ——— Trial on one of several

and decided. With reference to its finding upon the principal of these issues which related to the plaintiff's legitimacy, the Court dismissed the suit observing that in the view which it took of the case, the determination of the remaining issues was unnecessary. Some of the defendants had filed a statement of defence upon which no issues were framed and no evidence taken apparently in consequence of the attention of the Court being directed almost exclusively to the main issue as to the plaintiff's legitimacy. There was no formal order

REMAND—continued.**2 GROUNDS FOR REMAND—continued**

excluding evidence on any point. On appeal, the High Court reversed the first Court's finding on the issue with reference to which the suit had been dismissed below. Held by **EDGE C J** and **MAHMOOD J** (**STRAIGHT J** dissenting) that s 562 of the Civil Procedure Code applied not only to cases where the first Court had expressly excluded evidence, but also to cases where the parties were or might have been misled by the act of the Court as to the issues or the evidence necessary, and where in consequence of the Court erroneously considering one issue only the parties did not tender or bring forward their evidence, and that as in the present case evidence had been excluded in this broad sense s 562 (the operation of which in such cases should be rather expanded than limited) was applicable and the case should be remanded for trial of the remaining issues. Held by **STRAIGHT J** *contra* that with reference to ss 562 563 and 564 the case could not be remanded under s 562 because it had not been disposed of upon a preliminary point so as to exclude evidence of fact and the Court should therefore proceed to dispose of it upon the evidence on the record if any and that an issue should be remitted to the lower Court under s 566
MUHAMMAD ALLAHAD KHAN v MUHAMMAD ISMAIL KHAN

[I L R, 10 All, 289]

71 ——— Omission to decide on point

SADRULAL v GANGADHAR RACHUNATH DONORE

[2 Bom, 186 2nd Ed, 178]

72 ——— Order of execution on insufficient evidence—*Duty of Appellate Court*—When a lower Court, on insufficient evidence of a decree having been kept in force orders execution the Appellate Court should not summarily reverse the order but should remit the case that the decree holder may give further proof of the fact
NILKUNT CHUCKREBUTTY v SHEO NARAIN KOONWAR

[8 W R, 278]

73 ——— Omission to decide on merits of case—*Suit dismissed on preliminary point—Power to decide case if reversed on that point on appeal—Remand*—When a Court of first instance after taking evidence dismisses a suit upon a preliminary objection without giving a decision

Civil Procedure Code 1877 HANDI SUBBAYYA v MADALAPALLI SUBBANNA

I L R., 2 Mad, 96

74 ——— Decision by lower Court of preliminary point—*Civil Procedure Code 1882 s 351*—An Appellate Court is not justified in sending back a case for retrial under s 35 of the Code of Civil Procedure, merely because the lower Court has disposed of it upon a preliminary point, unless such point has been so disposed of as to exclude

REMAND—continued.**2. GROUNDS FOR REMAND—continued.**

evidence of fact which appears to the Appellate Court essential to the rights of the parties. **JOOGMAYA DEBIA v. RANCHUNDER CHATTERJEE**

[10 W. R., 378]

75. ——— Evidence insufficient for decision on merits—Decision in favour of suit proceeding, Reversing lower Court's.—The Judge, after disposing of the case on the only point on which the Munsif had decided,—*viz.*, whether there was a cause of action,—and having satisfied himself that there was not sufficient evidence on the record to enable him to pass a proper decision upon the merits, was held clearly right in remanding the case to the Munsif. **BROMMO MOYEE DEBIA v. KOOMODINEE KANT BANERJEE. BUDODA KANT BANERJEE v. KOOMODINEE KANT BANERJEE** . 17 W. R., 466

76. ——— Evidence sufficient, but further inquiry necessary—Reference of issue for trial—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 354.—S. 351, Act VIII of 1859, is meant for those cases in which a lower Court has disposed of a case on a purely preliminary point. When abundant evidence has been taken, if the lower Appellate Court think any further inquiry necessary, the proper course is not to remand the case to the lower Court, but to frame an issue, and to refer the same to the lower Court for trial under s. 354. **RAM CHUNDER GOOPTA v. BHAGESSUR SURMA**

[W. R., 1864, 357]

LUCHMUN LALL DOOBEX v. HURSOHOY LALL

[W. R., 1864, 361]

HUREENARAIN GOSSAIN v. SUMBHOONATH MUNDUL 1 W. R., 6

HERRIKOSIMA v. STEPHENSON . 1 W. R., 298

HILLS v. OSMAN BISWAS . . 25 W. R., 35

BUNGO CHUNDER BANERJEE v. CHUNDER NATH CHUCKERBUTTY 25 W. R., 47

GOLUCK CHUNDER SEN v. PURES H MAHOMED

[25 W. R., 284]

77. ——— Preliminary issue as to right to bring suit—Remand for trial on merits.—Where a suit for rent was decided and dismissed by the lower Court, on the issue whether or not the plaintiff's title to sue could be made out,—*Held* that it was not competent to the lower Appellate Court to remand the case in order that it might be tried on its merits. **GOPAL CHUNDER GOORO v. JUGGODUMBA DOSSIA** 10 W. R., 411

78. ——— Dismissal of suit as brought in wrong Court—Suit instituted in Revenue instead of Civil Court—Appellate Court, Duty of—N.-W. P. Rent Act, 1881, s. 208.—Where a suit instituted in the Revenue Court is dismissed by the Court of first instance, on the ground that it should have been instituted in the Civil Court, and the Appellate Court affirms the decision of the first Court, the Appellate Court should, under s. 208 of the N.-W. P. Rent Act, 1881, remand the case to the

REMAND—continued.**2. GROUNDS FOR REMAND—continued.**

Civil Court competent to entertain it for disposal on the merits. **AHMAD-UD-DIN KHAN v. MAJLIS RAI**
[I. L. R., 5 All., 438]

79. ——— N.-W. P. Rent Act (XII of 1881), s. 208—Jurisdiction, Suit dismissed on ground of want of.—An Assistant Collector dismissed a suit without considering the merits, on the ground that it was not cognizable by a Revenue Court. On appeal, the District Judge held that it was unnecessary to determine the question of jurisdiction, as he had power in any event, under s. 208 of the N.-W. P. Rent Act, to remand the suit to the Assistant Collector, and he remanded it accordingly. *Held* that the Judge had rightly construed s. 208 of the Rent Act, and that the remand was proper. **AHMAD-UD-DIN KHAN v. MAJLIS RAI**, I. L. R., 5 All., 438, distinguished. **GIRWAR SINGH v. SITA RAM**
[I. L. R., 10 All., 31]

80. ——— Suit instituted in Revenue instead of Civil Court—N.-W. P. Rent Act, 1881, ss. 207, 208.—In a suit instituted in the Court of an Assistant Collector, an objection was taken that the suit was not maintainable in the Revenue Court. The objection was allowed, and the suit dismissed. On appeal by the plaintiff, the Assistant Collector's decision was affirmed. The Appellate Court had not before it the materials necessary for the determination of the suit. *Held*, reading together ss. 207 and 208 of Act XII of 1881 (N.-W. P. Rent Act), that though the objection to the jurisdiction was taken in the first Court and repeated before the Appellate Court, the latter should only have *pro tanto* entertained it for the purpose of determining to what Court it should direct its order of remand, and should not have passed an order the effect of which was to maintain the dismissal of the suit. **DEBI SARAN LAL v. DEBI SARAN UPADHIA**

[I. L. R., 6 All., 378]

SHEO PRASAD v. ANRUDH SINGH

[I. L. R., 6 All., 440]

81. ——— Reversal of lower Court on point of limitation—Trial on merits and limitation—Remand for trial on merits.—The lower Court found the suit barred by limitation, but also heard and dismissed the suit on its merits. *Held* that, though in appeal limitation be held not to bar the suit, there should be no remand for re-trial on the merits. **KERTEENARAIN CHOWDHRY v. PERTHEENARAIN CHOWDHRY** 1 W. R., 32

82. ——— Suit held not barred by limitation—Trial on merits—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 351.—Where an Appellate Court decides that a suit is not barred by limitation after it has taken evidence and gone into the whole case, the decision is not one within s. 351, and the Court is not competent to remand the case, but ought to try it upon the evidence. **HUSSUN ALI CHOWDHRY v. MANOOWAR ALI** 21 W. R., 413

83. ——— Decision on limitation and on the merits—Insufficiency of evidence—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 353, 357—Power to

REMAND—continued**2 GROUNDS FOR REMAND—continued**

remand—Where the Court of first instance decides both on the general merits and the plea of limitation and the Judge of the Appellate Court considers that the evidence upon the record is not sufficient to allow of a satisfactory judgment and that he is in a position legally to order further evidence to be taken he ought to proceed in the manner provided in ss 354 to 357 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but has no right to set aside the first Court's decree and remand the case for re trial **GOOROO IERSHAD DUTT v SREENATH BANERJEE** 15 W R, 314

84 — **Decision on merits—Insufficiency of evidence—Civil Procedure Code 1859, s 304**—When the decision of a lower Court is not on a preliminary point the lower Appellate Court cannot remand the suit to that Court with directions to take further evidence and to re try the case but the appeal must be kept pending on the file and the record must be sent to the lower Court with orders to take the necessary evidence **KALLEE SUNKUR POY v KISHTO LOOLAL CHOWDHRY**

[W R, 1864, 296]

85 — **Additional evidence—Issue Trial of, by lower Court—Defect of parties—Successor of Judge making remand Power of**—When an Appellate Court remands a case under s 301 of the Civil Procedure Code 1859 for the trial of an issue which the lower Court may have omitted

thereof or the Appellate Court may itself try the issue so raised. Where the evidence is accepted by a Subordinate Judge as sufficient to warrant a decree and the case is only remanded for a defect of parties his successor is justified when the case is returned by the first Court in respecting the former judgment and looking upon the evidence as *pro rata* facte good and sufficient **WISE v ISHAM CHUNDER BANERJEE**

[14 W R, 380]

86 — **Decision as to costs—Power to remand case for trial on merits where appeal is only as to costs**—On an appeal as to costs only the Appellate Court had no jurisdiction to return the case for trial on its merits **MITHRA PERSHAD v HUNDE ROY** 4 N W, 20

87 — **Decision on second trial—Insufficiency of evidence—Evidence taken at first trial**—In a suit to obtain possession of munsif land the Court of original jurisdiction decreed for plaintiff on the evidence, but on appeal its decision was reversed on the ground that the claim had not been properly valued and plaintiff was permitted to bring a fresh action. At the trial of the second action the Munsif recorded his previous decree and some additional evidence which the District Judge on appeal considered to be insufficient. *Held* that under the peculiar circumstances of the case the Judge if not satisfied with the evidence taken at the second trial should have allowed the plaintiff to give again the evidence adduced at the former trial. The lower

REMAND—continued**2 GROUNDS FOR REMAND—continued**

Court's decree was therefore reversed and the suit remanded in order that this might be done **JOTI BIN NIMBAJI v SOMAJI BIN BAPAJI OURAY**

[1 Bom, 186

88 — **Decision as to admission of evidence—Additional evidence—Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 351**—The defendant pleaded payment and produced a letter of acknowledgment said to have been written by the plaintiff. The plaintiff denied its genuineness and the Principal Sudder Ameen rejected the testimony of two pyadas who deposed to the payment. On appeal the Judge

to pronounce a distinct opinion as to the value of the evidence and not to have rejected it altogether. *Held* also that the Judge was wrong in remanding the case under s 354 Act VIII of 1859 as he could have decided the case himself taking such additional evidence as might appear necessary. **RUNAL SINGH v JOY MUNOOL SINGH** 11 W R, 106

found that an issue existed it was the duty of the Appellate Court to determine whether that fact had been proved and not to remand the case for re trial **MAHOMED AHSEB v MAHOMED YASIN**

[9 W R, 106]

90 — **Issue of minority raised on appeal—Facts entitling mortgagee to decree**—Where in a suit to make absolute a conditional sale and to obtain a share in a certain village mortgaged to plaintiff (the usual year of grace having been given and money been paid into Court in satisfaction considerably after the term allowed by law) there is no issue respecting the minority of some of the mortgagors the case will not be sent back to the Appellate Court for inquiry whether certain of the mortgagors were minors or whether the others mortgaged for such purposes as would bind the minors notwithstanding one of the lower Courts has found the fact of the minority of one of the mortgagors. **SUBBUR v RULERO** 2 N W, 23

91 — **Case inconsistent with plaintiff—Power of Appellate Court to remand Civil Procedure Code 1859, s 354**—If the Appellate Court is of opinion that the plaintiff in argument before itself is endeavouring to obtain something other than what he claims in the plaintiff it is bound to dismiss the suit but if it thinks that the plaintiff can be reconciled with the argument used on the appeal and the case resulting is supported by the evidence it is bound to determine the appeal—not to make an order under Act VIII of 1851, s 354. **TILUCK CHUNDER DUTT CHOWDHRY v BROJO SOOY DUT MITTER** 24 W R, 121

92 — **Decision of only portion of claim—Improper order of remand—Confirmation**

REMAND—continued.**2. GROUNDS FOR REMAND—concluded.**

of portion of case while remanding substantial issue.—A lower Appellate Court which remanded a suit to the first Court for decision of the substantial part of the dispute should not have confirmed the decision of the first Court regarding only one part of the claim. **MADHUB CHUNDER DEY v. RAM DYAL GUHO** **8 W. R., 303**

3. SECOND REMAND.

93. ——— **Power of Appellate Court—Decree reversed on appeal—Error or defect affecting merits of case or jurisdiction.**—An Appellate Court can remand a case a second time on account of error, defect, or irregularity of procedure in passing a decree or order, provided the error, defect, or irregularity be such as to affect the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court. When a suit has been regularly heard and determined, and on appeal the decree is reversed, the Appellate Court has the discretionary power to remand the case only if the decree should have been upon a preliminary point, and have the effect of excluding the consideration of evidence essential to the rights of the parties. **MUNIAPPAH NAIDU v. IXASAMY MUDELY**

[5 Mad., 313]

94. ——— **Omission to carry out first order of High Court—Substantial trial on the merits.**—Where the lower Court had not fully carried out an order of the High Court remanding the case, but the case appeared to have been substantially tried fully on its merits, the High Court thought there should not be a second remand. **KASHEENATH DEB v. SHIBESUREE DEBIA** **8 W. R., 503**

95. ——— **Remand after trial and decision on evidence—Appellate Court, Powers of—Objection taken on appeal—Act VIII of 1859, s. 351—Costs.**—A lower Appellate Court is not competent to remand a case for a second decision, except as provided by s. 351, Act VIII of 1859, and therefore has no power to remand a case when a Court of first instance has investigated the merits of the case and passed its judgment upon the evidence. The objection that a case has been improperly remanded by the lower Appellate Court can be taken in special appeal from the decree passed upon the remand, although a special appeal might have been preferred from the order of remand, but the appellants were held not entitled to their costs. **MAJORAM OJHA v. NILMONEY SINGH DEO**

[13 B. L. R., 198 : 21 W. R., 326]

BRINDABUN DEY v. BISONA BIBEE

[13 B. L. R., 200 note : 13 W. R., 107]

96. ——— **Form of second order of remand—Defects in lower Court's judgment on first remand.**—A lower Appellate Court, in remanding a case a second time, ought to state what the main requirements of the first order were, and how the lower Court's decision shows that they have not been carried out. **RADHABULLUB SUREMA v. ANUNDMOYEE DEBEA** **W. R., 1884, Mis., 39**

REMAND—continued.**4. PROCEDURE ON REMAND.**

97. ——— **Order of remand, Effect of—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 354.**—An order of remand to a lower Appellate Court implies a reversal of the first judgment of that Court. **KEBUL KISHEN MOZOOMDAR v. AMBALA** **7 W. R., 623**

98. ——— **Re-opening of entire case.**—The effect of an order of remand for a new trial is entirely to nullify the first decision and to reopen the whole case. **TARINEE KANT LAHOOREE v. KOONJ BEHAREE AWASTEE** **12 W. R., 112**

99. ——— **Remand for re-trial—Re-opening of whole case.**—Where a suit was remanded by the lower Appellate Court for a "re-trial," the intention of the order of remand was held to be that the whole case was to be gone into *de novo*, the plaintiff being allowed to prove her case in any way she could. **GUDADHUR DUTT v. SHUSHEE MONET DOSSIA** **21 W. R., 7**

100. ——— **Re-opening of case as regards limitation—Res judicata.**—Where a case is sent back for trial on its merits, the order of remand shuts out objections regarding limitation or *res adjudicata*. **SHEO SAHOY TEWARREE v. RAM PERSHAD NARAIN TEWARREE** **24 W. R., 333**

101. ——— **Power of Court hearing remanded cases—Remand on particular issue—Power to proceed on other issues.**—A Court to which a case is remanded for re-trial on a particular issue, amongst others, cannot, on remand, allow that issue to be abandoned, and proceed to try the case upon the other issues raised. **SHIB CHUNDER LAHIRI v. JOYMALA DAS** **7 C. L. R., 103**

102. ——— **Remand on one point—Re-opening of others.**—When a case is remanded to the lower Appellate Court for decision of a question—*e.g.*, one of title,—that Court has no authority to go beyond the order of remand and re-open a matter already adjudicated upon between the parties. **SHAHAB TEWARREE v. KISHOREE SAHOY SINGH** **24 W. R., 330**

103. ——— **Remand for trial of issue under s. 354, Civil Procedure Code, 1859, Effect of.**—Where an Appellate Court, in pursuance of Act VIII of 1859, s. 354, sends an issue down to the first Court in order that such evidence as the parties desired to adduce upon it may be taken and returned, the result is not to remand the case for re-trial, the first Court being *functus officio* in respect to such portion of the matter as it had already considered and determined. **GOSSAIN DOWLAT GEER v. BISSESSUR GEER** **22 W. R., 207**

104. ——— **Case remanded for consideration except on one point—Finding of error on that point.**—Where a case was remanded for reconsideration of the whole evidence with the exception of one specified point, and the Judge after consideration came to the conclusion that his finding on that point had been erroneous, it was held that he could not, without a miscarriage of justice, allow that finding to remain unchanged. **HUREE NATH SHAHA v. ISSEN CHUNDEE SHAHA** **24 W. R., 316**

REMAND—continued

4 PROCEDURE ON REMAND—continued

105—*Absence of Judge who passed decree—Jurisdiction of his successor*—Where a case is remanded to the lower Court to record reasons for its judgment, if the Judge who passed the decree is absent the superior Court should be informed of it by his successor. Under such circumstances, his successor has no jurisdiction. Application should be made to the Bench which granted the order of remand for an order for the present Judge to re-try the case *de novo*. **MANICK SETH v KHETTER MOHUN GOSSAMKE** 1 Ind Jur, N S, 101

106—*Remand for record of reasons—Retrial de novo by Judge's successor*—When a case is remanded to a particular Judge merely for him to record the reasons for his finding, his successor if the deciding Judge has left the district, acts without jurisdiction when he re-hears the whole appeal *de novo*. **BHYRER SHREE v KHETTER MOHUN GOSSAMKE** 5 W R, 124

LALLA BHAYRO IALL v LALLA MOKOOND LAL
[2 W R, 275]

107—*Remand for particular issue—Right to open case in full*—A rent case having been remanded to a lower Appellate Court with a view to its being ascertained whether an amulnamah produced by the plaintiff was the same as a pottah filed in a survey case the Judge found that it was the same, but the pottah was not the one which the defendant had given to the plaintiff to file in the survey case. He accordingly re-

[10 W R, 335]

108—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882 s 562—Order of remand—Issues undecided—Procedure*—A Subordinate Judge decided a suit on the ground (1) that it was *res judicata* (2) that it was barred by limitation. On

merits. From this order the defendant appealed to the High Court. Held that the order of remand by the Assistant Judge was unauthorized under s 562 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882). When the High Court remanded the case to be tried on the merits, the whole case was left open to the Assistant Judge, and, before he could reverse the Subordinate Judge's decree, he was bound under s 562 of the

REMAND—continued

4 PROCEDURE ON REMAND—continued

Code, to determine whether the decision of the Subordinate Judge on the question of limitation was right or not. **RAISINGHJI BALVANTRAO**

[I L R, 11 Bom, 663]

109—*Civil Procedure Code (1882) s 566—Power of Court to disregard findings referred—Appeal under Letters Patent, High Court N W P, s 10*—A single Judge of the High Court hearing a second appeal made an order of reference under s 56 of the Code of Civil Procedure. On the return of the reference the appeal came before another Judge who, holding that the reference was unnecessary and that the original findings of fact in the Court below were sufficient to dispose of the appeal disregarded the findings on the reference and dismissed the appeal. In appeal under s 10 of the Letters Patent, it was held that it was competent to the Judge before whom the appeal had subsequently come to disregard the findings on the order of reference. **MR. BABAK HUSAIN v BIHARI** I L R, 16 All, 309

110—*Case remanded on issue of limitation—Right to open whole appeal*—In a case remanded to the lower Appellate Court for trial by the Court of first instance, of the

[10 W R, 335]

111—*Re-opening of suit*—In a suit in a civil court, the plaintiff had obtained a decree, and that so much of the High Court's decree as

WARDS v LEEHANUND SINGH

[25 W. R, P C, 157]

112—*Case sent by*

upon the point **RAKHAL CHUNDER TIKWARE v KINORAM HALDAR** 10 W. R., 443

113—*Giving evidence on issue raised on remand*—Where a case is remanded for the trial of an issue which had not been

REMAND—continued.**4. PROCEDURE ON REMAND—continued.**

laid down by the Court which tried the case, the parties are entitled to have the opportunity of giving evidence upon it, although the order of remand contains no express direction to that effect. *KISTO CHURN CHUCKERBUTTY v. MUGGUN CHUCKERBUTTY* [10 W. R., 491]

114. ——— *Additional evidence, Power to take.*—Where a case is remanded with a view to some special evidence being taken, the Court receiving the order of remand is not at liberty to allow the parties to produce other additional evidence. *RAM JEEWAN LALL v. ARJUN CHOWBEY* [10 W. R., 303]

115. ——— *Object of remand—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 354.*—The object of a remand under s. 354, Act VIII of 1859, is not that the Judge should try the issues on the evidence already taken, because that the Court sitting in regular appeal can do for itself, but that he should take such evidence as the parties may have to offer for the determination of the issues. *ABDOOL KHYRAT v. JUMALOODDEEN HOSSEIN* . 10 W. R., 244

116. ——— *Remand to Appellate Court—Power to take additional evidence.*—Where a case is remanded to a lower Appellate Court under s. 354 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1859, the Judge may, under s. 355, admit additional evidence, provided he records his reasons for doing so on the proceedings of the Court. *KALIKRISTO TAGORE v. JUDOO LALL MULLICK* . 24 W. R., 20

117. ——— *Taking evidence on remand—Power to take additional evidence on remand where order of remand does not so order—Civil Procedure Code, ss. 562, 566, and 568.*—Suit by the adoptive daughter of a temple dancing woman, deceased, to compel the trustees of the temple to permit the performance of a certain ceremony, in view to her entering on the duties and emoluments attached to the office of her adoptive mother. On second appeal, the High Court directed the return of a finding on the issue (previously framed, but not tried) whether the plaintiff's adoption was valid. Fresh evidence was taken, and the finding was that the adoption was made with the intention that the girl should be prostituted while she was still a minor. Held that the lower Court had power to take additional evidence on the issue remanded, although not specially authorized to do so by the order of remand. *KAMALAKSHI v. RAMASAMI CHETTI* . I. L. R., 19 Mad., 127

118. ——— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 506—Remand for decision of particular issues.*—When a case is remanded, under s. 506 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to the lower Appellate Court for findings on certain issues, it is not competent to that Court to delegate the decision of those issues to a Court subordinate thereto. *SABRI v. GANESHI* [I. L. R., 14 All., 23]

119. ——— *Remand with fresh issues—Fixing day for further evidence.*—When fresh issues are fixed by the Appellate Court, and

REMAND—continued.**4. PROCEDURE ON REMAND—continued.**

remanded to the lower Court to be tried, the parties are entitled to have a day fixed for the reception of any further evidence which they may wish to adduce thereon. *WATSON v. KUNHYE BAHADOOR* [9 W. R., 294]

120. ——— *Examination of witnesses—Fresh evidence.*—In a case remanded for a finding as to whether a confirmatory pottah had been really given or not, it was held that, as the order of remand did not restrict the Judge to the evidence on the record, he was at liberty to examine the witnesses who were in Court. *RAM SUNKER SEIN v. NILKANT BISWAS* . 20 W. R., 392

121. ——— *Hearing fresh evidence—Hearing defendant who did not appear on original hearing.*—When a suit has been dismissed upon a preliminary point, and the decision on that point has been reversed by the Appellate Court, and the case goes down with a view to trial on its merits, evidence may properly be received even from defendants who had appeared, and *a fortiori* from a defendant who had not appeared. *KOONJ BEHARY AWUSTEE v. TARINIE KANT LAHOREE* [8 W. R., 285]

122. ——— *Objection taken at former hearing and disposed of—Remand for re-hearing—Objection to chitta.*—Where a review had been granted for the purpose of seeing whether a chitta ought not to be used, and the case was remanded for re-hearing, the party was held to be concluded from objecting that the chitta was improperly made use of upon the re-hearing. *MAKHEN KOOR v. TINCOWREE DUTT* . 14 W. R., 22

123. ——— *Remand assuming possession—Power of Judge to try question of possession.*—Where the High Court, proceeding on the assumption that appellants (plaintiffs) were in possession, remanded a case to a Zillah Court, with instructions to pass a declaratory decree, if that Court was satisfied that the act complained of was so recent and of such a nature as to entitle plaintiffs to a declaratory decree, it was held (by KEMP, J., decreeing the appeal) that the Zillah Judge was wrong in re-opening the whole question of possession. Held (by JACKSON, J.) that the issue of possession being one which clearly arose on the statements of the parties, the Zillah Judge was not in error in trying it. *PUREE JAN KHATOON v. BYKUNT CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY* . 9 W. R., 380

Held on appeal under the Letters Patent that the lower Appellate Court was competent, under the terms of the order of remand, to inquire into the question of possession. *BYKUNT CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY v. PUREE JAN KHATOON* . 11 W. R., 77

124. ——— *Full Bench ruling—Alteration of law since remand.*—Where a Full Bench ruling is brought to the notice of a Judge re trying a case on remand, he is bound, whether the ruling has been published or not, either to ask the pleader to produce the decision relied on, or to take other means for satisfying himself as to the ruling of the High

REMAND—continued

4 PROCEDURE ON REMAND—concluded

Court so as to apply the correct law to the case
 TUMEEZOODDEEN KHONDKAR : MOHIMA CHUKDER
 MOOKERJEE 11 W R, 227

125 ——— Trial on issue not stated
 in order of remand—Effect of irregularity—
 Where the High Court had been misled into making
 an order of remand upon an issue other than that on

final result between plaintiff and defendant MA
 HOMED HASHIM : KALACHURN BANERJEE

[13 W R, 91]

126 ——— Reference of remanded
 case to arbitration—Civil Procedure Code 1859,
 s 354—Irregularity in remand order and trial—
 Objection on special appeal—An Appellate Court,
 in referring a case under Act VIII of 1859 s 354
 has no power to order the first Court to call upon the

their
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cannot afterwards on special appeal object to the pro-
 ceedings PUNA BIBEE : KHODA BUKSH BEHARIE

[22 W R, 396]

127 ——— Effect of repeal—Suit for
 rent instituted under Act X of 1859—Remand after
 Bengal Act VIII of 1869 (s 108) came into opera-
 tion—A suit was instituted under Act X of 1859

should have been continued under the older Act and
 the remand should have been to the Collector and
 that the proceedings before the Munsif and Judge
 were nullities DEELUN CROWDERY : JEETOO
 KAIJEE 24 W R, 353

5 OBJECTIONS TO FINDINGS ON REMAND

129 ——— Civil Procedure
 Code 1859, s 354—Objections taken after remand
 and not within time fixed—Where the Appellate

REMAND—continued

6 OBJECTIONS TO FINDINGS ON REMAND—continued

time fixed shall not be heeded to MUNRAKHUN
 LALL : ANHEEM BUKSH 4 N W, 72

130 ——— Alteration of findings to
 which no objection is taken—Civil Procedure
 Code, 1859 s 354—Objections taken after time—
 When a case has been remanded under s 354 Act
 VIII of 1859, and a time fixed within which objec-
 tions to the findings on remand are to be taken the
 Appellate Court is not competent to alter such of the
 findings in respect of which no objection is preferred
 within the time fixed NOORUN : KHODA BUKSH

[1 Agra, 50]

Nor will the parties be allowed to take objections
 filed after time SHEO GHOLAM : RAM DEANUN
 SINGH 5 N W, 114

131 ——— Objections taken after
 time—Civil Procedure Code 1859, s 354—Memo-
 randum of objections—Procedure—Where an Ap-
 pelate Court under s 354 of Act VIII of 1859,
 refers issues for trial to a lower Court and fixes a time
 within which after the return of the finding either
 party to the appeal may file a memorandum of objec-
 tions to the same neither party is entitled without
 the leave of the Court, to take any objection to the
 finding orally or otherwise after the expiry of the
 period so fixed without his having filed such memo-
 randum RATAN SINGH : WAZIR

[I L R, 1 All, 165]

132 ——— Civil Procedure
 Code, 1859 s 567—Discretion of Court—Where a
 first Appellate Court has remanded a case to the
 Court of first instance for the trial of issues and
 where, on the return of findings on these issues,
 objections under s 567 of the Civil Procedure Code
 have not been filed until after the expiration of the
 prescribed period, the Appellate Court though not
 bound to entertain the objections should nevertheless,
 upon the hearing of the remand, allow the party
 filing Begas
 Singh
 refers
 issues

quent objection by either or both of the parties to
 the findings when returned divest itself of its power
 to exercise its judicial mind as to the propriety of
 such findings but, apart from any objection by the
 parties, it should examine and test them to see
 whether or not they ought to be accepted. Akbar,
 Begam v Wilyat Ali, I L R, 2 All, 908,
 followed Umed Ali v Salima Bibi, I L R, 6
 All, 393 referred to MUMTAZ BEGAM : FATEKH
 HUSAIN I L R, 6 All, 381

133 ——— Reference of
 issue to lower Court—Memorandum of objections—
 Civil Procedure Code, 1859 s 354—In a case in
 Act VII of
 e, and the
 no memo-
 time fixed

REMAND—continued.**5. OBJECTIONS TO FINDINGS ON REMAND—concluded.**

by the Court, the Court declined to allow objections to be taken when the appeal came on for final determination. *ASHRUFOONISSA BEGUM v. STEWART*

[9 W. R., 438]

134. — Findings to which no objection is preferred—*Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 566*—*Appellate Court, Powers of—Error or irregularity.*—Held that an Appellate Court is not bound to accept a finding returned to it by a Court of first instance, under s. 563 of Act X of 1877, merely because no objections to such finding are preferred, but is competent to examine the evidence on which such finding is founded, and to satisfy itself that it is correct and fit to be accepted. *Noorun v. Khoda Baksh, 1 Agra, 50*, dissented from. *Ratan Singh v. Wazir, I. L. R., 1 All., 165*, followed. Held also that, assuming that an Appellate Court, in deciding a case in a manner inconsistent with and opposed to the finding returned to it by the Court of first instance under that section, in the absence of objections, acted irregularly, its decree could not be reversed, or the case remanded on account of such irregularity, such irregularity not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court. *AKBARI BEGAM v. WILAYAT ALI* . I. L. R., 2 All., 908

135. — *Duty of Appellate Court—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 567, 574.*—Where a first Appellate Court has remanded a case to the Court of first instance for the trial of issues, and where, on the return of the findings on these issues, no objections have been preferred under s. 567 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Appellate Court, after the period fixed for presenting objections, may, at its discretion, receive or decline to receive any written objection, but is, in any case, bound to consider the findings of the lower Court on the merits, and is not precluded from hearing arguments for and against the findings at the hearing of the appeal. *Akbari Begam v. Wilayat Ali, I. L. R., 2 All., 508*, followed. The imperative provisions of s. 574 of the Civil Procedure Code apply alike to cases remanded by the first Appellate Court for the trial of issues and to those in which no such remand has taken place. *UMED ALI v. SALIMA BIBI* . I. L. R., 6 All., 383

6. CASES OF APPEAL AFTER REMAND.

136. — Remand for specific purpose—*Statement on merits of whole case.*—Where the Appellate Court remands a case for a specific inquiry, it will not receive any statement on the part of the Zillah Judge as to what he considers the merits of the whole case. *DONZELLE v. RAMNARAIN SINGH* [1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 51]

137. — Appeal from order of remand—*Civil Procedure Code, 1877 s. 562*—*What questions can be raised—Extent of appeal from order of remand.*—An appeal from an order on appeal remanding a suit for re-trial is not to be confined to the question whether the remand has been made contrary to the provisions of s. 562 of Act X of 1877

REMAND—continued.**6. CASES OF APPEAL AFTER REMAND—continued.**

or not, but the question whether the decision of the Appellate Court on the preliminary point is correct or not may also be raised and determined in such an appeal. *BADAM v. IMRAT*

[I. L. R., 2 All., 675]

138. — *Power of Appellate Court to deal with whole appeal after return of findings—Civil Procedure Code, ss. 561, 566.*—In a second appeal by the defendant, in which the plaintiff filed objections to the decree under s. 531 of the Civil Procedure Code, the High Court, without giving judgment on the appeal, stated (giving reasons) the opinion that the appellant would be entitled to succeed, and at the same time remitted an issue under s. 566 of the Code with reference to the plaintiff's objections. At that time the appeal was apparently not argued out, and the true meaning of the facts as found was obviously not present to the mind of the Court. Held that, upon the return of the findings on remand, the Court could not treat the appeal as already decided and the objections the sole matter for consideration, but must consider both appeal and objections and decide the whole case. Held, however, that where Judges have heard arguments on some of the issues and have expressed their views thereon and have remitted another issue or issues under s. 566, they are not bound, on the return of findings, to hear the case *de novo*, but may confine counsel to argument upon the findings. *LACHMAN PRASAD v. JAMNA PRASAD*

[I. L. R., 10 All., 162]

139. — *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 562—Power of the High Court to go into the merits on appeal from a remand order.*—The Court of first instance dismissed a suit as barred by limitation. In appeal that decision was reversed, and the case was remanded under s. 562 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882). Against the order of remand the defendant appealed to the High Court under cl. 28 of s. 583 of the Civil Procedure Code. It was contended by the plaintiff that the High Court had no power to decide the point of limitation, but could only consider whether the order of remand satisfied the requirements of s. 562 of the Civil Procedure Code. Held by the Full Bench that in an appeal against such an order of remand the power of the High Court is not confined to the question whether that order satisfies the requirements of s. 562; but may also determine the correctness of the lower Appellate Court's decision on the preliminary point on which the Court of first instance disposed of the case. *BADAM v. IMRAT, I. L. R., 2 All., 675*, followed. *BHAU BALA v. BAPAJI BAPUJI* . I. L. R., 14 Bom., 14

140. — *Disposal of suit on preliminary point—Reversal by Appellate Court of decree on such point and irregular remand of case under s. 562, Civil Procedure Code, 1877, for trial of a certain issue—Power of succeeding Judge of Appellate Court to re-try such point.*—A Court of first instance dismissed a suit upon a preliminary

REMAND—continued

6 CASES OF APPEAL AFTER REMAND

—continued

point. On appeal by the plaintiff from the decree of such Court the then Judge of the Appellate Court, Mr. B, reversed the decree upon such preliminary point and remanded the suit under s 562 of Act X of 1877 for the trial of a certain issue. The Court of first instance tried such issue and made a decree in accordance with its finding thereon. On appeal against the decree of the Court of first instance, the defendant again raised such preliminary point. The then Judge of the Appellate Court, Mr. A, dismissed the suit upon such preliminary point. Held that, as although Mr. B had irregularly remanded the suit under s 562 of Act X of 1877, his decision disposed of such preliminary point, and only left open for trial the issue which he had directed to be tried, Mr. A was not competent to re-try and decide such preliminary point. **SURAJ DIN v CHATTAR**

[I L R, 3 All, 755]

141

Practice—Civil Procedure Code, 1877 s 588—Upon an appeal under s 588 cl (u), of the Civil Procedure Code, from an order of an Appellate Court under s 562 remanding a case which has been disposed of upon a preliminary point in the Court of first instance the High Court may enter into the merits of the adjudication by the Court of first instance on the preliminary point, and may, if it finds the order of the lower Appellate Court defective, allow the party who had the benefit of a decree in the first Court to retain that benefit. **LOXI MANTO v AGHOREE ADAIL LALL**

[I L R, 5 Cal, 144, 4 C L R, 465]

142

Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss 562 564, 566, 584, 588 (28), 590—Where a lower Appellate Court, instead of remanding a suit under s 566 of the Civil Procedure Code, erroneously remands it under s 562 and the party aggrieved by its order appeals to the High Court, under cl (28), s 588, the High Court cannot deal

v Imrat, I L R, 3 All, 675, distinguished Ram narain v Bhawanidin, Weekly Notes, All, 1882, p 104, and Sheamber Singh v Lallu Singh, Weekly Notes, All, 1882 p 158 referred to SOHAN LAL v AZIZ UNNISA BEGAM

[I L R, 7 All, 136]

143.

Power of successor of Judge to set aside order of remand—An order of remand by a Subordinate Judge is final so far as the purpose of the remand goes and cannot be set aside by his successor. **LULET PAKOY v BYRATH SINGH**

14 W. R, 285

144

Power of successor to alter order—Remand a second time on mistake of Judge on first remand—An Acting District Judge, having made a decree reversing the decree of the Munsif, who threw out plaintiff's claim, omitted to pass a decree himself in favour of the plaintiff, which his finding showed he intended to do. The case

REMAND—continued

6 CASES OF APPEAL AFTER REMAND

—continued

was remanded on special appeal by the High Court to the District Judge (who had meanwhile returned to his appointment) who reopened the whole case, and passed a decree directly opposed to that of his predecessor, in which he confirmed the Munsif's

Judge with which the High Court saw no ground upon the special appeal before it, to interfere. **BABAJI BIN RAMJI v KASIMBHAJI VALAD AZAMBHAJI**

[3 Bom, A C, 60]

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Procedure when case comes on appeal after remand—Erroneous order of remand—A Subordinate Judge on appeal, having framed an issue, remanded the case under s 351 Civil Procedure Code, 1859 to the first Court for trial thereof, but, instead of directing that the finding should be returned to his own Court, he directed the Munsif to give the plaintiff a decree in accord

or not he had no power to go behind the order of the Subordinate Judge on the previous occasion. **BODUN BEROOAH v ADDOOL GUNNY**

[19 W. R, 281]

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Civil Procedure Code 1882, ss 588 590—Objections to its validity taken in appeal against final decree—Omission to appeal from the order—A party aggrieved by an interlocutory order of remand may object to its validity in his appeal against the final decree, though he might have appealed against the order under s 588 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) and has not done so. **SAVITRI v RAMJI**

[I L R, 14 Bom, 232]

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Civil Procedure Code, ss 588 (28), 591—Remand illegal where in contravention of s 564—Omission to appeal from remand order—Objection to order allowed on appeal from final decree—Where a Court of first

remand order and all proceedings subsequent thereto were ultra vires and illegal. Held further that the legality of the remand order and the subsequent proceedings could, under s 591 of the Code, be questioned in second appeal from the decree in the suit, though no appeal had been preferred against the order itself under s 588 cl 28. **RAMSINGH SINGH v SHRODIN SINGH** I L R, 12 All, 610

REMAND—continued.

G. CASES OF APPEAL AFTER REMAND—continued.

148. ————— *Practice—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 562, 588, cl. 28.*—Upon an appeal under cl. 28 of s. 588 of the Civil Procedure Code, against an order of remand under s. 562, the High Court is not restricted to the consideration of the form of the order, but may examine it on its merits. Where an Appellate Court passed an order under s. 562, remanding a case which had been disposed of in the Court of first instance upon points which were not preliminary points, but points directed to the merits of the case, the High Court on appeal set aside the remand order, directing the lower Appellate Court to hear the appeal according to law. *ABRAHIM KHAN v. FAIZUNNESSA BINI. ABRAHIM KHAN v. KHAIRUNNESSA BINI*

[I. L. R., 17 Cal., 168]

149. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, ss. 562, 591.*—*Objection to previous order in the case—Such objection to be taken in memorandum of appeal.*—Unless such objection is taken in his memorandum of appeal, it is not open to an appellant at the hearing of an appeal from the decree to question the validity of an order of remand previously made in the case under s. 562 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *TYLAK RAJ SINGH v. CHAKARDHARI SINGH*

I. L. R., 15 All., 119

Nor of an order under s. 32 adding a defendant. *BANSI LAL v. RAMJI LAL* I. L. R., 20 All., 370

150. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 562—Effect of findings of facts and findings of law.*—On an appeal from an order of remand under s. 562 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the High Court is bound to accept the findings of fact of the Court which made the remand, that Court being a Court of first appeal, provided that there is evidence to support them; but where the High Court has decided a question of law in an appeal from an order under s. 562 of the Code, that decision of the question of law will be final for all purposes in the suit and in any appeal which may subsequently be made to the High Court. *Deo Kishen v. Bansi, I. L. R., 8 All., 172*, referred to. *GAURI SHANKAR v. KARIMA BIBI*

I. L. R., 15 All., 413

151. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 562—Appeal from order of an Appellate Court—Findings of fact of the Court below.*—In an appeal from an order of an Appellate Court the High Court is bound to accept, as in a second appeal from a decree, the findings of fact arrived at by the lower Appellate Court. *Gauri Shankar v. Karima Bibi, I. L. R., 15 All., 413*, approved. *TIKA RAM v. SHAMA CHARAN*

[I. L. R., 20 All., 42]

152. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 562—Decree in appeal from order of remand dismissing appeal from decree in the suit—Civil Procedure Code, s. 13—Res judicata.*—It is competent to a High Court in an appeal from an order of remand under s. 562 of the Code of Civil Procedure to pass a decree dismissing the appeal

REMAND—continued.

G. CASES OF APPEAL AFTER REMAND—continued.

preferred to the lower Court from the decree in the suit. *Bhau Bala v. Bapaji Bupuji, I. L. R., 14 Bom., 14*, and *Abraham Khan v. Faiz-un-nessa, I. L. R., 17 Cal., 168*, referred to. *HASAN ALI v. SIRAJ HUSAIN* . . . I. L. R., 16 All., 252

153. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 566—Power of High Court in second appeal.*—A revenue-paying talukh was sold for arrears of dāk cess under the Public Demands Recovery Act. The sale was set aside on appeal by the Revenue Commissioner, but on an application for review made to his successor, the sale was confirmed, and the purchaser took possession. In a suit to recover possession of an 8 annas share of the talukh on the grounds, among others, that the order on review was passed without jurisdiction and without notice to the plaintiffs, and as such conferred no title on the purchaser, the District Judge, on appeal, held that the order on review, not having been set aside, remained in force, but he remanded the case under s. 566 for trial of the question of notice. On the case coming back to the Appellate Court before another Judge, he held the order on review to be *ultra vires*, and the trial of the question of notice to be unnecessary. The defendants preferred a second appeal against the last judgment. *Held* that on the hearing of the appeal the entire case, including the order of remand, was open to consideration, and that the High Court had power to determine whether that order or the order subsequently passed was correct on the merits. *LALA PRYAG LAL v. JAI NARAYAN SINGH*

[I. L. R., 22 Cal., 419]

154. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 562, 590, and 591—Power of High Court in second appeal.*—On an appeal from a decree of a District Munsif, it appeared that he had decided all the issues framed in the suit, but in the opinion of the District Judge he had based his judgment upon evidence improperly taken. The District Judge remanded the case to be retried, and in the event a decree was passed dismissing the suit which was affirmed on appeal by the Subordinate Judge. *Held* on second appeal that the order of remand was illegal, and, although it had not been appealed against, the subsequent proceedings should be treated as non-existent, and the appeal to the District Court should be remanded to be disposed of in accordance with law. *Savitri v. Ramji, I. L. R., 14 Bom., 332*, and *Rameshar Singh v. Sheodin Singh, I. L. R., 12 All., 510*, referred to. *SUBBA SASTRI v. BALA CHANDRA SASTRI* . . . I. L. R., 18 Mad., 421

155. ————— *Omission to appeal from remand order—Objection to order allowed in appeal from final decree.*—The contention that a map was admissible in evidence was held to be open to the appellant on second appeal, although he had not appealed against an order of remand made by the lower Appellate Court, rejecting the map as not being admissible. *Savitri v. Ramji, I. L. R., 14 Bom., 332*, and *Rameshar Singh v. Sheodin Singh*;

REMAND—continued.

6 CASES OF APPEAL AFTER REMAND

—concluded

I. L. R., 12 All., 510, followed KANTO PRASHAD HAZARI & JAGAT CHANDRA DUTTA

[I L R., 23 Cal., 335]

156. — *Finding of fact—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss 584 and 588*—Where an appeal is preferred against an appellate order under s 588, Civil Procedure Code, the finding of fact by the lower Appellate Court is conclusive as between the parties on the proper construction of ss 584 and 588, Civil Procedure Code VENGANAYAN & RAMABAHU AYYAN

[I L R., 19 Mad., 422]

157. — *Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss 562, 588, and 591—Conditions under which an order passed in the course of a suit may be questioned in an appeal from the decree in such suit—Limitation*—An order made under the Code of Civil Procedure from which an appeal is given under s 568 of that Code may be questioned under s 591 in an appeal from the decree in the suit, if the ground of objection is stated in the memorandum of appeal. So held by the Full Bench, following *Ramshar Singh v Sheodin Singh*, I L R., 12 All., 510. *Muhammed Hossein v Bedha Bibi*, I L R., 17 All., 112, distinguished. Held (by EDGAR, C.J., and ALEXANDER, J.) that s 591 of the Code of Civil Procedure does not enable an appellant to avoid limitation by coming up under s 591 when the only ground of appeal is an order made under s 562. S 591 contemplates two things there being a regular appeal about something else, and in that appeal the insertion of a ground of objection under s 591. *Sheo Nath Singh & Ram Din Singh*

[I L R., 18 All., 19]

158. — *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s 591—Appeal from decree in suit,*

directed against an interlocutory order passed in the suit. *Sheo Nath Singh & Ram Din Singh*, I L R., 18 All., 19, followed *Sher Singh & Diwan Singh*. I L R., 22 All., 366

See HEN KUTWAR & AMBA PRASAD

[I L R., 22 All., 430]

7 CRIMINAL CASES

159. — *Object of remand—Criminal Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1869), s 422—Act X of 1872, s 282—Power of Appellate Court*—A remand of a case under s 422, Act VIII of 1869, could only be for the purpose of taking further evidence, and certifying the result thereof to the

[3 B L R., A. Cr., 62]

REMAND—concluded.

7 CRIMINAL CASES—concluded.

160. — *Ground for remand—Improper admission of examination of accused—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s 205*—When the examination of the prisoner had not been recorded in full as required by s 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, and was therefore inadmissible without further proof of it, but, if admissible, would either alone or with other evidence be sufficient for the conviction of the accused, the proper course was held to be

[2 Bom., 419; 2nd Ed., 395]

REG & PEVADI BIN BASAPPA

[3 Bom., 420 2nd Ed., 397]

REG & VITHOJI

[2 Bom., 421 2nd Ed., 398]

REG & GANU BAPU

[2 Bom., 422; 2nd Ed., 398]

161. — *Remand for further evidence—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s 422, and ss 169 and 171—Jurisdiction of Magistrate*—When an Appellate Court directed further evidence to be taken by a subordinate Court under s 422 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it was competent to the subordinate Court before which such evidence was given if any offence against public justice, as described in s 169 was committed before such Court by a witness whose evidence was being recorded therein, to send the case for investigation to a Magistrate under the provisions of s 171. *Queen v. Baktear Maiparad*

[6 B. L. R., F. B., 898; 15 W. R., Cr., 84]

162. — *Remand for further inquiry—Power to remand—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s 422—Omitting to give information of an offence*—Where a person had been found guilty by a Magistrate of the offence of intentionally omitting to give information of an offence which he was bound to give, and on appeal the Judge found that there had been no evidence given of the omission. Held per KEMP, J. (GLOVER, J., contra) the Judge could not remand the case for additional inquiry under s 422 of the Criminal Procedure Code. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF UDAI CHAND MUKHOPADHYA

9 B. L. R., Ap., 31

S. C. IN RE WOODLEY CHAND MUKHOPADHYA

[18 W. R., Cr., 31]

163. — *Detention of prisoner in custody pending remand—Power of Magistrate*—A remand properly made after taking sufficient evidence given on oath or solemn affirmation is the only ground on which a Magistrate can retain an accused person in custody. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ZUHURUDDIN HOSSEIN

[25 W. R., Cr., 8]

See MUTHOORANATH CHUCKERBUTTY & HEERA LALL DOSS

17 W. R., Cr., 55

RE-MARRIAGE.

See CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—WIDOW—
DISQUALIFICATIONS—RE-MARRIAGE.

REMOTENESS.

See CASES UNDER DAMAGES—REMOTENESS,
OF DAMAGES.

See CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—WILL—
CONSTRUCTION OF WILLS—PERPETUITIES,
TRUSTS, BEQUESTS TO A CLASS,
AND REMOTENESS.

See CASES UNDER WILL—CONSTRUCTION.

RENT.

See APPEAL—N.-W. P. ACTS—N.-W. P.
RENT ACT . I. L. R., 13 All., 193
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I. L. R., 21 All., 247

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CASES—ARREARS OF RENT.

See CASES UNDER SALE FOR ARREARS OF
RENT.

Arrears of, Suit for—

See CASES UNDER BENGAL RENT ACT, 1869,
s. 29.

See CASES UNDER BENGAL TENANCY ACT,
SCH. III.

See CASES UNDER CO-SHARERS—SUITS BY
CO-SHARERS WITH RESPECT TO THE JOINT
PROPERTY—RENT.

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF RE-
VENUE COURT.

See CASES UNDER LIMITATION ACT, 1887,
ART. 110 (1859, s. 1, CL. 8).

See CASES UNDER ONUS OF PROOF—LAND-
LORD AND TENANT.

**Arrears of, Suit for ejectment
for—**

See CASES UNDER BENGAL RENT ACT, 1869,
s. 52.

Deposit of, in Court.

See BENGAL TENANCY ACT, s. 61.
[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 680
I. L. R., 15 Calc., 166
I. L. R., 25 Calc., 289

RENT—continued.**Enhancement of—**

See CASES UNDER ENHANCEMENT OF RENT
—RIGHT TO ENHANCE.

Liability for—

See CASES UNDER LANDLORD AND TEN-
ANT—LIABILITY FOR RENT.

See CASES UNDER SALE FOR ARREARS OF
RENT—RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF
PURCHASERS.

Non-payment of—

See CASES UNDER LANDLORD AND TEN-
ANT—PAYMENT OF RENT—NON-PAY-
MENT.

See CASES UNDER RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY
—LOSS OR FORFEITURE OF RIGHT.

Payment of—

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—PAYMENT OF RENT.

Payment and acceptance of—

See CASES UNDER LANDLORD AND TEN-
ANT—CONSTITUTION OF RELATION—AC-
KNOWLEDGMENT OF TENANCY.

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[I. L. R., 16 Calc., 155
I. L. R., 25 Calc., 531, 533 note

See CASES UNDER EVIDENCE—CIVIL CASES
—RENT RECEIPTS.

Kattubadi—Charge on the land.—
Kattubadi is rent, and does not constitute a charge
on the land. GAJAPATI RAJAH v. SURYANARAYANA
[I. L. R., 22 Mad., 11

See MUTTAPUDI BALAKRISHNAYYA v. VENKATA-
NARASINHA APPA RAU . I. L. R., 19 Mad., 329

See LAKSHMINABAYANA PANTULU v. VENKATA-
RAYANAM . I. L. R., 21 Mad., 116

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See CASES UNDER BENGAL RENT ACT, 1869.

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WITH RESPECT TO THE JOINT PROPERTY
—RENT.

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF RE-
VENUE COURT.

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See CASES UNDER PARTIES—PARTIES TO
SUITS—RENT SUITS FOR AND INTER-
VENORS IN SUCH SUITS.

See CASES UNDER RES JUDICATA—COM-
PETENT COURT—REVENUE COURTS.

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued

See CASES UNDER RES JUDICATA—ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENTS

See CASES UNDER SMALL CAUSE COURT—MOFUSSIL—JURISDICTION—PENT

See CASES UNDER SPECIAL OR SECOND APPEAL—SMALL CAUSE COURT SUITS—PENT

under R100

See CASES UNDER BENGAL RENT ACT 1859 s 10⁹

1. ———— **Nature of suits under Act X of 1859—Regular suits**—Suits for rent under Act X of 1859 were not summary suits but to all intents and purposes regular suits only tried by Collectors *NUBO TARINEZ DOSSEE v GRAY*

[11 W R, 7]

S C BHABATARINI DAS v GRAY

[2 B L R, A C, 152]

2. ———— **Suits cognizable under Rent Act—Suits partly for rent in a district where Act not in force**—Held that a suit brought to recover rent partly due in respect of estates situate in a district in which the Act was not in force could be brought under the Rent Act *GHOSMAN KHAN v CHOWDERY SHEORAJ SINGH*

5 N W, 42

3. ———— **Basis of suit—Jurisdiction of Collector**—A suit for rent was cognizable only by the Collector under cl 4 s 23 Act X of 1859 whether it was based upon a kabulat or agreement or neither *DHUNPUT SINGH v MILLS*

[7 W R, 473]

4. ———— **Suit for rent of lands held in excess**—The Revenue Courts had under Act X of 1859 jurisdiction as to suit for rent in respect of lands held in excess of the lands for which the defendant was paying rent where there was no lease or express contract limiting the lands of the tenancy *SHAM JHA v DOORGA ROY*

[7 W R, 122]

5. ———— **Suit for rent payable under agreement—Variable rate**—A suit will lie under the Rent Act for rent payable under an

in the nature of enhancement of rent *JADOORU SINGH v DEHAREE SINGH*

2 N W, 437

6. ———— **Suit for rent in kind—Beng Act VIII of 1869**—A suit for rent in kind is cognizable under Bengal Act VIII of 1869 *MULLICK AMANUT ALI v UNLLOO PASEE*

[25 W R, 140]

KRISHTO BUNDHOO BRUTTACHARJEE v POTISH SHAIKH

25 W R, 307

See IACHMAN PRASAD v HOLAS MAHTOON

[2 B L R, Ap, 27 11 W R, 151]

and *RAIKISORI DAS v BONOMALI CHARAN MAITI*

[1 B L R, 8 N, 14 10 W R, 209]

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7. ———— **Suit for rent in kind**—The Rent Act applies where rent is reserved in kind just the same as in the case of suits for rent in money but not where articles are to be delivered under a separate agreement unconnected with the question of rent *NUBO SOONDUREE DEBIA v JYNUL ABDIN*

8 W R, 393

8. ———— **Suit for rent in kind—Beng Act VIII of 1869—Jurisdiction**—The defendant took from the plaintiff's ancestor a small

plot of land which was committed into a mouza & on annce of Rs 8 which was regularly paid till 1876 and then stopped. To a suit under Bengal Act VIII of 1869 to recover the amount the defence was that a suit for a claim of such a nature could not be brought under that Act but the objection was overruled and the plaintiff held entitled to recover the amount sued for *JAILLOODDEN v BUBNE*

[15 B L R, 261 note 18 W R, 99]

9. ———— **Suit for rent in kind—Damages**—Held that damages on account of the wanton destruction of trees though stipulated for in a kabulat cannot be claimed as rent, but that a stipulation to supply a number of mangoes yearly is one to pay a part of the rent in kind and the value of the mangoes is realizable as rent in a Revenue Court *NUBO TARINEZ DOSSEE v GRAY*

[11 W R, 7]

S C BHABATARINI DAS v GRAY

[2 B L R, A C, 152]

10. ———— **Suit to maintain money rent and prevent substitution of rent in kind**—Held that a suit for maintenance of money rent

KHAN

2 Agra, 307

11. ———— **Suit to enhance julkur tenure**—A suit for enhancement of a julkur tenure is cognizable under the Rent Act *PURAN SAUTRA v TAJLOODDEN*

5 W R, Act X, 20

ALLUM CHUNDER SHAHA v BHURUT BADOO

[5 W R, Act X, 92]

And so is a suit for a kabulat for payment of the rent of a fishery *KOYLASH CHUNDER DEY v JOY NABAIN JALOOAH*

7 W R, 93

13. ———— **Suit for rent of land in a town—Beng Act VIII of 1869**—Bengal Act VIII of 1869 relates only to agricultural holdings and its provisions have no application to land forming part of a street in a town *COLLECTOR OF MOCHINTA v MADAB BUKSH*

25 W R, 136

13. ———— **Suit for rent of house situated in town**—A suit for a kabulat or surkut will lie under Bengal Act VIII of 1869 in the case of a house situated in a town *RAM IAL v CHUMNOY GHUTUCK*

24 W R, 271

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued.

14. ————— *Enhancement of rent of a dwelling-house in village.*—A suit for enhancement of rent of a dwelling-house in a village is cognizable under the Rent Act. *ABDOOL HAMID v. DONAGRAM DEY* . . . 3 B. L. R., Ap., 133

15. ————— *Suit for rent of land covered with buildings.*—A suit for the rent of land is not altered by the fact of houses or buildings standing thereon, and therefore such a suit is one cognizable under the Rent Act (X of 1859). *MATHURANATH KUNDU v. CAMPBELL*
[9 B. L. R., 115 note: 15 W. R., 463

16. ————— *Suit for rent of land with buildings—Jurisdiction.*—The Revenue Courts had no jurisdiction to entertain a suit for rent of land with buildings upon it, when the rent included the rent of the buildings as well as of the land. *DHIRAJ MAHATAB CHAND BAHADUR v. MAKUND BALLABH BOSE*
[9 B. L. R., Ap., 13: 14 W. R., 246

17. ————— *Suit for house-rent including ground-rent.*—Where house-rent includes the rent of the ground upon which the house stands, and the ground-rent can be separated from the other items forming the aggregate of the house-rent, the claim to the extent of the ground-rent may be cognizable by the Revenue Court under Act X of 1859. *RAM CHURN SINGH KETTREE v. MEADHUN DURJEE* . . . 8 W. R., 90

18. ————— *Liquidated damages under agreement with respect to house.*—The defendant bought a house belonging to the plaintiff and standing on his own land, on the condition that, as long as the house was not removed, he would pay the plaintiff a certain sum per month. The house not having been removed, the plaintiff sued for the stipulated sum from date of purchase. *Held* that this was not an action for rent, but a suit for liquidated damages, and as such cognizable in the Civil Court. *DEBNATH ROY CHOWDHRY v. KALLY KISTO ROY CHOWDHRY* . . . 1 W. R., 2

19. ————— *Jurisdiction under Beng. Act VIII of 1869—Suit for rent of houses.*—The rulings applicable to suits for rent of houses or of portions of land covered with houses or markets have no reference to suits in which rent is claimed in respect of a mouzah or of an entire estate, or the aliquot part of an estate. Hence a suit for rent of 8 annas of a mouzah which was part of the plaintiff's zamindari held in farm as a whole by the defendant may be properly brought in a Civil Court under the provisions of Bengal Act VIII of 1869. *GANEEMUT HOSSEIN v. RUNGGOO SAHOO*
[3 C. L. R., 8

20. ————— *Suit for rent of lands covered by arhats, ghâts, and bazars.*—A suit for rent of land where the rent comes from arhats, ghâts, and bazars situated upon it, as well as from the land, was held not to lie under the Rent Act. *HARI MOHAN SIRKAR v. MONCRIEFF*
[9 B. L. R., Ap., 14: 15 W. R., 464 note

MADAN SING v. MADAN RAM DEB

[1 B. L. R., S. N., 11

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued.

21. ————— *Suit for ferry tolls.*—The rent law in Bengal does not apply to ferry tolls. *Hari Mohan Sirkar v. Moncrieff*, 9 B. L. R., Ap., 14, applied. *RACHHEA SINGH v. UPENDRA CHANDRA SINGH* I. L. R., 27 Calc., 239

22. ————— *Suit for rent of bastu lands.*—Where the rent for bastu lands was paid by the raiyats to their landlord separately from the rent paid for the cultivated lands, but the tenure of the bastu lands was a raiyatwari tenure, it was held that, as a matter of law, the distinction in the mode of paying the rent did not exclude those lands from the operation of Act X of 1859 or Bengal Act VIII of 1859. *POGOSE v. RAJOO DHORRE*
[22 W. R., 511

23. ————— *Suit for rent of garden attached to a house.*—*Held* that a suit by a lessee against a sub-lessee to obtain rent of a garden which was attached to a house, and was ancillary to the enjoyment of the house, was not cognizable by the Revenue Court, but by the Civil Court. *SHYAM SINGH v. PUNCHUM MAJEE* . . . 2 Agra, 243

24. ————— *Suit for rent of lands appurtenant to dwelling-house.*—The defendant had been declared entitled, under s. 9, Bengal Regulation XIX of 1814, to hold certain lands as attached to his dwelling-house, at an equitable rent payable to the landlord. The landlord subsequently sued under the Rent Act for enhancement of rent of these lands. *Held* that a suit for the rent of such lands could not be maintained under that Act. *KHAIRUDDIN AHMED v. ABDUL BAKI*
[3 B. L. R., A. C., 65: 11 W. R., 410

25. ————— *Suit for house and ground.*—If a house and two parcels of ground were held and enjoyed together, forming, as it were, one compound or set of premises, the suit as to the whole was not cognizable under the Rent Act. If one of the parcels of land lies at a distance, or is wholly separate and distinct from the other, the suit as to the former was cognizable under that Act. *BIPRODOSS DEY v. WOLLEN* . . . 1 W. R., 222

TAREENY PERSAUD GHOSE v. BENGAL INDIGO COMPANY . . . 2 W. R., Act X, 9

26. ————— *Suit for rent of land let for purpose of factory and dwelling-house.*—A suit lies under Act X of 1859 for the rent of land let for the purposes of a factory including the dwelling-house of the proprietor of the factory, it being immaterial for what purposes the lands were demised. *TAREENY PERSAUD GHOSE v. BENGAL INDIGO COMPANY* . . . 2 W. R., Act X, 9

27. ————— *Suit for rent of land on tenancy not strictly agriculturable.*—The class of cases cognizable under the Rent Act includes suits for rent in cases of tenancies not strictly agriculturable, provided the subject of the lease is land and the rent issues out of the land, and is due on account of, and for the use of, the land, whatever may be the purpose for which the surface of the land is used. *WATSON v. GOBIND CHUNDER MOZOOMDAR*
[W. R., 1864, Act X, 46

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued

28. ——— *Garden land where trees are removed, Suit to fix rent of—Act X of 1859, s 23, cl 1*—Where land has been held as a

cannot by agreement fix the rent, a suit for the determination of the rate was maintainable under cl 1, s 23 of Act X of 1859. But where the occupant who brings the bagh under cultivation sets up a right inconsistent with the existence of the relation of landlord and tenant, and there is a contest between the parties as to their respective rights and positions the clause was inapplicable. **SHEOPAL SINGH v. RAI SEETARAM** 3 N. W., 18

29. ——— *Suit for ground-rent of land on which golah is built—A suit for ground-rent of the land on which a golah stands is not cognizable under the Rent Act.* **DELAHUR ALI v. DABEE PERSHAD** 11 W. R., 203

30. ——— *Suit for tolls from persons coming to hat—Beng. Act VIII of 1869.*—A suit for rent payable by a lessor from tolls collected by the lessee from persons resorting to a hat is not cognizable under Bengal Act VIII of 1869. **BAVI v. ISSUR CHUNDER MUNDUL** 20 W. R., 146

31. ——— *Suit to enforce right to erect golahs at ghats and to collect duties—Act X of 1859, s 23*—A suit for enforcing an alleged right to erect golahs at certain ghats and to collect duties from persons using them, was not a suit "on account of any right of pasturage, forest right, fisheries or the like" within s 23 of Act X of 1859, and the Collector had no jurisdiction to entertain it. **FURLONG v. JONURREE LOLL**

[Marsh, 194; 1 Hay, 453]

32. ——— *Suit for rent from a toll on river or canal—Act X of 1859, s 23, cl 4*—A suit to recover rent on lease of toll arising from a canal or river navigation was not cognizable under cl 4, s 23, Act X of 1859. **GARLAND v. RAI MOHUN HAZRAH** 1 W. R., 15

33. ——— *Suit for tolls for use of a ferry—Act X of 1859, s 23, cl 4*—A suit for tolls for the use of a ferry belonging to the plaintiff was not maintainable under Act X of 1859, s 23, cl 4. **FURLONG v. TREELCHUN SINGH**

[Marsh., 504; 2 Hay, 588]

34. ——— *Beng. Act VIII of 1869—Suit for dastoorut—Objection on appeal*—A suit for dastoorut is not a suit for rent, and is therefore not cognizable under Bengal Act VIII of 1869. The ground that, even supposing the suit was

110 W. R., 343

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued.

35. ——— *Suit for rent of stone quarries—Act X of 1859, s 23, cl 4*—In a suit for rent under a lease of 8 annas of a certain hill and of 1½ bighas of land by which the lessee reserved a yearly rent of Rs200 for the land, and the right of levying a yearly tax on the parties who were employed in quarrying the stone,—Held that this was not a suit cognizable under Act X of 1859. **Khalut Chunder Ghose v. Ainto**, 1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 426, considered and approved. **SHALGRAM v. KUBIRUN** [3 B. L. R., A. C. 61; 11 W. R., 400]

36. ——— *Suit to recover payment for use of land for stacking timber*—In a suit to recover money due, or payment in kind for the use of the plaintiff's land by stacking timber thereon and keeping it there for a specified time—Held that the claim was of the nature of one for rent and governed by the law of limitation applicable to money claims of that kind. Where there are well known terms upon which the use of land for stacking timber is permitted by its owner, and a party with the knowledge of this custom or practice uses the land in this way, he is bound as by an implied agreement to pay accordingly for such use. **JUMNA DASS v. GAWSEE MEAH** 21 W. R., 124

37. ——— *Usufructuary mortgage—Hugari—Reserved rent*—The plaintiff had borrowed money on security of a usufructuary lease of property which, after some years, he sued to

would not alter the essential character of the arrangement, which was one of usufructuary mortgage. Held that the words of s 25, Act X of 1859, imply that a suit by a zamindar to recover a rent reserved

could where he could obtain satisfaction therefrom, although the remedy sought by him involved in its details different jurisdictions. **SHEO GOLAH SINGH v. ROY DINKUR DEAL** 12 W. R., 215

38. ——— *Deposit as security for rent—Hugari zamindari*—The fact that a sum of money was deposited by the lessee with the lessor as security for the payment of the rent did not remove a suit for rent from the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts. A claim for hugari zamindari was not cognizable under Act X of 1859. **JOWAHUR LALL v. SULTAN ALI** 12 W. R., 214

39. ——— *Suit for zamindari ddk charges*—A suit by a zamindar against a patidar for zamindari ddk charges, under Bengal Act X of 1859, is not a suit for rent. **AGORRE** 10 W. R., Act X, 31

40. ——— *Act XII of 1855, s. 1, cl 4—Suit for sum in nature of rent-charges*

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued.

Nuzzerana.—A certain sum was paid to Government as nuzzerana during the existence of the maafee grant through a lambardar. After the maafee was resumed and a Government jumma assessed upon it, the nuzzerana continued to be paid until the interest of the holder of the resumed maafee was confiscated for rebellion and sold at auction. After the confiscation, the Government allowed the amount to the lambardar by deducting it from the amount of Government revenue paid by him. *Held* that, under the circumstances, the payment of nuzzerana being a present in acknowledgment of proprietary title in the nature of a rent-charge, the suit was cognizable under cl. (4), s. 1, Act XIV of 1863. **ZAHOOR HOSSEIN v. ASSUD ALI** **2 Agra, Pt. II, 178**

41. ———— *Suit to recover cesses in excess of rent—Jurisdiction.*—Act X of 1859 gives no jurisdiction in suits to recover cesses over and above the rent. **ORJON SAHOO v. ANUND SINGH** **10 W. R., 257**

42. ———— *Suit for arrears of cess.*—A suit for arrears of a cess, which is not in the nature of rent, could not be brought under Act X of 1859. **KASIM ALI v. SHADEE** **[3 N. W., 21]**

43. ———— *Suit to recover lambardari right—Act XIV of 1863.*—*Held* that a suit to recover lambardari right, or 10 per cent. allowance provided for in the administration paper, being other than a commission on actual collection, was not cognizable under Act XIV of 1863. **KHOOT-BEE v. AKBAR** **2 Agra, 322**

44. ———— *Suit for price of trees—Act X of 1859, s. 23, cl. 4.*—A suit for half the price of trees cut down by the tenant, and claimed by the landlord by right of usage, was not cognizable under cl. 4, s. 23, Act X of 1859. **TOHUL ROY v. MAHADEO DUTT** **W. R., 1864, 327**

45. ———— *Suit for rent of zeraif lands.*—A suit for rent from a party holding lands as zeraif in his own possession was one for rent as between landlord and tenant, and cognizable under Act X of 1859. **CROWDY v. SREE MISSEER** **[12 W. R., 4]**

46. ———— *Suit for rent of land covered by buildings.*—*L* having claimed certain lands as lessee from the zamindar, and *A* having pleaded that he held them under a mirasi tenure from the same zamindar, the Court held that the two leases could co-exist, and that *L* was entitled to recover actual possession and to pay to *A*, as an intermediate holder, the rent due to the zamindar. In execution of the decree, *L* was put in possession of all the land except a portion covered by factory buildings in the possession of *A*, which buildings the Court held did not go with the land. Unable to get possession, *L* brought a suit to recover rent for the land covered by the building. *Held* that no suit for rent could lie, *A*'s representative being a trespasser, and his mere statement of willingness to pay rent being insufficient to constitute the relation of landlord and tenant. **LYONS v. BETTS** **[13 W. R., 94]**

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued.

47. ———— *Payment by one co-sharer to others—Beng. Act VIII of 1869.*—A co-sharer in an estate who cultivates a portion belonging to himself and the other shareholders should *pro tanto* be considered their tenant, and payment by such co-sharer for land so cultivated, by whatever name it be called, is substantially rent, and a suit for such rent comes properly under the provisions of Bengal Act VIII of 1869. **ALLADINEE DOSSEE v. SREENATH CHUNDER BOSE** **20 W. R., 258**

48. ———— *Suits for rent by goandahs against under-tenants.*—Suits for rent between "goandahs" and those cultivating under them were cognizable under the Rent Act. **LIKHUN PATHUK v. ROOF LAL** **3 N. W., 48**

49. ———— *Suit against co-sharer for share of rent—Act X of 1859, s. 23.*—S. 23, Act X of 1859, was not applicable to a suit in which the plaintiff claimed as entitled to a moiety of the rent of certain land in the possession of his co-sharer. **MITTUNLAL SAHOO v. NADUE** **[1 W. R., 53]**

KALEE PERSHAD v. LUTAFUT HOSSEIN **[12 W. R., 418]**

50. ———— *Suit for share of rent against tenant and co-lessors.*—A suit for a share of rent against a tenant and co-lessors was not cognizable as a suit for rent within the meaning of cl. 4, s. 23, Act X of 1859. **JALIA ISREE PERSHAD v. STUART** **W. R., 1864, Act X, 28**

51. ———— *Suit for rent and damages against co-sharers for sub-lease.*—Suits against co-sharers and dar-ijaradar for rent and damages in respect of a mehal of which a sub-lease was granted by the defendant co-sharers. As plaintiff did not get possession of his share until after the expiry of the sub-lease, and then only by the aid of the Civil Court, and as his title during the subsistence of the lease was merely nominal, and as he exercised no rights of a landlord during this period, and could not have sustained against the dar-ijaradar an action for rent under Act X of 1859,—*Held* that his suit was properly brought in the Civil Court. **RADHAJEEBUN MUSTAFEE v. DENONATH BANERJEE** **[W. R., 1864, Act X, 49]**

52. ———— *Suit by patnidar for his share of rent.*—A suit by one of a body of patnidars against his co-patnidars for his share of the rents collected by them was cognizable under the Rent Act. **SOOBHUL SINGH v. MEETO SINGH** **[W. R., 1864, Act X, 12]**

HYDER ALI v. OMRIIT CHOWDHRY **[W. R., 1864, Act X, 42]**

53. ———— *Shikmi talukhdars—Permanent settlement.*—Where shikmi talukhs at the time of the permanent settlement were comprised within the zamindar's estate, the talukhdars were subordinate to the zamindar, and the zamindar could therefore sue them for their rents in the Revenue Courts. **CHUNDER KANT CHUCKERBUTTY v. DUKHEENAL ODEA** **[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 6 : 4 W. R., Act X, 41]**

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued.

CHUNDER KANT CHUCKERBUTTY & MAHOMED
HOSSEIN 6 W. R., Act X, 1

54 ———— *Suit for money advanced to naib for works on salaries*—Money advanced to a naib for the construction of a bund or for the payment of the salaries of tabildars and peadars comes within the terms of s 23 Act X of 1859 with regard to the management of land and a suit by a manager of an estate to recover such advance was cognizable by the Revenue Courts
RAM DIAL BANERJEE & COURT OF WARMS

[12 W R., 269]

55 ———— *Suit for profits*

by the Collector MOOL MUNGUL SINGH & ARUND
ROX 3 W R., 111

56 ———— *Suit on bonds secured by assignment of rent*—A lent money to B on bonds payment of which was secured by assignment of the rents of B's estate A instead of liquidating the bonds from the collections of the estate assigned brought a suit on the bonds and obtained a decree B then sued for a refund of the collections made and not appropriated to the payment of the bonds Held that such a suit was not one for rent and was not cognizable under the Rent Act ALI MAHOMED & KANARAY GHOSE

[6 W. R., 128]

57 ———— *Purchase of crops on condition that they were subject to claim for rent*—Suit against purchaser to recover amount of rent—Where a party purchases crops belonging to a raiyat at auction sale with notice and assenting

rent a suit to recover the amount from the purchaser is a suit as an implied contract between the landlord and the purchaser and was not cognizable under the Rent Act ACUL & GUNGA PERSHAD

[2 Agra, 73]

58 ———— *Default of zemindar*—Suit against zemindar to recover loss—A lease empowered the landlord on default of payment of any of the kists by the tenants, to appoint a karnam

suit would not lie under the Rent Act ANEUD
MOYEE DENIA & KIHRODHUR HALOAR

[3 W R., Act X, 46]

59 ———— *Suit to settle future rate of rent*—A suit to settle the rent of future years between owner and occupier of land will not lie MUDHOO SOODHUN ROY & SREFFUTY
DHUTTACHARJEE 25 W R., 466

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued

60 ———— *Suit to determine future rates of rent—Bengal Act VIII of 1869 ss 28 29 35*—A suit to determine not merely current, but prospective rates of rent will lie under the rent law A pottah is not necessarily mokurari because it confers a contingent holding on the lessee and his posterity ASGUR ALI & WOOMA KANT MOOKERJEE

[25 W R., 318]

61 ———— *Suit to collect rents as a sharer or representative sharer*—The Civil Court had jurisdiction in a suit which involved the right to collect rents as a sharer or representative, or as deriving from a sharer and the decision of which depended on proof of a certain alleged partition HURROOHUNDER ROY & ORHOY CHURN
VICAR 2 W R., Act X, 72

62 ———— *Suit raising question of extent of share as kutkeenadar*—Where the kutkeenadar of an alleged share sued the kutkeenadar of the remaining portion for a proportion of rent and defendant while admitting himself to be plaintiff's tenant, disputed the extent of the

to share and rent VERASUT HOSSEIN & JUGH
DHAREE SING 13 W R., 59

63 ———— *Intervenor—Disputed title to rent*—In a suit for rent paid in kind, in which defendant did not deny plaintiff's right as landlord, but in which intervenors appeared and objected that the Civil Court had no jurisdiction and pleaded also that defendant was their tenant and paid rents to them—Held (by LOON J) that neither defendant's appropriation of the rent nor the fact of his disputing plaintiff's share, nor the act of the intervenors in raising a question of right altered the nature of the suit or took it out of the cognizance of a Revenue Court Held also (by PHEAR J) that whatever might have been the case before the intervention, as soon as the intervenor was made a defendant and issues of right and title were raised by the Court between him and the plaintiff there was matter which the Court had jurisdiction to decide GOLAM MAHOMED ARBUR & KADHA KISHAY MOHUNT

[9 W R., 287]

64 ———— *Suit by assignee of right to recover rent*—A claim to rent made by a person to whom the zamindar has assigned the right to recover the rent was cognizable under the Rent Act SHAMASOONDEREE DOSSER & BRYDABUN
CHUNDER MOZOONDAR

[Mursh., 199 1 Hay, 674]

65 ———— *Suit for rent*

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued.

jurisdiction to enquire into the allegation, because plaintiff's cause of action was the original cause of action of the landlord, and the only effect of subsequent events was to deprive defendants of an answer to the claim. **ISHAN CHUNDER SHIN v. KENAHAM GHOSH** 12 W. R., 381

66. — — — — — *Suit for rent against benami and actual cultivator—Act X of 1859, s. 23, cl. 4.*—A suit for rent against two persons, one as the benami and the other as the actual farmer, was cognizable under cl. 4, s. 23, Act X of 1859. In such a suit the plaintiff could only obtain a decree against one or other, not both of the defendants. **HEERALALL BUKSHER v. RAJKISHORE MOZOOMDAR**

[W. R., F. B., 58:1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 81
1 Hay, 449]

S. C. RAJKISHORE MOZOOMDAR v. HEERALALL BUKSHER Marsh., 188

67. — — — — — *Suit to recover rent wrongfully collected by unauthorized person.*—A suit would not lie, under Act X of 1859, to recover rent wrongfully collected by a person not the agent of the landholder, and without his authority. **SEETAL KISTO ROY v. GOESTENATH SHAH**

[Marsh., 465]

68. — — — — — *Suit raising questions of payment by burrat.*—In a suit for rent, where payment by a burrat is pleaded by the tenant and execution of it is proved by the landlord, the Revenue Court had jurisdiction to try the question of burrat. **POORNO CHUNDER ROY v. NUND LALL GHOSH** 7 W. R., 25

and of payment. **DARIMDA DEBIA v. NIRMONEH SINGH DEO** 13 W. R., 266

69. — — — — — *Claim to deduction of rent—Bond.*—In an action for rent before the Collector, the tenant set up that, by a tamasook entered into between himself and his landlord after his lease, it was stipulated that in consideration of an advance of money by him to the landlord a part only of the rent should be paid and the residue applied in satisfaction of the debt and he claimed to be entitled to the benefit of that stipulation. *Held* that the Collector had jurisdiction to inquire into the validity of the alleged tamasook, and to allow the deduction, if satisfied that it was genuine. **EDUN v. BEECHUN** Marsh., 409

70. — — — — — *Mode of payment of rent—Revenue.*—In a suit by the Court of Wards, on the part of the Durbhanga Rajah, for unpaid instalments of rent where the agreement under which the defendant held his zamindari was that he should pay his Government revenue into the Collectorate through the Rajah,—*Held* that the rule which prevailed in that part of the country amongst ordinary tenants of paying rent month by month was not applicable to defendant, and that the instalments of rent and interest thereon were to be calculated according to the Government rules for the payment of revenue. **GRIDHAREE SINGH v. COURT OF WARDS**

[10 W. R., 368]

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued.

71. — — — — — *Apportionment of rent.*—Where a tenant held lands in six villages under a patnidar at an admitted rent, and the patnidar subsequently granted dar-patnis to two different parties of two and four of the said villages respectively, the tenant having admitted a certain sum to be the rent payable in respect of the lands situated in the two villages, the rent payable to the dar-patnidar of the four villages was properly estimated as the difference between the admitted rent of the land in all six villages and the admitted rent of the land situated in the two villages. **BRAJA LAL ROY v. SAYAMA CHARAN BHUTT** 6 B. L. R., 523: 15 W. R., 20

72. — — — — — *Suit for arrears of rent—Suit for arrears of rent instituted before, but decided after, the abolishing of Revenue Courts.*—A suit for arrears of rent which had been instituted in the Civil Court before Bengal Act VIII of 1860 came into operation was decided by that Court after the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts had ceased to exist. *Held* that the Civil Court had no jurisdiction in the case. **KULYANESSUREE DOSSEN v. NABAIN KHYRTO** 15 W. R., 241

See **DHIRAJ MAHATAP CHAND BAHADOOR v. MAKUND BULLAH BOSH**

[9 B. L. R., Ap., 13: 14 W. R., 246]

73. — — — — — *Suit for arrears of rent—Suit for arrears of phulkur—Jurisdiction of Civil Court.*—A suit for arrears of rent of the description known as phulkur, being of a nature cognizable by a revenue officer when Act X of 1859 was in force can now be brought before a Munsif: a Small Cause Court has no jurisdiction to try it. **GOWIND SOOKOOL v. GOKOOL BHUKUT** 23 W. R., 304

74. — — — — — *Suit for arrears of rent—Suit for rent of a hat—Act X of 1859, s. 23, cl. 4.*—A suit for arrears of rent of a hat was cognizable under cl. 4, s. 23, Act X of 1859. **GAETERE DEBEA v. THAKOOR DOSS**

[W. R., 1864, Act X, 78]

75. — — — — — *Suit for arrears of rent—Suit for arrears of rent of indigo factory—Act X of 1859, s. 23, cl. 4.*—A suit for arrears of rent due on account of an indigo factory was not a suit for arrears of rent due on account of land within cl. 4, s. 23, Act X of 1859. **ODDIT CHUNDER PAUL v. COMOLO KANTO PAUL**

[Marsh., 401: 2 Hay, 529]

76. — — — — — *Suit for arrears of rent—Suit for rent of land with indigo factories on it.*—A suit by a lessor for arrears of rent was triable under Act X of 1859, if the principal matter demised under the lease was land, and if indigo factories on such land were merely the adjuncts or appurtenances. **SHARODA PERSHAD MOOKERJEE v. SREENATH MOOKERJEE** 15 W. R., 520

77. — — — — — *Suit for arrears of rent—Suit on covenant in lease to recover arrears of rent of mine.*—A leased to B for 25 years, commencing from October 1855, certain aurungs, or pieces of ground, at certain rent payable monthly, B

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued.

entering into a covenant to pay the rent. The property leased was a loha mehal or iron mine, and the lessee used it as such and erected smelting furnaces. *Held* that a suit by *A* against *B*, on the covenant in the lease to recover arrears of rent, was properly not brought under the Rent Act, that "land," as understood in reference to Act X of 1859, had a limited use of cition.

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78. — *Suit for arrears of rent—Suit for arrears of rent under assignment.*—A suit for arrears due under an assignment of rent was a suit to recover arrears of rent, and as such was only cognizable under cl 4, s 23, Act X of 1859. *KISHUN KOOMAR MITTER v MOHNER CHUNDER BANERJEE*, W. R., 1864, Act X, 3

79. — *Suit for arrears of rent—Mortgagee executing lease to mortgagor.*—A mortgagee who executes a lease in favour of a mortgagor, stipulating to pay him a certain amount annually as rent is, as far as the payment of that sum is concerned a tenant of the mortgagor, and must be sued under the Rent Act for any arrears of such rent. *BHASCHOP DUTT v BINDU RAM SEIN*, W. R., 1864, Act X, 93

80. — *Suit for arrears of rent—Suit to recover money due for jumma between dates of resumption and settlement.*—A suit by Government to recover what the defendants have by a writing agreed to pay in respect of Government jumma between the date of resumption and settlement, was not a suit for arrears of rent cognizable under Act X of 1859. *GOVERNMENT v HUSHMUTOONISSA BIBER*, 2 W. R., Act X, 106

81. — *Suit for arrears of rent—Suit for damages.*—Plaintiff, having paid arrears of rent to defendant as his landlord's authorized agent was afterwards sued for those arrears by the landlord who obtained a decree, the Courts holding that the payment to the mukhtear was one which did not bind the landlord. Plaintiff then sued the mukhtear who had received the money. *Held* that the suit was an action for damages, and not one cognizable under the Rent Act. *BIKUNT NATH SANDYAL v KALEE CHURN PAUL*, 13 W. R., 329

82. — *Suit for arrears of rent—Suit for arrears of rent after kabuliat had been given up, and after default in payment.*

arrears of rent. *Held* that the suit was not cognizable under the Rent Act. *JAIBAM GEER v SHFO SUMPUT DOOBEX*, 5 N. W., 84

83. — *Suit against talukhdar for arrears of rent.*—A suit against a talukhdar for arrears of rent at an enhanced rate would lie under Act X of 1859, even though it were

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued.

not brought for determination of the rate at which defendant should be required to give a labuliat. *ROWSHUN BIBER v CHUNDERMADHUR KUR*, [16 W. R., 177

84. — *Suit for arrears of rent—Enhanced rent.*—*A* took a farming lease from *B* by which he agreed to pay *B* a certain yearly rent and stipulated further to pay to *B* half of any enhanced rent which he might succeed in realizing from the rayats. *Held* that a suit by *B* to recover arrears of this moiety of enhanced rent would lie under the Rent Act. *BHABATARINI DAS v GREY*, 2 B. L. R., A C, 152

S C NUBO TARINKEE DOSSEE v GRAY, [11 W. R., 7

85. — *Suit for arrears of rent.*—A Collector could give a decree for arrears of rent against the real lessees in possession, although no previous realization of rent directly from them was established, and no written agreement was shown to have been executed by them in their own names, another party being the ostensible holder of the lease, and not denying liability. *JUDONATH PAUL v PROSUNOVATH DUTT*, 9 W. R., 71

86. — *Suit for arrears of rent—Act X of 1859, s 23, cl 4—Suit against*

default of the lessee. *BHOOSUN MOHUN alias PROLAD SANDYAL v BHURO SOONDEREE DEBIA CHOWDURAIN*, 8 W. R., 452

87. — *Suit for arrears of rent—Suit against lessees and their sureties—Decree against lessees.*—There was no provision in Act X of 1859 which conferred on the Collector juris-

GUNESH KOOKER v OOMDUTOONISSA BEGUM, [6 N. W., 77

88. — *Suit for arrears of rent—Act X of 1859, s 23—Surety for payment of rent—Decree, Form of.*—In a suit for arrears of rent in a Revenue Court under Act X of 1859, the lessors joined as defendants the lessee and another person whom they alleged to be a surety for the payment of the rent. An *ex parte* decree was made in favour of the plaintiffs, but it did not expressly make

to establish their title to, and to recover possession

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued.

of, the land. *Held* that the plaintiff's title was bad, on the ground that the decree did not purport to bind the surety for the payment of the money awarded, and on the ground that a Revenue Court is not competent to entertain a suit against a person who has become surety for payment of rent. **RHUGWAN CHUNDER ROY CHOWDHURY v. MANICK BIBEK**

[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 383; 11 C. L. R., 577]

89. ———— Suit for arrears

of rent—Benami lease—Landlord and tenant—Act X of 1859.—*A* brought a suit in the Collector's Court against *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E* for arrears of rent in respect of land demised under a pottah to *F*. He joined *G* and *H* as defendants. According to the terms of the pottah, they were sureties for *F*. It was admitted that *F*'s name was used benami in the pottah, and that he took no interest. *A* sued *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E* as the parties interested and in possession. *C* objected that a new settlement had been made and a new pottah granted; that he held a moiety only of the lands, and was not liable for more; and that *D* was his raiyat, and ought not therefore to have been made a defendant. *D* and *E* contended that they were liable in respect of the lot comprised under the pottah, and had already paid rent for it to *A* under a decree, but objected that they ought to have been sued separately from *B*, and *B* did not appear. The lower Court held that *C* had failed to make out his case, and that *D* and *E* were liable in this suit, and passed a decree ordering them to pay the amount admitted by them to be due from them, and the other defendants to pay the remainder of the claim. *C* appealed. On the appeal, **PEACOCK, C.J.** (**MITTER, J., contra**), held that the plaintiff's suit must be dismissed, the lease being to *H* and not to the defendants; that the Court below had founded its decision on matters extraneous to the lease, which it had no jurisdiction to inquire into. *Held per MITTER, J.*, that the suit was properly brought against the actual tenants and not against the benamidar, and that the Collector had jurisdiction. *Held* by both Judges that the suit should be dismissed as against the sureties, who could not as such be sued under Act X of 1859. **ROY PRIYANATH CHOWDHURY v. BEPINDERHARI CHUCKERBUTTY**

[2 B. L. R., A. C., 237]

S. C. PREONATH CHOWDHURY v. BEEPIN BEHARIE CHUCKERBUTTY 11 W. R., 120

C appealed under s. 15 of the Letters Patent. *Held* by **KEMP and JACKSON, JJ.**, that the Collector had full jurisdiction to entertain the suit which was properly brought against those who were in the actual possession of the land, and that these persons were really the tenants; that the form of the decree passed by the Collector was correct, the plaintiff having consented to the decree being given in that form; that the sureties had really made themselves responsible for those who were really interested under the lease, and not for *F*. **Prosunno Coomar Pal Chowdhury v. Koylash Chunder Pal Chowdhury**, B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 759, distinguished. *Held* by **NORMAN, J.** (dissenting), that the terms of the lease under which *F* was alone interested could not be contradicted by oral evidence; that *F* alone

RENT, SUIT FOR—continued.

was bound to the lessor under the lease; that the defendant could not be sued as tenant, unless subsequent to the pottah and kabuliati something had occurred creating the relation of landlord and tenant between them and the lessor; that no such relation or any contract creating such relation between the parties could be implied from the circumstances of the case, and the suit should be dismissed. The Revenue Court had therefore no jurisdiction. But whether in the Revenue or Civil Court, *D* and *E* could not be sued jointly with *B* and *C*, nor could *G* and *H*. **BIPINDERHARI CHOWDHURY v. RAM CHANDRA ROY** . 5 B. L. R., 234; 14 W. R., 12

90. ———— Suit for arrears

of rent—Question relating to rent.—In execution of a decree of the Revenue Court in a suit brought by *K* for arrears of rent of a certain patni, the patni was put up for sale and purchased in the name of *G*. The rent having again fallen into arrear, *K* took proceedings against *G*, under Regulation VIII of 1819, for the sale of the patni; but the arrears having been paid, the patni was not sold. In a suit for arrears of rent of the same patni subsequently brought by *K* against *G*, *P*, and *B* (the wife of *P*) jointly, on the allegation that the patni had been purchased by *G* benami for *P* and *B*,—*Held* that the Collector had no jurisdiction to try questions relating to rent depending upon equitable rights and liabilities arising from circumstances other than those of the relationship of landlord and tenant. **PROSONNO COOMAR PAL CHOWDHURY v. KOYLASH CHUNDER PAL CHOWDHURY**

[B. L. R., Sup Vol., 758]

2 Ind. Jur., N. S., 327; 8 W. R., 429

PROSONNO COOMAR PAL CHOWDHURY v. MUDDUN MOHAN PAL CHOWDHURY

[11 B. L. R., Ap., 31 note; 13 W. R., 390]

HURISH CHUNDER ROY v. POORNA SOONDUREE DEBEE 18 W. R., 35, 125

91. ———— Benami lease—

Beneficiary interest.—In a suit for arrears of rent on a lease granted to one of two defendants in the name of the other, where the former admitted benami execution of the agreement, but the latter denied that any relation of landlord and tenant existed between himself and the landlord,—*Held* that the question whether the latter defendant was the party beneficially interested in the lease was not one which was intended by the Legislature to be tried by the Revenue Court. **KISHEN BUTTEE MISRAIN v. HIOKEY** 11 W. R., 406

92. ———— Suit for arrears

of rent—Title.—*A* died, leaving four sons, *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E*, by a wife deceased, and a widow, *K*, and three other sons, *F*, *G*, and *H*, by her. *K* brought a suit against *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E*, and against her three sons, *F*, *G*, and *H*, to establish her title to a certain talukh which she alleged had been conveyed to her by *A* under a deed of gift. *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E* set up a prior deed of partition, whereby the property of the deceased, including this talukh, was divided between all his sons in the proportion of ten annas to *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E*, and six annas to *F*, *G*, and *H*. The High Court, on appeal, held that the deed of partition was

RENT, SUIT FOR—concluded

genuine, and rendered the subsequent deed of gift inoperative. Afterwards *B C D*, and *F* instituted a suit in the Collector's Court for arrears of rent in respect of another talukh also included in the deed of partition against the rayats and *F, G*, and *H*. The rayats admitted that they held at the rent claimed, but stated that they had not paid their rent on account of a dispute between the brothers as to the shares in which they were entitled to the same. *F, G*, and *H* raised the defence that this suit could not be maintained in the Collector's Court, a suit in the Civil Court should be brought for the determination of their shares, and the decision in their prior suit was no evidence against them. Held that the question was really one of title between the brothers, and such suit could not be maintained in the Revenue Courts. *GIRISH CHANDRA ROY CHOWDERY v RAJ CHANDRA ROY CHOWDERY*

[2 B L R, A C, 1]

93 — *Suit for arrears of rent—Question of joint title*—In a suit for arrears of rent under Act V of 1859 where defendant admitting plaintiff's interests in the land alleged that it was the joint property of himself and the plaintiff the Revenue Court dismissed the suit on the ground that it had no jurisdiction. The Judge on appeal reversed the decision and gave plaintiff a decree. Held that even if the Judge had gone simply into the question of title and decided whether the estate was joint or separate and on that decision based a decree, he would not have been wrong. *MOHESH DUTT v BEG NARAIN SINGH* 18 W R, 83

94 — *Suit for arrears of rent and for possession*—Where a claim for arrears of rent was joined to a claim for recovery of possession the suit could not be brought under the Rent Act. In such cases a plaintiff was not to be forced into two Courts for the purpose of obtaining the full relief he required. *BISHOON DYAL SINGH v SARUB NARAIN SINGH* 4 N W, 32

RENUNCIATION OF RIGHTS

See CASES UNDER WAIVER

REPEAL OF ACT, EFFECT OF—

See ABATEMENT OF SUIT—APPEALS
[I L R, 7 Med, 195]

See CASES UNDER APPEAL—RIGHT OF APPEAL
EFFECT OF REPEAL ON

See BENGAL REGULATION VII OF 1799
[B L R, Sup Vol, 626]

See CASES UNDER CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1832, s 3 (1877, s 8)

See CASES UNDER EXECUTION OF DECREE
—EFFECT OF REPEAL OF LAW PENDING EXECUTION

REPEAL OF ACT, EFFECT OF—concluded

See LIMITATION—STATUTES OF LIMITATION—ACT XXV OF 1857
[13 B L R, 445]

See LIMITATION—STATUTES OF LIMITATION—ACT IX OF 1871

[I L R, 1 Bom, 287, 295
I L R, 4 Bom, 230
I L R, 3 Calc, 331
7 Mad, 283, 293, 298]

See LIMITATION ACT 1877 ART 146 (1871, ART 149) I L R, 4 Calc, 283

See MAGISTRATE JURISDICTION OF—SPECIAL ACTS—MADRAS ACT III OF 1865
[I L R, 1 Mad, 223]

See OFFENCE BEFORE PENAL CODE CAME INTO OPERATION

[I L R, 2 Calc 225
I L R, 1 All, 590]

See STATUTES, CONSTRUCTION OF
[3 Bom, O C, 45, 49
8 N W, 373
1 Hay, 389
I L R, 6 Bom, 340
I L R, 25 Calc, 333]

1 — *Effect of change of law on pending suit—Civil Procedure Code, 1859 s 387*—A suit was held to be pending under s 387 Act VIII of 1859 if anything remained to be done which might have been done under the old law, and a party in such a case was entitled to ask the Court to proceed under the old law, inasmuch as the application of the new Code would deprive him of a right, in reference to the procedure of the case, which but for the passing of the Code would have belonged to him. *PARROTT v RAM SUNAY SINGH* W R, 1864, 35

2 — *Suit before Act VIII of 1859—Re hearing*—A defendant in a suit instituted before the passing of Act VIII of 1859 was entitled under s 287, to any advantage of right which he might have possessed under the old procedure, but this did not bar him from availing himself of any advantages which he might obtain from the new procedure, e.g. a rehearing under s 119, in the case of an *ex parte* decree. *RUSOOLUN v FUZZELUT OOWNISSA* W R, 1864, MIE, 38

REPORT

— from Record Office

See EVIDENCE—CRIMINAL CASES—PERVERSIVE CONVICTIONS
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[I. L. R., 17 Calc., 852

I. L. R., 14 All., 145

I. L. R., 16 Mad., 207

I. L. R., 21 Calc., 732

I. L. R., 22 Calc., 788

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— of Magistrate on inquiry into cause of death.

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES, s. 176 (1872, s. 135) . I. L. R., 3 Calc., 742

— of Police.

See UNDER POLICE REPORT.

REPRESENTATIVE.

See CASES UNDER CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, s. 244—PARTIES TO SUITS.

See CASES UNDER EXECUTION OF DECREE—EXECUTION BY AND AGAINST REPRESENTATIVES.

See RES JUDICATA—PARTIES—SAME PARTIES OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES.

REPRESENTATIVE OF DECEASED PERSON.

See CASES UNDER APPEAL—EXECUTION OF DECREE—PARTIES TO SUITS.

See CASES UNDER PARTIES—SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES.

— Execution of decree against—

See CASES UNDER EXECUTION OF DECREE—EXECUTION BY AND AGAINST REPRESENTATIVES.

— not made party.

See SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE—INVALID SALES—DEATH OF JUDGMENT-DEBTOR BEFORE SALE.

[I. L. R., 6 All., 255

I. L. R., 12 All., 440

I. L. R., 19 Bom., 276

I. L. R., 23 Calc., 686

I. L. R., 21 Bom., 424

I. L. R., 22 Mad., 119

— Suit against—

See CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—DEBTS.

See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, s. 17 (1871, s. 18) . 3 B. L. R., A. C., 233

[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 627

See CASES UNDER MAHOMEDAN LAW—DEBTS.

See SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE—DECREE AGAINST REPRESENTATIVES.

REPRESENTATIVE OF DECEASED PERSON—continued.

Suit by—

See CASES UNDER CERTIFICATE OF ADMINISTRATION—RIGHT TO SUE OR EXECUTE DECREE WITHOUT CERTIFICATE.

1. ——— “Representative,” Meaning of—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 203.*—A person may be a representative within the meaning of s. 203 of Act VIII of 1859 (corresponding with s. 252 of Act X of 1877) so as to make the decree effectual for the purpose therein stated, although that person is not the heir. ASSAMATHEM NESSA BIBEE v. LUTCHMEERUT SINGH

[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 142 : 2 C. L. R., 223

2. ——— “Legal representative”—*Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 234.*—A stranger to a decree against a deceased person in possession of his property.—The words “legal representative” in s. 234 of the Code of Civil Procedure do not include any person who does not in law represent the estate of the deceased person. Consequently, a stranger in possession of property of a deceased person who was not a party to a decree against such person cannot be proceeded against in execution otherwise than by a regular suit. CHATHAKELAN v. GOVINDA KARUMIAR . I. L. R., 17 Mad., 186.

3. ——— Liability of representative for papers of deceased.—The heirs of a deceased person are liable for papers in their custody for which a claim is established against the estate of the deceased, as well as for debts due therefrom to the extent of assets taken by them. LUCHMEERUT SINGH v. NUND COOMAR GOOPTO . 22 W. R., 388

4. ——— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 252.*—Suit against the heir and possessor of the assets of a deceased person.—Where a party is sued for money as the heir and possessor of the assets of a deceased debtor, and it is proved that he has received sufficient assets to meet the debt, a personal decree therefor can be passed against him. NATHURAM SIVINI SETT v. KUTTI HAJI [I. L. R., 20 Mad., 446

5. ——— Hindu estate, Person taking possession of—*Liability for debt—Executor de son tort.*—Where a Hindu died leaving a widow and brother, and the brother took possession of the deceased's estate during the widow's lifetime,—*Held* that the brother was liable to pay a debt of the deceased out of the estate come into his hands. *Held* also that he was liable as legal representative of deceased, the widow having relinquished her rights as heiress. *Quare*—Is any stranger who takes a deceased's estate liable, under Hindu law, to pay his debts as executor *de son tort*? JOGENDER NARAIN DEB ROYKUT v. TEMPLE

[2 Ind. Jur., N. S., 234

6. ——— Subsequent proof of will by executor—*Liability of estate in hands of executor—Creditor's right to execute decree or bring suit against executor.*—The person taking possession of the estate of a deceased Hindu (who has left a will, of which, however, no probate has been

REPRESENTATIVE OF DECEASED PERSON—continued

granted) must in the present state of the law, be treated for some purposes as his representative until some other claimant comes forward. A judgment obtained against such a person even if it cannot be executed against the estate in the hands of an executor when he has taken out probate is at any rate sufficient to enable a plaintiff to bring a suit against the executor in order to have the decree satisfied. **PROSUNNO CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE v. KRISTO CHITUNNO PAL**

[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 342 3 C. L. R., 154]

7 ———— *Suit by creditor*

the suit is bad unless the estate is represented. **MATANGINI DASSEE v. CHOONERMOY DASSEE**
[I. L. R., 22 Calc. 903]

8 ———— *Administrator appointed under Bom. Reg. VIII of 1827, s. 10—Act XIX of 1841, s. 9—Administrator General's Act (II of 1874), s. 18—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 365 and 582—Death of appellant—Abatement of appeal—An administrator appointed under s. 10 of Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 does not by such appointment become the legal representative of the deceased or entitled to continue an appeal filed by him. **MALAPA SIDAFA DESAI v. DEBI NAIK**
[I. L. R., 21 Bom., 102]*

9 ———— *Heir of deceased*

10 ———— *Liability of representatives*

11 ———— *Widow of deceased Hindu—*

REPRESENTATIVE OF DECEASED PERSON—continued

would not enable the creditor to touch the estate in the hands of the widow. **NATHA HARI v. JAMNI**

[8 Bom., A. C. 37]

12 ———— *Sale in execution of decree against estate of deceased—Suit against representatives of deceased husband's estate—In 1862 a suit for mesne profits was brought against certain persons as being the heirs of one R. L. deceased, among whom were his widow and two infant sons. During the pendency of this suit the two infant sons died and the widow was made a defendant as representing the estate of her deceased sons. The suit was decreed in favour of the plaintiffs in 1875,*

her adopted son whom she alleged to have adopted in 1874. The adopted son was not made a party to the suit. This objection was overruled but the same

*Court under s. 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure due to have the order set aside. The Court whilst refusing to interfere with the order inasmuch as there appeared to be no material irregularity therein, pointed out to the lower Court that the decree of 1875 having been obtained on account of a debt of R. L. and being against the widow as representing her husband's (R. L.'s) estate the estate would be answerable for the debt, whether the widow or the adopted son represented the estate supposing the decree to have been properly obtained. The principle in **Jehan Chunder Mitter v. Buxsh Ali Soudagar, Marsh, 614** followed. **SOTISH CHUN DER LAHIREY v. NILCOMUL LAHIREY***

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 45]

13 ———— *Sale in execution of decree against deceased Mahomedan's estate—Representation of deceased by some only of his next of kin—Civil Procedure Code, s. 234—Sale held to be valid—V. a Mahomedan woman died leaving her husband and several minor children as her representatives. In execution of a money decree obtained against V., the cred. for attached certain land which belonged to V. and made her husband and two*

14 ———— *Representation of estate*

REPRESENTATIVE OF DECEASED PERSON—continued.

execute this decree against the estate of S, plaintiff was, obstructed by the defendant, who was the adopted son of S. Plaintiff sued the defendant for a declaration that he was entitled to execute his decree against the estate of S in the hands of the defendant. *Held* that the suit must fail, inasmuch as the estate of S was not properly represented in the former suit. *Sotish Chunder Lahiry v. Nil Comul Lahiry*, I. L. R., 11 Cal., 45, distinguished. *SUBBANNA v. VENKATKRISHNAN*

[I L. R., 11 Mad., 408]

15. ——— Son as representative of father—*Suit against son—Assets.*—Where a suit is brought against a Hindu son, personally and as representative of his father, to recover a debt due by the father, a decree ought to be given against his son, whether he has inherited any property or not, the result of such a decree in the case of non-inheritance being that it cannot be executed against the non-inheriting son. *BAPUJI AUDITRAM v. UMEDBHAI HATHE SING* . . . 8 Bom., A. C., 245

16. ——— Son's liability for father's debts—*Decree against legal representatives of a deceased debtor—Assets.*—Where a suit is brought against the son and legal representatives of a deceased Hindu for debts contracted by the latter, the Court ought to pass a decree, although the deceased debtor may have left no assets. *Bapuji v. Umedbhai*, 8 Bom., A. C., 245, followed. *LALLU BHAGVAN v. TRIBHUVAN MOTIRAM*

[I L. R., 13 Bom., 653]

17. ——— Suit against legal representative—*Assets—Decree—Execution—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 252.*—A plaintiff is entitled to sue the legal representative of his deceased debtor, and to obtain a decree against him, without proving that assets have come into his hands. It is sufficient if there are assets of which he may become possessed. The decree should mention that it is against the defendant in that character, and should be executed as directed by s. 252 of the Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882. *Rayappa Chetti v. Ali Sahib*, 2 Mad., 336, followed. *GIRDHARLAL v. BAI SHIV* . . . I L. R., 8 Bom., 309

18. ——— Suit against heir for debts of ancestor—*Onus probandi.*—In a suit against an heir for debts of his ancestor, in the absence of special circumstances, it lies upon the plaintiff in the first instance to give such evidence as would *prima facie* afford reasonable ground for an inference that assets had or ought to have come to the hands of the defendant. Plaintiff having laid his foundation for his case, it then lies upon the defendant to show that the amount of such assets is not sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, or that he was entitled to be satisfied out of them, or that there were no assets, or that they had been disposed of in satisfaction of other claims. *KOTTALA UPPI v. SHANGARA VARMA*

[3 Mad., 161]

19. ——— Liability of representative with assets to account—*Mesne profits.*—When a party is proceeded against as the representative of

REPRESENTATIVE OF DECEASED PERSON—continued.

a deceased judgment-debtor, and it is proved that property which belonged to the deceased judgment-debtor has come into his hands, it lies upon him to account for such property and to include in his accounts mesne profits, whether accruing in the shape of rents or of interest. *ASEEMOONNISSA v. AMBERONNISSA* . . . 15 W. R., 285

20. ——— Denial of assets—*Decree against estate—Costs.*—In a suit brought against the representatives of a deceased Mahomedan, alleged to be in possession of his estate for recovery of the amounts of a bond-debt due by the deceased, the plaintiff should first be allowed to establish his right of suit against the estate, although the defendants plead that they possess no property belonging to the deceased to satisfy the claim. Such a plea, if established, is one to be regarded in framing the decree. The decree in such a case should be for payment out of the property of the deceased. And ordinarily the Court should not direct payment of the costs by the defendants personally, but out of the estate. *MADHO RAM v. DILBUB MAHUL* . . . 2 N. W., 449

21. ——— Person in possession of estate without assets—*Act VIII of 1859, s. 203.*—The plaintiff sued the defendants on the ground that they were in possession of his deceased debtor's property. It being found that the defendants received no assets from the deceased,—*Held* the suit was rightly dismissed. If the suit had simply been against the defendants as heirs or personal representatives of the deceased, and if they had alleged that no assets had come to their hands, the plaintiff would have been entitled to a decree against them as representatives of the deceased (if he had prayed for such a decree), without going to a trial on the question whether or not the defendants had assets; and in that case he might have proceeded, in enforcement of his decree, under the provisions of s. 203, Act VIII of 1859. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF HIBALAL MOOKERJEE*

[6 B. L. R., Ap., 100]

S. C. HEERA LAL MOOKERJEE v. DIGUMBURJE KULOONEE . . . 14 W. R., 431

22. ——— Representatives of debtor—*Right to decree to extent of assets against heirs.*—A decree was obtained against A, and on his death execution was taken out against his widows. B came in, and, alleging that A was merely a benami holder for B, applied to be substituted for the widows as defendant. *Held* that the Court was not right in exempting from liability A's heirs to the extent of any assets which might have come into their hands. *DOORGA SOONDURIE DEBIA v. SOORJOMONEE DEBIA*

[8 W. R., 101]

23. ——— Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 203—*Right to have decree executed out of property coming to hands of representative.*—Plaintiff sought to recover the amount of a bond executed by the father of the defendant, and prayed for a judgment against certain land which belonged to the defendant's father and the right to which passed by succession to the defendants. *Held* that the plaintiff

REPRESENTATIVE OF DECEASED PERSON—continued

was entitled to a decree for payment by the defendant of the amount of the bond out of any property which passed to them as the representatives of their father, the plaintiff, in execution of the decree, being at liberty to proceed in respect of the immoveable property, if there should be no moveable property left, or if it should prove insufficient when sold to satisfy the decree. **RAXAPPA CHETTI v ALI SAHIB**
[2 Mad, 336]

24 ————— *Execution of decree against son—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 208—Issues*—Where the defendant in a suit for the payment of money died before decree his sons were made parties and a decree for the debt due by the deceased was given against them. In execution of this decree the decree holder attached certain property in the hands of one of the sons who objected on the ground that it was his self acquired property. *Held* that the proper issues to be determined were (1) whether the property attached by the decree holder had formed a part of the estate of the deceased debtor, and if not (2) whether it was separate property of the son that son had misapplied any property received by him from his father, and if so to what extent. **MOORARRE SINGH v PORTAG SINGH**
[2 C. L. R., 189]

25 ————— *Responsibility of representative—Rights of creditors*—When a defendant against whom a decree was passed in his representative capacity has made payments in satisfaction

chaser. **RAM GOLAM DOBRY v AYMA EGOON**
[12 W. R., 177]

26 ————— *Liability of representatives—Onus probandi—Mode of account*

presumption arises in favour of the decree holder. **JOOGUL KISHORE SINGH v KALKE CHURN SINGH**
[25 W. R., 224]

27 ————— *Payment of debt to representative—Refusal to pay uncertificated*

REPRESENTATIVE OF DECEASED PERSON—continued

the obligor refused to pay the subsequent interest to the plaintiff. *Held* that as the plaintiff had failed to

REDDI 1 Mad., 124

28 ————— *Payment of debts to heir of deceased without certificate—Certificate subsequently granted—Liability of debtor—Bom Reg. 111 of 1827*—A defendant who is sued by the holder of a certificate of heirship to a deceased Hindu for a debt due from the defendant to the deceased is at liberty to show, notwithstanding the certificate of heirship, that he has paid the debt he owed the deceased to the actual heir of the latter before the grant of the certificate of heirship. It will not, however, be sufficient for such defendant to show that he has paid his debt to a person whom he bona fide believed to be such heir. **PURENOTAM MANSUKH v RANCHOD PURENOTAM**
[8 Bom., A. C., 152]

29 ————— *Succession Act (X of 1865), s. 187—Hindu Wills Act (XXI of 1870) s. 2—Estate of deceased Hindu—Legal representative—Right of suit* A Hindu who was of one of the defendants in a suit died leaving a will. The executors appointed by the will did not take out probate, and the property of the deceased came into the possession of his divided brothers, who were thereupon brought on to the record of the suit as the representatives of the deceased defendant. A decree was passed for the plaintiff by consent. The mother of the deceased who would apart from the will, have been his legal representative, then sued to set aside the above decree having previously obtained a declaration that she was entitled to the property of the deceased in the suit against his brothers above referred to. *Held* that the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain the suit. **JANAKI v DHANU LALL**
I. L. R., 14 Mad., 454

30 ————— *Certificate under Act XXVII of 1860—Suit to set aside certificate granted by the Resident at Cochin—Jurisdiction of Foreign Court—Right of suit*—Defendant 1, who was domiciled in the Native State of Cochin, obtained from the Resident a certificate to collect the debts of the deceased karnavan of the plaintiff's tarwad. The plaintiff, whose domicile was the same as that of defendant 1, then sued in British Cochin for a declaration of his right to

REPRESENTATIVE OF DECEASED PERSON—continued.

31. ————— *Decree for maintenance obtained by wife against her husband—Appeal by husband against decree—Death of wife pending appeal—Legal representative of the deceased for the purpose of the appeal.*—A Hindu wife obtained a decree against her husband for maintenance. He appealed, and while the appeal was pending, the wife died leaving two daughters. The question then arose whether her husband or his daughters should represent the deceased in the appeal. *Held* that the daughters of the deceased were the legal representatives for the purposes of the appeal. *MANILAL RINWADAT v. BAI RINWA*

[I. L. R., 17 Bom., 758]

32. ————— *Representative of insolvent debtor—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 252—Suit against widow of insolvent as his legal representative.*—The husband of the defendant was adjudicated an insolvent in 1891, and the usual order was made vesting his estate in the Official Assignee. He subsequently died without having filed his schedule, and no schedule had ever been filed. After his death, a suit was brought by a creditor against the defendant as the "widow, heiress, and legal representative" of the deceased insolvent, in which suit a decree was made against her, "the amount to be levied out of the assets of the deceased in her hands." In an application by the defendant to have the decree set aside on the grounds that the Official Assignee was a necessary party to the suit, and that the decree should have been against him as her husband's representative, as his estate was in his lifetime, and since had continued to be, vested in the Official Assignee, — *Held* that on the death of the insolvent his widow, the defendant, became his legal representative within the meaning of s. 252 of the Civil Procedure Code, and that the existence of the vesting order in no way affected her position as such representative. *Green-der Chunder Ghose v. Mackintosh*, I. L. R., 4 Calc., 897; *Girdharlal v. Bai Shiv*, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 509; and *Kashi Prasad v. Miller*, I. L. R., 7 All., 752, referred to. *CHANDMULL v. RAMESOONDERY DOSSEE* . . . I. L. R., 22 Calc., 259

33. ————— *Death of plaintiff subsequent to decree—Right of survivorship vested in defendant—Effect on vested right of plaintiff's representative.*—A decree for partition operates as a severance of the joint ownership. Where therefore *M*, a minor and only son, by his next friend sued his father and certain alienees of the family property for partition and obtained a decree, and subsequent to decree and pending appeal the plaintiff died, and *M*'s mother was brought on the record as deceased plaintiff's legal representative, — *Held* that any right of survivorship which the defendant might have had, if the plaintiff had died before decree, was extinguished, and did not affect the rights of his mother, who properly represented him. *SUBBARAYA MUDALI v. MANIKA MUDALI* . . . I. L. R., 19 Mad., 345

34. ————— *Death of the judgment-debtor leaving minor sons—Widow in possession—Sons not parties to execution proceedings—Sale in execution after judgment-debtor's*

REPRESENTATIVE OF DECEASED PERSON—concluded.

death—Minor sons represented by their mother and guardian on record—Purchase of judgment-debtor's interest by decree-holder—Subsequent suit by sons to recover the property—Civil Procedure Code (1859), s. 210—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 234.—Under s. 210 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859), an execution sale of the property of a deceased judgment-debtor was binding, if the estate of the deceased was sufficiently represented *quoad* such property. A Hindu judgment-debtor died, leaving a widow and two sons, who were minors. His widow was placed on the record as his heir, and not his sons. Certain property of the deceased was sold in execution. The sale certificate issued to the purchaser stated that he had purchased the right, title, and interest of the judgment-debtor in the property. In a suit subsequently brought by the sons, — *Held* that they were bound by the sale. The widow of the deceased judgment-debtor, who as natural guardian of the minor sons was in possession of the property, was upon the record, and it was clear that it was the interest of the judgment-debtor, and not that of the widow, that was intended to be sold. *ACHUT RAMCHANDRA PAL v. MANJUNATH VENKAT-SARNAPPA* . . . I. L. R., 21 Bom., 539

RE-SALE.

See CONTRACT—BREACH OF CONTRACT.

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 124, 177

I. L. R., 19 All., 535

I. L. R., 25 Calc., 505

I. L. R., 23 Mad., 18

See CASES UNDER SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE—RE-SALES.

————— of goods, Notice of—

See CONTRACT ACT, s. 73.

[15 B. L. R., 276

RESCUE.

See ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.

[21 W. R., Cr., 22

13 W. R., Cr., 75

I. L. R., 11 Mad., 441

RESERVOIR.

See PENAL CODE, s. 277.

[I. L. R., 2 Calc., 383

RESIDENCE.

See CASES UNDER INSOLVENT ACT, s. 5.

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION—CAUSES OF JURISDICTION—DWELLING OR CARRYING ON BUSINESS OR WORKING FOR GAIN.

See LUNATIO . . . 2 B. L. R., A.C., 246

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 133

RESIDENCE—concluded*See* RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP PEACE

[I L R, 24 Calc, 344

I L R, 8 All, 28

I L R, 11 Calc, 737

I L R, 12 Calc, 133

I L R, 14 All, 49

I L R, 23 Bom, 32

See SECURITY FOR COSTS—SUITS

[I L R, 3 Bom, 227

I L R, 9 Bom, 244

See CASES UNDER SMALL CAUSE COURT
MUTUAL—JURISDICTION—DWELLING
OR CARRYING ON BUSINESS**Condition for—***See* WILL—CONSTRUCTION 12 B L R, 1

[14 B L R, 80

I L R, 20 Calc, 15

Constructive—*See* FOREIGN COURT, JUDGMENT OF

[I L R 20 Mad, 112

Proximity of—*See* CERTIFICATE OF ADMINISTRATION—
ISSUE OF, AND RIGHT TO CERTIFICATE

[I L R, 4 Calc, 411

Right of—*See* CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—FAMILY
DWELLING HOUSE*See* HINDU LAW—MAINTENANCE—RIGHT
TO MAINTENANCE—WIDOW

[12 B L R, 238

L R, I A, Sup Vol, 203

W R, 1884, 3

I L R, 3 Bom, 44, 372, 415

L R, 6 I A, 114

I L R, 4 Bom, 261

I L R, 13 Bom, 216

I L R, 14 Bom, 490

I L R, 15 Bom, 236

I L R, 22 Bom, 52

See HINDU LAW—WILL—CONSTRUCTION
OF WILLS—PERPETUITIES TRUSTS BE
QUESTS TO A CLASS, AND REMOVEDNESS

[I L R, 15 Bom, 543

Stipulation as to—*See* RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS

[I L R, 17 Calc, 670

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[I L R, 21 Bom, 392

I L R, 22 Calc, 830

2 B L R, A C, 303 note

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1 W R, 140

5 Mad, 183

13 W R, 204

21 W R, 39

I L R, 16 Mad, 127

**RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO
EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued***See* LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART 11

[I L R, 5 Bom, 440

I L R, 8 Mad, 82

See LIMITATION ACT ART 144—ADVERSE
POSSESSION I L R, 18 Bom, 37*See* LIMITATION ACT 1877, ART 167

[I L R, 5 Calc, 331

I L R, 5 Mad, 113

I L R, 11 Bom, 473

I L R, 13 Mad, 504

See LIMITATION ACT 1877 ART 179—
PERIOD FROM WHICH LIMITATION
RUNS—CONTINUOUS PROCEEDINGS

[I L R, 16 Bom, 294

I L R, 20 Bom, 175

I L R, 24 Bom, 345

See MAHATPARS COURTS ACT s 17

[I L R, 14 Bom, 157

See ONUS OF PROOF—POSSESSION AND
PROOF OF TITLE

[I L R, 10 Calc, 50

I L R, 22 Bom, 987

See PENAL CODE s 183

[I L R, 15 Bom, 564

I L R, 25 Calc, 274

I I R, 21 Mad, 78

See SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE—
OBJECTION TO SALE

[I L R, 3 Calc, 729

1 ——— Application by decree holder on obstruction being made—*Month—English calendar—Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 226*—The word 'month' in s 226 of the Code of Civil Procedure means a month according to the English calendar. An applicant under that section had a clear calendar month exclusive of the day of disposal, within which to prefer his application. *DADU VALAD ANSAR v BALGODA BIN SHANKAR APPA* 5 Bom, A C, 39

2 ——— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 226—Procedure*—The Court could not be put in motion under s 226 of the Code of Civil Procedure without an application from the decree-holder under that section. *IN THE MATTER OF MAH-TAB KOOKAREE* 19 W R, 62

3 ——— Remedies of decree holder—*Obstruction in execution of decree—Decree holder, Option of, to proceed under s 328 or by a separate suit*—S 328 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) does not make it obligatory on a decree-holder, who is obstructed in execution of the decree, to pursue his remedies under that section. Consequently his failure to do so does not prevent him from proceeding against the defendant by a regular suit. *BALYANT SANTARAM v BABAJI* [I L R, 6 Bom, 602

This was the case under s 226 of Act VIII of 1859. *JUGMOHUN TAWAREE v BULDO NAIK* [3 Agra, 182

RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued.

4. ———— Proof of obstruction—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 226, 227.*—In order to bring a case under ss. 226 and 227 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1859, it was necessary to show that obstruction had been offered arising from the circumstance that lands had been taken which were not included in the decree. **PRANATH ROY CHOWDHRY v. PREONATH ROY CHOWDHRY** . 8 W. R., 398

5. ———— Procedure—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 226, 227.*—Obstruction in execution of decree for immovable property.—Procedure to be observed where, while execution of a decree was going on against immovable property, the decree-holder alleged that he was obstructed in getting possession of certain lands included in the decree. **BRUJO MOHUN SUTTERTY v. SHOODA MOHUN DAHTE** [8 W. R., 78

6. ———— Objection to investigation by Ameen under order of remand—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859 ss. 226, 227.*—Where the order of remand directed the lower Court to ascertain from the settlement chittahs the situation of the lands in dispute, and the chittahs were found not to give the expected information,—*Held* that the Judge should, when the Ameen's investigation was objected to, have proceeded under ss. 226 and 227 of Act VIII of 1859 and allowed both parties to adduce proofs of their claims. **SUAMMO SURAN v. BIRGOO LALL** 12 W. R., 98

7. ———— Power of Courts—*Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 329.*—The power given by s. 329 of the Civil Procedure Code to make such order as the Court shall see fit must be construed with regard to the circumstances in respect of which the power is to be exercised. An order under s. 329 should be the result of the fact that the defendant in the suit, who is precluded by the decree from disputing plaintiff's right, unjustly instigates a third party, who has no real interest in the property, to prevent the plaintiff from getting the benefit of his execution. A Court has no power under this section to determine, as between the judgment-creditor and a third party obstructing the execution of the decree, important questions on the merits which are wholly unconnected with, and cannot be affected by, the fact that the obstruction is made at the instigation of the defendant. **GOVINDA NAIR v. KESAVA**

[I. L. R., 3 Mad., 81

8. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 331 and 647—Civil Courts Act, Madras, 1873, s. 12—Jurisdiction—Claim below ordinary pecuniary limit.*—A Court executing a decree obtains, by virtue of s. 331 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a special jurisdiction which enables it to try a claim of which the value of the subject-matter falls below the pecuniary limit of its ordinary jurisdiction. By virtue of s. 647 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a superior Court may, for sufficient cause, transfer a claim, registered under s. 331, to a subordinate Court for trial. **SITHALAKSHI v. VETHILINGA**

[I. L. R., 8 Mad., 548

RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued.

9. ———— Person put into formal possession—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 229 and s. 221—Execution of decree for possession.*—The provisions of s. 221 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1859, are not applicable to the case of a person put in possession of land under a decree in the manner prescribed by s. 224 of the same Code. **GUNESH PRESHAD v. JYKISHUN**

[1 N. W., 134: Ed. 1873, 218

10. ———— *Bona fide claimant other than debtor—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 229.*—Under s. 229, a *bona fide* claimant other than the defendant, obstructing the execution of the decree, instead of being looked upon as an intervenor, must be regarded as one of the substantial parties to the suit. **DIRIAJ MAHTACHAND v. NADHON-NIBSA BEHEE** 4 W. R., 82

11. ———— Obstruction otherwise than to officer of Court—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 229—Resisting execution of decree—Jurisdiction.*—A and B obtained a decree for possession of land against C. On their proceeding to execute their decree, D, who was in possession, presented a petition to the Munsif, complaining that they were thereby attempting unlawfully to interfere with his possession. The case was tried, on remand from the Judge, as a suit under the provisions of s. 229 of Act VIII of 1859. *Held per JACKSON, J.*, that as the decree-holder had not complained that the officer of the Court had been obstructed or resisted by the claimant, the case did not fall within s. 229 of Act VIII of 1859; and therefore the Court had not jurisdiction to take summary cognizance of the case. **BUNAL SING CHOWDHRY v. BHANMLAL**

[1 B. L. R., A. C., 206: 10 W. R., 318

12. ———— Right to question legality of decree—"Claimants" under *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 229.*—In claims arising under s. 229 of Act VIII of 1859, there was nothing to prevent the "claimants" from questioning the legality of the decree obtained by the decree-holder against the judgment-debtor. **MAHOMED ALI KHAN v. KALUNDER ALI KHAN** 4 N. W., 81

13. ———— Question for trial—*Title—Possession—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 229, 230—Procedure.*—In suits framed under the provisions of ss. 229 and 230 of Act VIII of 1859, the question of title is to be tried, and not the mere question of *bona fide* possession. The matter in dispute is to be investigated in the same manner and with the like powers, as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the appellant against the decree-holder. **RUCHA RAE v. PERMESUR DYAL** 2 N. W., 252

14. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 229, 230—Question of title.*—*Held* that the principle of the Full Bench ruling in **Radha Pyari Debi v. Nabin Chandra Chowdhry**, 5 B. L. R., 708: 13 W. R., F. B., 80,—that a suit under s. 230 of the Code of Civil Procedure must be treated as an ordinary suit for the recovery of property, and that the whole question of

RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued

title between the parties ought to be gone into,—is equally applicable to a case under s 229 ARDOOS SOHAN v BRAHMA DEO NARAIN

[14 W R, 140

Contra, TALEB HOSSEIN KHAN v GOOROO PERSHAD ROY . 20 W R, 57

15 ————— Purchaser of

harred he could only be heard under s 229 or s 230 Act VIII of 1859, and if under the former a very wide discretion could be exercised by the Court. MOHESH CHUNDER BANERJEE v CHUNDRA MONEE DEBIA 9 W R, 486

16 ————— Order on application made after time limited—Civil Procedure Code 1859, ss 229, 231—Right to bring fresh suit—The holder of a decree for land having been resisted in obtaining possession thereof by a person other than the defendant claiming to be in possession of such land on his own account, complained under Act VIII of 1859 of such resistance to the Court executing the decree. The Court rejected such application on the ground that it had been made after the time limited by law. Held that the order rejecting such application could not be regarded as one under s 229 of Act VIII of 1859 which would under s 231 preclude such decree holder from instituting a suit against such person for such land. BERI PRASAD v LACHMAN PRASAD I L R, 4 All, 131

17 ————— Nature of investigation—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 229—Subject-matter of suit—Execution—Appeal—District Judge, Jurisdiction of—The plaintiff obtained a decree against T, A, and J in a suit the subject-matter of which exceeded Rs 5000 and in part execution thereof attached property worth less than that amount. D having resisted the execution of the decree the plaintiff's claim was numbered and registered as a suit under s 229 of Act VIII of 1859. Upon a made plain—that no he or arose against

this decision to the High Court. Held that the investigation of a claim under s 229 of Act VIII of 1859 was not to be regarded as a fresh suit but was merely a continuation of the original suit and that there was therefore no appeal against the order in question to the District Judge. RAYLOJI TAMANG v. DHOLPA v AGHU I L R, 4 Bom, 123

Contra MUTTAMMAL v CHINNANA GOUNDEN [I L R, 4 Mad., 220

in which it was held that such a claim was a fresh suit and not a continuation of the suit in which the claim had been made

RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued

18 ————— Question of possession—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) s 331—Investigation under that section—Question of title—The investigation of claims under s 331 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) is not limited to the fact of possession. Any question of title arising between the contending parties in connection with their right of possession may be finally determined in such investigation as in an ordinary action of ejectment. MOULAKHAN v GORIKHAN I L R, 14 Bom, 627

19 ————— Civil Procedure Code s 17, 272, 221—Jurisdiction of—Right of possession on delivery of a filed an objection in the Court of the Munsif that he held a prior decree for possession of the same land and therefore the plaintiff's decree was incapable of execution. This objection was allowed and the plaintiff then sued for establishment of his right to possession of the land jointly with the objector, making the former judgment debtor and the objector defendants to the suit. The Subordinate Judge in first appeal held that the Munsif had acted under s 331 of the Code of Civil Procedure and applying s 13 of the same Code dismissed the plaintiff's suit. The plaintiff then appealed. Held that circumstances did not exist to give the Munsif jurisdiction to act under s 331 and that his order must be taken to have been made as it purported to have been made under s 278. BUBAL SINGH CHAUDHRY v BEHARI LAL, I B L R A C 206 referred to. The scope and application of s 331 of the Civil Procedure Code commented upon. MANABIS PRASAD v FARMA I L R, 14 All, 477

20 ————— Civil Procedure Code ss 328, 331—Obstruction offered by a tenant—Decree for partition—Possession, Decree for—Obstruction was offered to the execution of a decree for partition of certain property by a person claiming to be entitled to occupy part of the land in question as a mulgum tenant. The decree holder presented a petition to the Court under the Civil Procedure Code, s 328 this petition was rejected, and the claim was not numbered and registered as a suit. Held that the decree for partition was a decree for possession of property within the meaning of the Civil Pro-

21 ————— Decree in possessory suit—Civil Procedure Code 1859, s 230—Decree in suit under Act XIV of 1859, s 15—A had been dispossessed of certain land in execution of a decree which B had obtained in a suit against C under s 15 Act XIV of 1859. A applied under s 230, Act VIII of 1859, to recover the land. Held the decree obtained by B was a decree within the meaning of s 230 of Act VIII of 1859, and therefore A

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had rightly applied under that section. **BRABHA MAYI DEBI v. BARKAT SIRDAR**

[4 B. L. R., F. B., 94

S. C. PROHMO MOYEE DABEE v. BURKUT SIRDAR
[12 W. R., F. B., 25

Contra, **GODIND CHENDER BAGDEE v. GODIND GHOSH MUNDUL** 7 W. R., 171

22. ————— Defendants dispossessed in execution, Objection by — *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 230.*—S. 230, Act VIII of 1859, does not authorize the registry as a suit of objections by defendants or purchasers from defendants dispossessed of immovable property in execution of a decree, and disputing the right of the decree-holder to be put into possession of such property. **HURO PERSHAD ROY v. RAM LOCHUN MUNDUL**

[6 W. R., 148

23. ————— Claimant to right of way over land taken in execution—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 230.*—A plaintiff claiming a right of way over land taken possession of in execution of a decree could not intervene under s. 230, Act VIII of 1859, but had to bring a regular suit to establish his right. **NOBIN CHENDER MOZOOMDAR v. JUTADHAREE HOLDAR** 2 W. R., 289

24. ————— Person other than defendant as to particular portion of land in dispute—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 230—Suit on dispossession by Amcen—Cause of action, period from which it accrues.*—S. 230, Act VIII of 1859, was applicable to the case of a person who, though personally the defendant in the original suit, was legally other than the defendant as regards the particular portion of land in dispute in execution. Where an Amcen was appointed to measure and give possession of land in execution of a decree, the one month allowed for preferring a claim under that section must be calculated from the date when the Amcen gave over possession, and not from the date of his final report. **KASHEENATH DOSS v. BHOWANEE DOSSEE** W. R., 1864, Mis., 18

25. ————— Intervenor—*Party to suit—Right to apply under Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 230.*—*D* having sued to recover possession of certain lands, *P* intervened, and *D*'s claim was decreed without prejudice to *P*'s rights. In execution of that decree, *D* took possession, and thereupon *P* applied to be heard under the provisions of s. 230, Act VIII of 1859. *Held* that, having been a party to the decree, *P* had no remedy under that law. **RANGOPAL CHUCKERBUTTY v. POORNACHUNDER BANERJEE** 12 W. R., 475

26. ————— Possession by receipt of rent — *Personal occupation — Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 230.*—Possession by receipt and enjoyment of rent is as good in law as actual occupation, and s. 230, Act VIII of 1859, was not restricted to cases of personal occupation. **BHYRUB SIRCAR v. SHAM MANJEE** 15 W. R., 70

27. ————— Objector with *bonâ fide* title—*Right to apply under Civil Procedure Code,*

RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued.

1859, s. 230.—An objector who did not claim to be in possession "on his own account, or on account of some person other than the defendant," but whose sole ground of intervention was that he held a *bonâ fide* title derived from the defendant, was not entitled to be heard under s. 230. **KUSUF ALI KHAN v. SHIB SHUNKUR SHUHAYE. KURIM BUKSH v. SHIB SHUNKUR SHUHAYE** W. R., 1864, 384

28. ————— Claimant to possession through mortgagee—*Right to apply under Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 230.*—Possession through a mortgagee is sufficient to bring a claim under this section. **ASGUR ALI v. ASGUR ALI**
[20 W. R., 373

29. ————— Party not in actual occupation of land—*Right to benefit of s. 230, Civil Procedure Code, 1859.*—A party who has parted with the actual occupation of land to another, was not thereby, as an absolute rule without restriction, barred from taking advantage of Act VIII of 1859, s. 230. **BANEE MADHUB DUTT v. NUND LALL MOJOONDAR** 22 W. R., 123

30. ————— Mortgagee in possession—*Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 332—Execution of decree—Act VIII of 1859, s. 230—Repeal.*—A mortgagee who is in possession of the mortgaged property under the mortgage is in possession "on his own account" within the meaning of s. 230, Act VIII of 1859, and s. 332 of Act X of 1877. Where, in pursuance of an order made in the execution of a decree while Act VIII of 1859 was in force, certain persons were dispossessed of certain property after that Act was repealed and Act X of 1877 came into force, and such persons applied under s. 332 of Act X of 1877 to be restored to the possession of such property on certain of the grounds specified in that section,—*Held* that such persons were entitled to the benefit of that section. A person claiming under s. 332 of Act X of 1877 need not prove his title, but only the fact of possession. **SHAFI-UDDIN v. LOCHAN SINGH**
[I. L. R., 2 All., 94

31. ————— Nature of evidence requisite—*Possession and dispossession, Proof of—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 230.*—To entitle a party to come in under s. 230, Act VIII of 1859, by petition, and have his case tried in like manner as if he had paid full stamp duty on a regular plaint, he must prove that he was in possession of the land in suit, and was dispossessed by another party, alleging the land to form part of land decreed to him. **NEEL MADHUB DUTT v. RADHA MOHUN** 3 W. R., 205

32. ————— Failure to show dispossession—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 230—Suit to confirm possession.*—Where, in an application professedly under the provisions of s. 230, Act VIII of 1859, plaintiff affirmed that he was in possession and sued to have his rights affirmed,—*Held* that, as plaintiff was not dispossessed, he had no cause of action, and that he was not entitled to be heard; nor had the Court jurisdiction to hear and determine his cause

RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued

under the extraordinary provisions of that section
KALIE NARAIN SINGH v. PRATAPCHUNDER BURGOAH
 [12 W R, 231]

33 ———— *Dispossession, Evidence of*
Sufficiency of proof—Planting bamboo and making proclamation—Civil Procedure Code 1859
s 230—Planting a bamboo and making proclamation to the occupants of an estate that it has been adjudged to some other is sufficient dispossession of a landlord to warrant him in applying to the Court under s 230
COLLECTOR OF BOGRA v. KRISHNA INDRA ROY
 2 B L R, A C, 361
 [11 W R 191]

34 ———— *Procedure on application—Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 230—Examination of applicant*—When an application is made by a party on the ground that he was in possession and that he has been dispossessed in execution of a decree in a suit in which he was not a party the proper order to be made under s 230 Act VIII of 1859 is in the first instance to examine the applicant
OMBOO CHUNDER DEY v. RAJENDRO COOMAR GHOSH
 [18 W R, 268]

35 ———— *Dispossession under decree of person not a party to it—Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 230*—A party dispossessed of land under colour of a decree to which he was not a party applying to a Judge under the provisions of s 230 Act VIII of 1859 is entitled to an investigation and if his title is established to a decree
HASSEN ALY v. NAIS AHMED
 11 W R, 146

38 ———— *Tral as regular suit—Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 230*—Where

NARAIN GOSSAMEE v. KESRUB DEB GOSSAMEE
 [15 W R, 203]

HANEE MADHUB DUTT v. NUND LALL MOZOOMDAR
 [22 W R, 123]

YUSAN KHATUN v. RAMNATH SEN
 [7 B L R, Ap, 28]

S C ESHAN KHATOON v. RAMNATH SEIN LUSH KUR
 [15 W R, 327]

AJOO KHAN v. KISTO PERSHAD LAHOORY
 [8 W R, 477]

SAHOO GOKUL PERSHAD v. ZYNOR
 [1 N W, 178 Ed 1873, 205]

The express provisions of the later Acts of 1877 and 1882 s 332 are in accordance with these cases

37 ———— *Question of title Question of possession—Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 230*—Where an objection takes the form of a suit under s 230 of the Code of Civil Procedure the real question to be tried is whether the objector has a

RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued

better right to the property in dispute than the decree holder
HEERO COOMAREE DANEE v. KESRUB CHUNDER BOSE

[1 Ind Jur, N S, 188 5 W R, 224]

Under Act VIII of 1859 s 230 it was held

S C ESHAN KHATOON v. RAMNATH SEIN LUSH KUR
 15 W R, 327

PADMA PYARI DEBI v. NABIN CHANDRA CHOW DHEY
 5 B L R, 708 13 W R, F B, 80

NUGENDER CHUNDER GHOSH v. RAM COMUL MONDUL
 3 W R, 213

JADUNATH SING v. KALIPRASAD
 [8 B L R, Ap, 55 14 W R, 356]

AJOO KHAN v. KISTO PERSHAD LAHOORY
 [8 W R, 477]

38 ———— *Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 230—Claim—Possession*—When a person making a claim to certain property under s 230 of Act VIII of 1859 had been allowed to bring a suit under that section to try his right to the property it was held to be sufficient in the first instance for him to prove his possession without proof of title, but if he took this course it was open to the defendant to show that although possession might be in the plaintiff yet he had no good title to the property and that he (the defendant) had a better title
DILRASSEE KOONWAREE MOTHER v. GUNOA PERSHAD
 L L R, 5 Cal, 278

39 ———— *Possession—Limitation—Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 230*—The defendant purchased in 1856 from the Official Assignee certain property belonging to one D. In 1867 he brought a suit against the heirs of D for possession of the property purchased. He obtained a decree in May 1869 under which he obtained possession on in May 1870. In June 1870 the plaintiff filed a petition under s 230 Act VIII of 1859 alleging that he had purchased the property claimed from the heirs of D in 1861 and had been in possession until he was ousted by the defendant and that he was not a party to the suit brought by the defendant in 1867. Held that the title of the defendant was barred more than twelve years having elapsed from the date of his purchase and that the plaintiff was entitled on mere proof of bona fide possession, and that he was not a party to the suit by the defendant in 1867 to put the defendant to proof of his own title and on the defendant's failing to prove his title to be restored to possession
BRINDABUN CHUNDER ROY v. TARACHAND BANDOPADHYAY
 [11 B L R, 237 20 W R, 114]

40 ———— *Separate adverse claims—Dispossession—Procedure—Civil Procedure Code, 1859 s 230*—Four persons made separate applications to the Court under s 230 Act VIII of 1859 alleging that the defendant having obtained a decree against Government for possession of fisheries

RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued.

in a suit to which they were no parties, had in execution dispossessed them of fisheries of which they were severally in possession. On inquiry it appeared that each and several of the four applicants claimed possession of the same portions of the fisheries. The lower Court, holding that it was impossible for each of several parties setting up adverse claims to the same property to show that it had been *bona fide* in his possession, and that he had been dispossessed from it, referred all parties to a regular suit. *Held* that the Judge should have tried each case by itself as between the applicant and the decree-holder. **SARADAMAYI CHOWDHRAIN v. NABIN CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHRY**. 2 B. L. R., A. C., 333: 11 W. R., 255

41. ———— Dispute between mokuraidar and dar-patnidar—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 230.*—In a dispute between a mokuraidar and dar-patnidar, it was held that the khas possession of the dar-patnidar, having been established by a decree under s. 230, Act VIII of 1859, could not be disturbed, except by a regular suit by the mokuraidar for confirmation of his title as mokuraidar and for direct possession. **SHERO COOMAREE DEBEE v. KESHUB CHUNDER BOSE**. 8 W. R., 131

42. ———— Transfer of land in dispute from one jurisdiction to another—*Intervenor—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 230.*—In a suit brought by an intervenor under s. 230, Code of Civil Procedure, if during the pendency of the execution case the land in dispute is passed by transfer from one district to another, and thereby the Court is deprived of jurisdiction, it is the duty of the Court to transfer the record to the Court of the district to which the land has been transferred. **KALEE DOSS NEOGY v. HIRONATH ROY CHOWDHRY** 3 W. R., 4

43. ———— Purchaser at execution sale—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 269, 268.*—A person coming in under s. 269, Act VIII of 1859, more than a month after dispossession, had no *locus standi* under that section. S. 268 of Act VIII of 1859 was solely for the benefit of purchasers at a sale in execution, and no person had any ground to come in under the application of a purchaser except the party who was complained of as resisting or obstructing the purchaser in obtaining possession. **HEERA LAL BANERJEE v. BURUDA KANT ROY. ONOOROO CHUNDER MOOKERJEE v. BURUDA KANT ROY**. 13 W. R., 467

44. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 269—Objection to khas possession made before attempt to deliver possession in execution of decree—Construction of decree for possession.*—*M* obtained a decree against *J*, and in execution attached and sold his lands, which were bought by the decree-holder. The sale was confirmed and a writ of possession directed. After the decree, but prior to attachment, the original judgment-debtor had executed and registered a patni pottah for a three annas share of one of the zamindaris in dispute, and granted it to *D*, who having objected under s. 246, Civil Procedure Code, 1859, to the above sale, an order was made at the time of the auction sale that it

RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued.

should be proclaimed that *D* claimed a patni right, and this was accordingly done. Before *M* was put into actual possession, she was required to find security. Delaying to do this, the lands were attached and sold under a judgment obtained by others who purchased and entered into possession. *M*, having furnished security, petitioned to be put into possession, but her petition was rejected. She then brought a suit to cancel the order refusing her possession. In her plaint she claimed khas possession; but did not refer to the patni claimed by *D*. Her plaint was decreed, the decree was appealed, and it was finally upheld by the Privy Council; but throughout the litigation no issue was raised as to the patni. In the proceeding to execute the decree *M* claimed actual possession. Before process had been issued, *D* objected to khas possession being given of his patni mouzah. The Judge ruled that the objection fell within the spirit of s. 269, Act VIII of 1859, and that he had therefore jurisdiction to entertain it. *Held* that s. 269 did not apply, inasmuch as no attempt had been made to deliver possession. *Held* also that the only intention of the decree was to confirm the plaintiff in the position which she occupied when the property was sold in execution of her original decree, after proclamation of *D*'s claim, and that she was not entitled to khas possession. **SHARODA PERSHAD MULLICK v. DHUNPUT SINGH**. 19 W. R., 219

45. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 269 and 264 (1882, s. 334)—Delivery of possession—Resistance or obstruction to giving possession.*—Delivery of possession under s. 264, Code of Civil Procedure, was complete as soon as the steps prescribed by that section had been taken; and any subsequent act of resistance on the part of the claimant to the land was not the resistance or obstruction referred to in s. 236, and could in no way give the Court a right to interfere in the summary way provided by that section. **WAJED HOSEIN v. ABDOL KADIR**. 13 W. R., 418

46. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 269—Suit by auction-purchaser for possession.*—An auction-purchaser of the right, title, and interest of his judgment-debtor, plaintiff, got an award under s. 269, Code of Civil Procedure, but in attempting to get actual possession was successfully resisted by defendant, who claimed to have purchased the property previous to plaintiff's purchase. Upon this the plaintiff sued to obtain possession. *Held* that, as there was no dispossession, the terms of s. 269 would not apply. **SUDARAM MAJEE v. MIRTUNJOY DEY**. 12 W. R., 509

47. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 269—Dispossession in execution of decree against another party.*—A person dispossessed of property in execution of a decree against another person, and claiming to be entitled to possession, was not bound to proceed under s. 269 of Act VIII of 1859. **PROTAP CHUNDER CHOWDHRY v. BROJOLAL SHAHA** B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 638: 7 W. R., 253

JADOONATH CHOWDHRY v. RADHANONEE DOSSEE [B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 643: 7 W. R., 256

RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued

48 ———— *Person disposed in execution of decree—His remedy by suit or application under s 332 of the Code of Civil Procedure*—A person disposed

of a decree of a Civil Court by a suit in execution under s 332 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) or by a regular suit **GULABHAI GOPALJI v. JINABHAI RATANJI** **I L R, 13 Bom, 213**

49 ———— *Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 269—Suit by auction purchaser to recover possession*—It was not compulsory upon an auction purchaser under a decree when resistance was offered to his taking possession of the property purchased to proceed under s 269 of the Civil Procedure Code. It was open to him to proceed at once by regular suit against the person in possession of the property purchased by him. **MADAREE v. BULLOO KOORBE** **2 N W, 450**

50 ———— *Inquiry as to right to possession—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 269*—Where a Subordinate Judge proceeding under Act VIII of 1869 s 269 looked into the circumstances of a case with reference to the relative rights of the parties and came to the conclusion that he could not refuse possession to the execution purchaser, he was held to have made the kind of inquiry contemplated by the section. **HUSO PERSHAD ROY CHOWDHURY v. RAMESH MISHRA** **24 W R, 461**

51 ———— *Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 269—Proof of title—Onus probandi*—When the defendant was in possession by virtue of an order under s 269 of Act VIII of 1859, the plaintiff could only succeed on the strength of his own title. **KALAPA v. VENKATESH VINAYAK** **I L R 2 Bom, 676**

52 ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859 ss 269 and 246—Order as to right to possession*—An application under s 246 Act VIII of 1859 having been disallowed on the ground of unnecessary and improper delay, the attached property was sold, but on the attempt to take possession the purchaser was obstructed by the applicant. **THE COURT**

53 ———— *Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 269—Limitation—Suit to establish title*—A suit to establish title is barred by limitation if the plaintiff has not taken possession of the property within the prescribed period. **THE COURT**

54 ———— *Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 269—Effect of order of sale*—An order of sale under s 269 of the Civil Procedure Code, when appealed against, does not operate as a bar to the execution of the decree. **THE COURT**

55 ———— *Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 269—Limitation—Suit to establish title*—A suit to establish title is barred by limitation if the plaintiff has not taken possession of the property within the prescribed period. **THE COURT**

56 ———— *Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 269—Limitation—Suit to establish title*—A suit to establish title is barred by limitation if the plaintiff has not taken possession of the property within the prescribed period. **THE COURT**

57 ———— *Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 269—Limitation—Suit to establish title*—A suit to establish title is barred by limitation if the plaintiff has not taken possession of the property within the prescribed period. **THE COURT**

RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued

a suit the applicant is not bound to show that he possesses on within on which he is entitled. It was otherwise where his right was consistent with the order and the possession given under it. **RANGO VITHAL v. RIKHIVADAS BIN RATACHAND** **11 Bom, 174**

54 ———— *Order not made against parties to proceedings—Civil Procedure Code 1859, ss 268 269*—A purchaser of immovable property at a Court sale, having been obstructed by the defendant, made an application to the Court under s 268 of Act VIII of 1869 for the removal of the obstruction, but subsequently withdrew his application. The Court thereupon made an endorsement on the application to the effect that as the applicant did not wish to proceed further, no investigation was made. Held that no such order had been made as was contemplated by s 269, that section contemplating at least an order against one party or the other. **BHUKA v. SAKARJAL** **I L R, 5 Bom, 440**

55 ———— *In HABIBATULLAH v. BROJONATH GHOSH* **I L R, 8 Calc, 729** **1 C L R, 517**

a case governed by the Civil Procedure Code 1877 it was held that there being no provision in that Code similar to that contained in s 269 of Act VIII of 1859 enabling the Court to do so, the Court could not enquire into a complaint made by a person other than the defendant on the ground of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the purchaser of immovable property sold in execution of a decree, and therefore the only remedy of a person so dispossessed was by regular suit. This omission in the Code of 1877 was rectified by the amending Act XII of 1879 and under the present Code Act XIV of 1880 a person other than the defendant may make an application for an inquiry.

56 ———— *Application against a claimant resisting execution how treated—Order under Civil Procedure Code s 331,*

DEB RAJKUT v. JUGODISHWAR DABI **I L R, 14 Calc, 234**

56 ———— *Civil Procedure Code 1882 s 335—Effect of order unappealed from*—An order respecting a claim petition under s 335 of the Civil Procedure Code, not being appealed against within one year, acquires the force of a decree. **FELAYUTHAN v. LAKSHMANA** **I L R 8 Mad, 606,** followed **ACHUTA v. MANIVAYU** **I L R, 10 Mad, 357**

57 ———— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss 231 335—Order under s 335 Decree—Dispossession*—An order under s 335, Civil Procedure Code, is not a decree.

RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued.

a person in whose favour such an order is made is not entitled to claim the benefit of s. 331, Civil Procedure Code. If a purchaser of immoveable property, at an execution sale, who has obtained delivery of the same from Court, is subsequently dispossessed, he is not entitled to claim the benefit of s. 335 as such purchaser. *SHINATH GHOSH v. ANKONA PROSAD ROY* . . . 1 C. W. N., 192

58. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 319, 335—Land in the occupancy of raiyat—Symbolical possession under s. 319—Dispossession of a third party.*—Where a person is found to be in possession of any land by receipt of rent from tenants, delivery of possession thereof under s. 319 of the Civil Procedure Code to a third party being a purchaser at an execution sale does not cause dispossession of the original possessor, within the meaning of s. 335, Civil Procedure Code, so as to entitle him to complain within the meaning of that section. *KISHORI LAL GOSWAMI v. DALA SHIN LAL* . . . [1 C. W. N., 343]

59. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, ss. 318, 335—Suit to recover possession of property sold in execution of decree.*—S attached certain land and a house in execution of a decree against R. M put in a claim, under s. 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure, alleging that he was in possession as purchaser from R. The claim was rejected. No suit was brought by M to contest this order. S purchased the said land and house in execution and obtained a sale-certificate. In 1884 S sued M to recover possession of the land and house, alleging that in execution proceedings in 1882 he had been put into possession of the land, but not of the house, which was found looked up by the Court Ameen, and that M prevented him from enjoying both the land and house. M pleaded that S had never been put into possession, and again set up his title as purchaser from R and possession under such title. The Munsif found that S had been put into formal or constructive possession of the land, but not of the house, and decreed the claim. On appeal, the District Judge held that S was bound to proceed according to the provisions of s. 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure to recover possession, and could not bring a separate suit. *Held* that, whether there had been legal delivery or not, the suit was not barred. *SETH v. MUTTUSAMI* . . . I. L. R., 10 Mad., 53

60. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, ss. 234, 332, 588—Death of judgment-debtor between order for possession in execution of decree and delivery of possession—Appeal against appellate order reversing an order under s. 332.*—A decree-holder in a District Munsif's Court obtained an order for possession of land in execution of his decree on 20th August, on which day the judgment-debtor died. Possession was delivered on 28th August. The person dispossessed presented a petition under s. 332 of the Code of Civil Procedure disputing his right to be put into possession, on the ground, *inter alia*, that the judgment-debtor was not represented on the record. On appeal against the appellate order of the District Judge, ————— *Held*, assuming that the

RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued.

order for possession was made prior to the death of the judgment-debtor, there was no necessity for the decree-holder to bring any other person on to the record between the date of that order and the date on which the order was executed. *Ramasami v. Bagirathi, I. L. R., 6 Mad., 180*, distinguished. *BIRYAKKA v. FAKIRA* . . . I. L. R., 12 Mad., 211

61. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 335—Joint managers—Mortgage by one of such managers—Sale by mortgagee in execution of decree on mortgage and dispossession of the other manager—Application for restoration of possession by other joint manager.*—K, the owner of certain property, gave the management of it to his three nephews, G, A, and N. A mortgaged the property, and the mortgagee sued on the mortgage and got a decree. In execution of the decree, the property was sold and purchased by L, who was put in possession by the Court. G, one of the managers, then applied for possession under s. 335 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), alleging that he had been wrongfully dispossessed. *Held* that the mortgagee got no title to the property by his mortgage from A against the real owner K; and G, who was in actual possession as his manager (whether or not there were others equally entitled to share in the management), was entitled to prevent the purchaser L taking possession, and having been dispossessed had a claim to be restored to possession under s. 335 of the Civil Procedure Code. *GOBIND BALYANT SHIVNEKAR v. LAKSHMAN BIK NANA TELI*

[I. L. R., 18 Bom., 522]

62. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 334 and 335—Application by usufructuary mortgagee ejected by auction-purchaser to be restored to possession—Representative of party to suit—Auction-purchaser who was also assignee of decree—Judgment-debtor.*—In a suit for sale upon a mortgage the plaintiff, having obtained a decree, assigned the same, and the assignee brought the property decreed to be sold to sale, and purchased it himself and obtained possession. A usufructuary mortgagee of the property who had been a party to the suit, and in whose favour the decree was, in so far that it declared his right to continue in possession, applied to be restored to possession, and obtained an order in his favour. Thereupon the assignee, auction-purchaser, applied in revision to have the order restoring the usufructuary mortgagee to possession set aside. *Held* that the order in question was an order which could properly be made under s. 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and, being unappealable, an application for revision thereof might lie. The auction-purchaser, though he happened also to be the assignee of the decree, was not a representative of a party to the suit within the meaning of s. 244, nor was the usufructuary mortgagee a judgment-debtor within the meaning of s. 334 or s. 335, but he was a person other than a judgment-debtor within the meaning of s. 335. *SABHAJIT v. SRI GOPAL*

[I. L. R., 17 All., 222]

63. ————— *Resistance or obstruction to execution—Limitation—Renewal of*

RESISTANCE OR OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF DECREE—concluded

tion is concerned, the decree holder, if he wishes

complaints against acts of resistance or obstruction made upon fresh proceedings taken by the decree holder *Ramasekara v Dharmaraya*, 1 L R, 5 Mad 113 followed *Balcant Sentaram v Babaji*, 1 L R, 8 Bom, 602 and *Finayak Rao Amrit v Deirao Govind*, 1 L R 11 Bom, 473, distinguished *NARAIN DAS v HAZARI LAL*

[1 L R, 18 All, 233]

RES JUDICATA.

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RES JUDICATA—continued

1 GENERAL CASES

1 ——— Requisites for plea of *res judicata*—*Civil Procedure Code*, 1859, s 2—*Parties*—Subject matter of suit and cause of action identical—To plead *res judicata* under s 2, Act VIII of 1859 it is necessary that the parties should be the same or their representatives that the subject-matter of the suit should be the same and the cause of action the same *MAHARAJ SINGH v BEELA KOER* W R, 1864, 320

MUNNA JHUNNA KOONWUR v LALJEE ROY
[1 W R, 12]

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[9 W R, 217]

RAJ DOOLLEB SIRCAR v OOMA CHURN BISWAS
[21 W. R., 109]

2 ——— Final decision granting or withholding relief—To conclude a plaintiff by a plea of *res judicata* it is not sufficient to show that there was a former suit between the same parties for the same matter upon the same cause of action, it is necessary also to show that there was a decision finally granting or withholding the relief sought *SAIKAPPA CHETTI v KULANDA PURI NACHTAR alias KATTAMA NACHTAR*
[3 Mad, 84]

3 ——— Final decision in

decree thereon *UDAIYA TEVAR v KATTAMA NACHTAR*
2 Mad, 131

Affirmed in *RAJMOONADDA PERTA OODYA TAVER v KATTAMA NACHTAR* 10 W R., P. C, 1

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[11 Moore's I A, 50]

12 ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT

4. ——— Rule as to estoppel by judgment—*Civil Procedure Code*, 1859, s 2—The

with that rule But the Judicial Committee, reversing the decision of the Court below, considered that the doctrine had no application in the present case, the judgment relied on not being the judgment of a Court of concurrent jurisdiction directly upon the point upon the same matter, and, after an examination of the whole evidence, restored the judgment of the first Court *KHOOOWLEK SINGH v HOSSAIN BUX KHAN*

[7 B. L. R., 673; 15 W. R., P. C, 30]

RES JUDICATA—continued.

2. ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued.

5. ———— Judgment not inter partes—Evidence Act (I of 1872), ss. 11, 13, 40, 41, 43—Admissibility in evidence of judgments not "inter partes."—*Per GARTH, C.J., JACKSON, PONTIFEX, and MORRIS, J.J. (MITTER, J., dissenting).*—A former judgment, which is not a judgment in rem, nor one relating to matters of a public nature, is not admissible in evidence in a subsequent suit, either as a *res judicata*, or as proof of the particular point which it decides, unless between the same parties or those claiming under them. In a suit between A and B the question was whether C or D was the heir of H. If C was the heir of H, then A was entitled to succeed; otherwise not. The same question had been raised in a former suit brought by X against A and decided against A: and this former judgment was admitted in evidence in the suit between A and B, and dealt with by the Courts below as conclusive evidence against A upon the point so decided. *Held (MITTER, J., dissenting)* that the former judgment was not admissible as evidence in the suit between A and B either as "a transaction" under s. 13, or as "a fact" under s. 11, or under any other section of the Evidence Act. *GUJJU LALL v. FATTEH LALL*

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 171: 6 C. L. R., 439]

6. ———— Evidence Act (I of 1872), ss. 11, 13, 40, 41, 42, and 43—*Onus probandi*.—Judgments and decrees recognizing rights between parties to a suit or between persons whom they represent, although they are not conclusive under the Evidence Act (I of 1872), as they were before that Act came into operation, are yet admissible in evidence under s. 13 of the Act, even if the parties in the former suit be entire strangers. Where the parties are the same, or representatives of those in the former suit, such judgments and decrees may be evidence so nearly conclusive as, when produced by the party in whose favour they are, to shift the burden of proof from him to his opponent. *Semble*—Under s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), the law is now the same as it was under Act VIII of 1859, prior to the passing of the Evidence Act. *NARANJJI BHIKABHAI v. DIPA UMED*

[I. L. R., 3 Bom., 3]

7. ———— Evidence Act (I of 1872), ss. 11 and 13—Admissibility in evidence of judgment in former case—The subject-matter of the former suit not being identical with that of the latter suit.—The rule laid down in the cases of *Guju Lall v. Fattah Lall*, I. L. R., 6 Calc., 171, and of *Surender Nath Paul Choudhry v. Brajo Nath Paul Choudhry*, I. L. R., 13 Calc., 352, has been materially qualified by the decisions of the Privy Council in the cases of *Ram Ranjan Chakraborty v. Ram Narain Singh*, I. L. R., 22 Oalc., 533: L. R., 22 I. A., 60, and *Bitto Kunwar v. Kasho Pershad*, L. R., 24 I. A., 10. Under certain circumstances, in certain cases, the judgment in a previous suit to which one of the parties in the subsequent suit was not a party may be admissible in evidence for certain purposes and with certain objects in the subsequent suit. In a case where the previous suit was to recover a two-thirds share of the property in question,

RES JUDICATA—continued.

2. ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued.

and the subsequent suit was by a different plaintiff to recover the remaining one-third share of the same property.—*Held*, in the subsequent suit, the judgment in the previous suit was not admissible in evidence, the subject-matter in the two suits not being identical. *TERU KHAN v. RAJANI MOHUN DAS*
I. L. R., 25 Calc., 522
[2 C. W. N., 501]

8. ———— Ex-parte decree—Finality of, with regard to its subject-matter—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 13, expl. 4.—A decree obtained *ex-parte* is not final within the meaning of expl. 4, s. 13 of Act X of 1877. *NILMONEY SINGH v. HEERA LALL DASS*

[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 23: 8 C. L. R., 257]

9. ———— Suit for arrears of rent—*Onus probandi*.—In a suit for arrears of rent of a half-share of land, the plaintiffs relied upon an *ex-parte* decree for rent at a certain rate, which they had obtained in 1869 against the tenants of this share. The defendants relied upon a subsequent decree in a contested suit by the plaintiffs against the tenants of the other half share, in which a lower rate of rent had been given. No other evidence than the decrees was produced on either side. It did not appear whether the *ex-parte* decree had ever been executed. *Held* that it was open to the defendants to dispute the rate of rent claimed, and that the plaintiffs were bound to prove that they were entitled to recover it. *Nilmoney Singh v. Heera Lall Dass*, I. L. R., 7 Calc., 23, followed. *BRUGIRATH PATONI v. RAM LOCHUN DEB*

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 275: 10 C. L. R., 159]

See *BIRCHUNDER MANICKYA v. HURRISH CHUNDER DOSS*. I. L. R., 3 Calc., 383: 1 C. L. R., 585

10. ———— Suit for rent.—A decree obtained *ex-parte* is, in the absence of fraud or irregularity, as binding for all purposes as a decree in a contested suit. *BIRCHUNDER MANICKYA v. HURRISH CHUNDER DOSS*

[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 383: 1 C. L. R., 585]

11. ———— Decrees in rent suits—Suit for arrears of rent—Subsequent suit for enhancement.—The plaintiff sued the defendant in the year 1873 for arrears of rent at a certain rate per bigha. The defendant pleaded that the land had been held by him at an uniform rent for more than twenty years, and this contention was supported by the Court. The plaintiff then gave the defendant notice of enhancement, and sued to recover rent for two years at the rate stated by the defendant, and for one year at an increased rate. To this suit the defendant raised substantially the same defence. *Held* that the decision in the previous suit was not a bar to the present suit, there being two questions for consideration: one, whether there had been an uniform payment of rent for twenty years; and if so, whether the presumptions which the law directs to be drawn from an uniform payment of rent for twenty years had been rebutted by the plaintiff; neither of which

RES JUDICATA—continued

2 ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued

questions were concluded by the previous decision
GOPEE MOHUN MOZOOMDAR v HILLS

[I L R, 3 Cal, 789

12 ————— Decision as to
amount of land held as tenant—In an action for
rent defendant pleaded by way of estoppel to part of
the plaintiff's claim, that in a prior action for rent
previously due brought by the plaintiff against the
defendant it had been found that the defendant was
tenant to the plaintiff of a less quantity of land only
than that in respect of which the plaintiff claimed
rent in his suit. Held that there was no estoppel
and that the plaintiff might show notwithstanding
such previous judgment that the defendant was in
occupation of the larger quantity. OJODHYA PER
SAD v BRUGWANTAJAH

March, 12

S C BRUGWANTAJAH v OJODHYA PERSAD

[1 Hay, 31

13 ————— Decision as to
amount of land held as tenant—Suit for arrears
of rent—A brought a suit against B for arrears of
rent. B admitted the sum claimed but contended
that the rent was due for a larger area of land than
that specified in the plaint. An issue was framed on
such contention and decided against B. In a subse-
quent suit by B to have it declared that a sum of

case DUSSEIN LALL SHOOKUL v CHUNDER DASS

[I L R, 4 Cal, 686 4 C L R, 1

14 ————— Decision as to
measurement of land held—In a previous suit the
present plaintiff had sued the defendant for the
amount of rent or ginally fixed in the lease and the
defendant claimed in that suit to have the rent

claimed. Held that the measurement adopted by the
Court in the former suit was not as regards the
amount of the excess landing upon the defendant.
EKRAM MUNDUL v HOLODHUR PAL

[I L R, 3 Cal, 271

LUCHMUN PERSHAD GORGO v LUCHMUN CHURN
LUBE 3 C L R, 74

15 ————— Suit for refund
of excess of rent after suit for arrears of rent—

and obtained an *ex parte* decree. In a suit brought
for a refund of the money paid into Court, which had

RES JUDICATA—continued

2 ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued

without the plaintiffs' consent been irregularly carried
to the account of interest—Held that the claim was
barred as *res judicata*. GOBINDAIAH SUNDIAL v
ROMANATHA THAKOOR

1 Hay, 501

16 ————— Decision as to
right to rent—Dismissal of former suit for rent—
Held that, the plaintiff having failed in a regular
suit in 1853 to establish his right to rent a subse-
quent suit for rent was not admissible unless since
that date rent was paid or his title recognized in
some way. SOOKHNUND v NUNDUO SINGH

[2 Agra, 231

17 ————— Decision as to
amount of rent—Subsequent suit for abatement of
rent—The plaintiff obtained a patta lease of certain
villages from the defendant in 1861 at an annual
rent, and in 1865 was evicted from a portion of the
property. She took no steps to obtain an abatement,
but inasmuch as she did not pay any rent for the
year 1871 the defendant brought a suit against her
for the rent of that year. The plaintiff set up the
defence that she was entitled to an abatement of
R155 from her rent the R155 representing the
annual value of the property which she had lost in
consequence of the eviction. In that suit it was
decided that the amount of abatement she was enti-
tled to was R42. No appeal was made against that
decision. In a suit brought by the plaintiff for the
purpose of obtaining a permanent abatement of her
rent she claimed the precise measure of abatement
viz. R155 which she had claimed in the suit brought
against her by the defendant. Held that the ques-
tion was *res judicata* it having been raised and
decided in the former suit. NORD DOOGA DOSSEE
v POYNEX CROWDERY

[I L R, 1 Cal, 200 24 W R, 40

18 ————— Decision as to
amount of rent—Where the plaintiff sued the de-
fendant for a year's rent at the same rate which had
been decreed to him for the previous year in a suit
which he had brought against the same defendant
for rent of the same property, and relied upon the

CHUNDER DASS

[I L R, 3 Cal, 383; 1 C L R, 585

19 ————— Decree as to
amount of rent payable in former years—Decree

defendant, that amount being less than that claimed

RES JUDICATA—continued.

2. ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued.

by the plaintiff. In a later suit the plaintiff sued the defendant in respect of the same holding for the rent of a subsequent year, and he claimed at the same rate as he had claimed in the previous suit. *Held* (MITTER, J., dissenting) that the decree in the former suit was *res judicata* as to the proper rent payable by the defendant. *Punnoo Singh v. Nirghan Singh*, I. L. R., 7 Cal., 298; 8 C. L. R., 310, explained and distinguished. *JEO LAL SINGH v. SURFON*

[11 C. L. R., 483]

20. ———— *Decision as to possession as tenants—Admissibility in evidence of decree in former suit.*—The plaintiffs, as purchasers of a share of an estate, sued to recover their share of the rent of certain tenures held in that estate by the defendants. The defendants denied being in possession as alleged. Another co-sharer in the same estate had previously brought a suit against the same defendants for the rent of the same tenures, and in that suit the present plaintiffs and other co-sharers of the estate were made co-defendants, and the decision in that suit was that the present defendants were in possession and were liable to pay to the then plaintiff his share of the rent. *Held* (MITTER, J., dissenting) that the decree in the former suit was not a *res judicata* or even admissible as evidence in the present suit. *SURENDER NATH PAL CHOWDHRY v. BROJO NATH PAL CHOWDHRY*. I. L. R., 13 Cal., 352

21. ———— *Decision in former suit—Decision as to right to property—Subsequent suit for rent.*—It having been decided in a former suit, wherein the present plaintiff and appellant was defendant and the present defendant was plaintiff, that the latter could not claim from the former a share of certain property set apart for the maintenance of a samsthan, — *Held* that, after that decision, it was not competent to the present defendant to collect the rents of the property. He was accordingly ordered to make them over to the present plaintiff. *DADO RAYJI v. DINANATH RAYJI*

[2 Bom., 77; 2nd Ed., 72]

22. ———— *Decision as to title to drain—Suit for trespass—Proceedings between same parties in another suit.*—*B* had instituted a suit in the Court of the Munsif of the 24-Parganas against *A* on account of an alleged trespass to a certain drain, which *B* then alleged to be his property: that suit was dismissed on the ground that *B* had not proved his title to the drain in question. In a suit arising out of an alleged trespass to the same drain brought by *A* against *B*, in which *A* stated it was his property, the judgment of the Munsif in the former suit was tendered in evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, and it was contended it was an estoppel. The Court admitted it in evidence, but doubted whether it would be an estoppel. *MAHOMED SHAHABOODEEN v. WEDGEBERRY*

[10 B. L. R., Ap., 31]

23. ———— *Decision on title in proceedings under Land Acquisition Act, 1870.*—In proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, to apportion the compensation payable, a decision

RES JUDICATA—continued.

2. ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued.

by the Judge on a question of title does not operate as *res judicata* between the parties to those proceedings. *MAHADEVI v. NEELAMANI*

[I. L. R., 20 Mad., 269]

24. ———— *Judgment of foreign Court—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 14—International law.*—An *ex-parte* judgment of a French Court against a native of British India not residing in French territory upon a cause of action which arose in British India imposes no duty on the defendant to pay the amount decreed so as to bar a suit in British India. *HINDE & Co. v. PONNATH BRAYAN*

[I. L. R., 4 Mad., 359]

25. ———— *Judgment on award—Finality of arbitrator's award when judgment is passed thereon—Question dealt with by such award raised in a subsequent suit.*—Where a case was referred to arbitration, and the award was subsequently filed and judgment passed in accordance therewith and subsequently, in another suit between the same parties, a question dealt with in the award was raised, — *Held* that such question was *res judicata* between the parties, the judgment on the award having the same effect as an ordinary judgment of a Court, and being conclusive on the point. *WAZEER MAHTON v. CHUNI SINGH*. I. L. R., 7 Cal., 727; 9 C. L. R., 377

26. ———— *Judgment and decree upon an award—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 13 and 522.*—A judgment and decree passed in terms of an award under s. 522 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) constitute a *res judicata*. *Wazeer Mahton v. Chuni Singh*, I. L. R., 7 Cal., 727, followed. *VIANKATESH CHINAJI JOSHI v. SAKHARAM DAJI*

[I. L. R., 21 Bom., 465]

27. ———— *Decision as to status of endowment—Suit for possession.*—In 1801 *A*, the shebait and proprietor of the gaddee of a debsheba at K, alienated part of the land by deed of gift to *B*, for the purpose of founding a sheba at C, which was accordingly done. In 1823 the then shebait of the debshaba of K instituted a suit for the recovery of the alienated lands against the then shebait of the sheba at C, and in that suit it was declared that the sheba was independent of the debsheba, and thus the plaintiff was referred to a regular suit. In 1861 the then shebait of debsheba brought a suit for recovery of the lands against the then shebait of the sheba. *Held* that the decree in the former suit operated as an estoppel against the plaintiff. *KISSNOOND ASHROM DUNDY v. NURSING DOSS BYRAGEE*. Marsh., 485

28. ———— *Order dismissing claim for maintenance—Subsequent suit for maintenance—Agreement as to amount of maintenance—Decree limited to agreed amount.*—An allowance for the maintenance of a younger member of a family was charged upon the inheritance to which the eldest male member alone succeeded. In a suit for such an allowance brought by a younger brother against the elder who had succeeded their deceased father in the possession of the estate, — *Held* that an order made

RES JUDICATA—continued

2 ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued

dismissing a claim for maintenance preferred by such younger brother against their father in his lifetime, founded on an ikramama did not afford a defence under s 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *Held* also that the brothers having made an agreement fixing the allowance for maintenance at a certain sum the younger brother agreeing to receive a less sum for a defined period he could only obtain a decree for the allowance so reduced. **AHMAD HOSSEIN KHAN v. AHMAL UD DIN KHAN** I L R, 8 Calc, 645 [L R, 10 I A, 45]

S C MAHOMED HOSSEIN KHAN v. MAHOMED NEHLUDDIN KHAN 13 C L R, 330

28 ——— Order as to payment of maintenance—Subsequent suit for maintenance charged on estate of Sovereign Prince—Former

tried in British India in respect of the same claim the Court had ordered the amount of the maintenance for which he gave a decree to be paid by the defendant Maharajah from his estate in B, which was in British India. *Held* that the decree in the former suit was not *res judicata* to show that the maintenance claimed zamindar of BIR CHUNDE LAGORE

30 ——— Decree awarding fixed money allowance in lieu of maintenance—Subsequent suit for partition—A former decree decided that the plaintiff (a widow) always received a certain fixed amount, and was not entitled to recover more in the shape of profits in respect of the share claimed. *Held* that it was not a decision that such fixed payment represented a mere claim to maintenance and not a substantial right or interest in the property itself, so that on partition she must be regarded as having no claim to share in the land. It should be inquired into (the decree being so construed) whether the acceptance of a fixed payment was on forfeiture of all rights to the property, and whether it extended only so far as the widow's right is concerned or whether it affected the son's right likewise. **MAN HOONWEI v. DILAWER HOSSEIN KHAN** 1 Agra, Rev, 36

31 ——— Decision on question of fact—Subsequent suit between other parties—On a question of fact the decision of one Court cannot bind another in a suit between other parties. **ASSAY OOLAH v. KALEE MOHUN MOOKERJEE** [18 W. R, 469]

32 ——— Attempt to control the de-

RES JUDICATA—continued

2 ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued

brother leaving a widow and daughters, the widow obtained possession of the villages which formed her

on the ground that, as between the widow and the brother, the question of the widow's title was *res judicata*. **VENKATADEVI APPA RAU v. PEDA VENKATAYANNA** I L R, 10 Mad, 15

33 ——— Benami transaction for purpose of defrauding creditors—Deed of conveyance not in real purchaser's name—Collusive suit by nominee against real owner—Deed obtained by fraud—Subsequent suit by real owner against nominee for possession—Right of party to fraud to

the property against the claims of the plaintiff's creditors. The plaintiff occupied the house, ostensibly as tenant to the defendant for a nominal rent. In 1880 the defendant brought a suit against the plaintiff to recover possession of the house and

question, and of his right to retain possession alleging that the defendant was a mere benamidar that the sale deed and the *ex parte* decree were sham and collusive transactions in fraud of the plaintiff's creditors and that the defendant was merely a trustee for him. *Held* that the plaintiff was bound by the decree passed in 1880 in the defendant's favour, though it was a collusive decree. The plaintiff could not get the judgment set aside which the defendant had obtained against him by his own contrivance. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant held in trust for him the object of that trust being to protect the plaintiff's property in fraud of his creditors. Even if such a trust enforceable by the Courts could arise out of such a *turpis causa*, the question was whether

defendant has suffered a judgment to pass against him the matter is then placed beyond his control. *Held* also upon the general principle of *res judicata* that the plaintiff was estopped from raising the

34 ——— Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s 13—Matter adjudged in a former suit—Purchase pendente lite—A zamindar having granted a

must not go to any others" On the death of one

RES JUDICATA—continued.

2. ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued.

patni lease, mortgaged the zamindari to the patnidar, who, having afterwards obtained a decree against the zamindar upon the mortgage, attached and purchased, at the sale in execution, the zamindari interest subject to the mortgage. Before that purchase, though after the attachment, another holder of a decree against the zamindar brought the right, title, and interest in the zamindari to sale in execution of his decree, and himself became the purchaser. He then, claiming to have obtained the zamindari estate, sued the patnidar for rent due under the lease. This suit was dismissed, save as to rent due for the time intervening between the two sales in execution, on the ground that the relation of zamindar to leasee had ceased on the purchase by the latter. The present suit was brought by the purchaser from the zamindar stating his title, acquired at the prior of the two sales, and claiming to redeem the mortgage. *Held* that the dismissal of the rent-suit, which involved the title, barred the present one; and the opinion was expressed that the plaintiff had been rightly adjudged in the rent-suit to be bound by the proceedings taken by the mortgagee, pending which the purchase relied upon had been made. **RADHAMADHUB HOLLAR v. MONOHUR MUKERJI**

[I. L. R., 15 Cal., 756
L. R., 15 I. A., 97]

KASISWAR MUKHOPADHYA v. MOHENDRA NATH PHANDARI . . . I. L. R., 25 Cal., 136

35. ———— *Identity of cause of action with that of prior suit, to which the plaintiff in a subsequent suit had been a party—Effect of judgment, that a will had been revoked to bar, between the parties, any claim founded solely on the will.*—The widow of a talukhdar, acting under his supposed will, appointed the present appellant to succeed to the talukhdar and other estate which had belonged to the deceased. The heir of the deceased, under the Oudh Estates' Act I of 1869, obtained the judgment of the Judicial Committee, declaring that he was entitled to the talukhs as against the present appellant whose title was under the will, which had been revoked, as the Committee found. Another suit brought by the present appellant for a decree declaring that, in virtue of his appointment by the widow under the will, he was entitled to the whole of the estate of the deceased, talukhdari and non-talukhdari, was dismissed by the Judicial Committee on the ground that he had no such title to the whole or any part of the estate. *Held* that this prior judgment was conclusive to bar the present suit, which, being founded entirely upon the appellant's appointment in pursuance of the will, was brought for possession of all the estate of the deceased as well as a declaration of right thereto. Although the heir was not entitled to possession of the estate of the deceased other than talukhdari, inasmuch as the widow took her estate therein, nevertheless, the claim of the present appellant being only founded upon her appointment under the will, as if unrevoked, and not being a claim for property as descending to the

RES JUDICATA—continued.

2. ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued.

widow upon her husband's intestacy, the prior judgment was binding in the present suit. **TRILOKI NATH SINGH v. PERTAB NARAIN SINGH**

[I. L. R., 15 Cal., 808
L. R., 15 I. A., 113]

36. ———— and s. 43—*Act XII of 1879, s. 6.*—The present suit was preceded by others in which the plaintiff sought to establish a right in the same part of the talukhdari estate that he now claimed to redeem from mortgage. The first suit, in which he with another claimed as under-proprietors, was dismissed in 1866 on the ground that they had not shown themselves to have held such right under the talukhdars within the period since 1841. Proceedings not to be regarded as judicial, subsequently taken under Circular 4 of 1867, resulted in a finding that the dismissal was right upon the merits, the property having been transferred to the talukhdar by a conditional sale which had become absolute. Another suit was then brought to recover the talukhdari right under the terms of Circular 106 of 1869, it being alleged that arrears of revenue paid by the talukhdar had been paid on the plaintiff's account. That suit was also dismissed. *Held* that the present suit to redeem the same property under a mortgage was not barred under s. 13 of Act X of 1877, as amended by s. 6 of Act XII of 1879. **AMANAT BIBI v. IMDAD HOSAIN** . . . I. L. R., 15 Cal., 800
L. R., 15 I. A., 106

37. ———— *Clause of conditional sale in mortgage—Suit by mortgagee for declaration of title—Decree ordering delivery of property to mortgagee in default of payment of mortgage-debt by mortgagors within one month—Default of payment by mortgagors—Effect of such default—Mortgaged property taken by mortgagee in execution of such decree not as mortgagee, but absolutely—Subsequent suit for redemption.*—In 1863 *B* and *C* mortgaged certain land to one *G* under a mortgage-deed, which provided that, if the mortgage-debt was not paid at the stipulated time, the land should become the absolute property of *G*, the mortgagee. In 1871 *G* filed an ejectment suit against *B* and *C* and one *H* alleging that he had become owner of the land by operation of the above clause, and that he had subsequently let it to *H*, who now, in collusion with the other two defendants (the mortgagors), denied his title. The ejectment suit was subsequently converted into one for a declaration of *G*'s title as owner as against the mortgagors, *B* and *C*, who claimed a right to redeem. A decree was passed in 1872 ordering *B* and *C* to pay Rs 100 to *G* within one month, or, in default, to deliver up to him possession of the land. The money was not paid, and *F*, as purchaser from *G*, got possession in execution of the above decree in August 1873. In September 1885 the plaintiff, as *B*'s heir and legal representative, filed a suit against *G* and *F* to redeem the property. The Court of first instance dismissed the suit, holding that the plaintiff's claim was *res judicata* by virtue of the decree passed in 1872, and that the right to redeem was lost. On appeal,

RES JUDICATA—continued

2 ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued

the Court reversed this decision and passed a decree for redemption on payment of ₹100 by the plaintiff within six months. The defendant V then applied to the High Court under its extraordinary jurisdiction. Held that the plaintiff's claim was *res judicata*. In the suit brought by G (the mortgagee) in 1871, he had claimed the land as owner through the forfeiture clause in the mortgage deed and the mortgagors insisting in that suit on a right still to redeem, the decree plainly meant to give them by way of indulgence one month within which to regain the land by payment of ₹100 to G. It renewed the mortgage, but with a condition, which was a material part of the decree. They having failed to pay, the mortgage was extinguished. After the lapse of the month G could not have recovered the ₹100. Had he sought to recover that money, he would have been met by the terms of the decree. He was entitled to the land, and nothing else. So, too, was V as his vendee. As then there was no debt that could be recovered, there was and could be no subsisting mortgage that could be redeemed. *VISHNU CHINTAMAN v BALAJI BIN LAGHURI*

[I L R, 12 Bom, 352]

38 ——— Partition suit—

Declaratory decree—A suit for partition of certain land was withdrawn as against one of the defendants who was entitled to part of the land. The

of the land and delivery of the above share joining as defendants the various persons entitled to shares. Held that the decree in the former suit could only operate as a declaratory decree, and did not preclude the plaintiff from bringing the present suit. *HEEMARAI v YAMUNABAI*

[I L R, 13 Mad., 313]

39 ——— Landlord and

tenant—Service tenure with rent—Enhancement of rent—Resumption—In a suit brought in 1886 by a zamindar to recover an estate granted by his predecessor to the predecessor of the defendant on a service tenure, a small money rent being also reserved, it appeared that in 1864 the right of the plaintiff's predecessor to rent had been established by suit, but there was no evidence that the service was then dispensed with but in 1885 it

service was given to enhanced same time

Held that the suit was not precluded by the Civil Procedure Code, s 13 or s 43. *MAHADEVI v VIKRAMA*

[I L R, 14 Mad., 365]

40 ——— The dismissal of

a suit to have set aside an order made in one district, for the sale of the plaintiff's interest in property therein, is not a bar under ss 13 and 43 of the Civil Procedure Code to another suit to obtain

RES JUDICATA—continued

2 ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued

relief against an order in another district for the sale of property therein belonging to the same plaintiff or of other property not included in the order for sale against which the dismissed suit was directed. *RAADHA PRASAD SINGH v LAL SAHAB RAI*

[I L R, 13 All, 53]

[I L R, 17 I A, 150]

41 ——— Judgment in rem—Decision of Court as to construction of will and ordering grant of letters of administration—Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881), ss 19 and 59—Evidence Act (I of 1872) s 41—The High Court of the North Western Provinces on the 2nd February 1890, in determining under s 19 of Act V of 1881 the question whether certain persons were entitled to letters of administration with the will annexed construed the testator's will, and finding that the applicants were residuary legatees under the will held that they were entitled to such letters of administration. The widow of the testator, who had unsuccessfully opposed the grant in the Court of the North Western Provinces then

appeal in such suit that the application for letters of administration was not a suit properly so called, and that the finding on the construction of the will by the Court of the North-Western Provinces being incidental and for the purpose of determining the question of the representative title of the applicants, could not be regarded as concluding the plaintiff by *res judicata* from obtaining a construction of the will in the suit brought by her. *ABUNNOY DASI v. MOHENDRA NATH WADADAR*

[I L R, 20 Cal, 888]

42. ——— Application by

executors for probate—Order refusing probate—Subsequent suit by executors as persons entitled under will to property of deceased—Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881), s 12 Ch V, ss 59 and 58—The plaintiffs applied to the District Court at Poona under the Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881) for probate of a will of which they were appointed executors. The defendants opposed their application, and on appeal the High Court rejected it, holding that on the evidence the execution of the will was not proved. The plaintiffs thereupon filed the present suit, as the persons beneficially entitled under the will, for a declaration that the property of the deceased belonged to them, and for an injunction to restrain the defendant from obstructing them in the enjoyment of it. The defendant contended that the suit was barred as *res judicata*. Held that the suit was not barred by the order refusing probate of the will. The refusal to grant probate does not conclusively show that the will propounded is not the genuine will of the testator. *GANESH JAGANNATH DEV v. RAMOHANDRA GANESH DEV*

[I L R, 21 Bom, 563]

RES JUDICATA—continued.

2. ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued.

43. ———— *Suit by reversioners—Former suit by widow—Suit for construction of will.*—A suit by reversioners after the death of the widow of a testator for the construction of his will and codicil and for a declaration of the plaintiff's rights was held under the circumstances of the case not to be barred, as being *res judicata*, by the dismissal of a former suit which had been brought by the widow claiming the estate on the ground that the will and codicil were forgeries, and in which they were found to be genuine. **CHUKKUN LAL ROY v. LOLIT MOHAN ROY**

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 906]

44. ———— *Suit to set aside sale for arrears of rent accrued due against female heir after death of last full owner—Subsequent suit by reversioner to recover immoveable property sold.*—A previous suit brought by a female heir to set aside a sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent accrued due against her after the death of the last full owner was dismissed. In a subsequent suit by the reversioner for recovery of possession of the immoveable property so sold, the defence was that the suit was barred as *res judicata*. Held that the dismissal of the previous suit, which was for recovery only of the limited estate of female heir, would not be a bar to the subsequent suit which was for the recovery of the absolute estate, which vested in the reversioner. **BRAJA LAL SEN v. JIBAN KRISHNA ROY**

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 286]

45. ———— *Evidence Act (I of 1872), s. 41—Judgment in rem—Judgment in personam—Guardians and Wards Act (VIII of 1890), s. 48—Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881), s. 62.*—On an application for probate of a will under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, which was opposed by the widow of the alleged testator and her father, it appeared that an application had previously been made under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, on behalf of the widow for a declaration that she was the guardian of the person and the property of the infant son of the alleged testator, and that that application had been opposed by the present petitioners who claimed to be testamentary guardians of the property appointed by the will now propounded, and that the will had then been found to be a forgery. Held that the question of the genuineness of the will was not *res judicata* for the purpose of the proceedings under the Probate and Administration Act. **CHINNASAMI v. HARIHARABADRA**

[I. L. R., 16 Mad., 380]

46. ———— *Agreement not to execute regarded as satisfaction of decree.*—*M* and *A* were partners, and as such were indebted to *H*. *A* died, and subsequently the debt was settled between *H* on one side and *M* and *A*'s widow, as guardian of her minor sons, on the other. For a moiety of the debt a bond was passed by *M* to *H* and for the other moiety by the widow of *A*. *H* filed a suit against *M* and got a decree, which was

RES JUDICATA—continued.

2. ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued.

satisfied. *H* then sued the widow on her bond. The Court allowed her objection that she was not competent to give a bond binding her sons personally, and of its own accord made *M* a defendant, and passed a decree against *M* and *A*'s estate. *H* assigned this decree to *R*, who applied for execution against *M*. *M* thereupon filed this suit against *H* and *R* praying for an injunction against the execution of the said decree and for damages against *H*. He alleged that during the pendency of the suit in which the said decree had been passed, *H* had agreed that he would not obtain a decree against him, and that, if such a decree were passed, he would not execute it. The lower Appeal Court rejected the plaint, holding (1) that, as between the plaintiff *M* and the defendant *R*, the question in issue was *res judicata*, and (2) that there was no cause of action against the defendant *H*. On appeal to the High Court,—Held that, as between *M* and *R*, the suit was not *res judicata*. The alleged agreement by its very terms provided for the event of the decree being passed, and was only intended to prevent its being executed. **Chenvirappa v. Pattappa, I. L. R., 11 Bom., 708**, distinguished. **MUKUND HARSHET v. HARIDAS KHEMJI** . I. L. R., 17 Bom., 23

47. ———— *Mesne profits, Ascertainment of—Execution of decree—Deductions claimed.*—The Court having awarded a particular sum as annual mesne profits without setting forth in the judgment the details thereof, and it having therefore become impossible to say that the right to a particular deduction therefrom claimed by the defendant was adjudicated on by the Court,—Held that the rule of *res judicata* did not apply to the question as to the payment by the defendant. **KACHAR ALA CHELA v. OGHADBHAI THAKARSHI**. **OGHADBHAI THAKARSHI v. KACHAR ALA CHELA**

[I. L. R., 17 Bom., 35]

48. ———— *Soundness in law of previous decision immaterial.*—Where a judicial decision, pleaded as constituting *res judicata*, in all other respects fulfils the requirements of s. 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and no appeal has been preferred against it within limitation, it is immaterial whether such decision is or is not sound law. **Parthasaradi Ayyangar v. Chinna-krishna Ayyangar, I. L. R., 5 Mad., 304**, dissented from. **PHUNDO v. JANGI NATH**

[I. L. R., 15 All., 327]

49. ———— *Erroneous decision in point of law in previous case.*—An erroneous decision on a pure question of law in a previous suit may operate as *res judicata*. **Goursi Koer v. Audh Koer, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 1087**, and **Phundo v. Jangi Nath, I. L. R., 15 All., 327**, followed. **Parthasaradi v. Chinna-krishna, I. L. R., 5 Mad., 304**, dissented from. **RAI CHURN GHOSE v. KUMUD MORON DATTA CHAUDHURI** . 1 C. W. N., 687

Same case on review . I. L. R., 25 Calc., 571
[2 C. W. N., 297]

RES JUDICATA—continued

2 ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued

50 ——— Bengal Municipal Act (Beng Act III of 1864), s 10—Public high ways—Roads vesting in Commissioners—Sub soil of roads, Right to — A suit brought by the plaintiffs' predecessor in title to recover certain land from a Municipality (which had been taken up as a public road and vested in the Municipality subsequently under Bengal Act III of 1864, s 10) on the ground that the plaintiffs had been ousted therefrom by reason of the Municipality stacking

such land against a purchaser of the land from the Municipality MODHU SUDAN HINDU v PROMODA NATH ROY I L R, 20 Calc, 732

51 ——— Rent suit—Evidence—1 stop pel—Ex parte decree Effect of—Rate of Rent—A mere statement of an alleged rate of rent in a plaint in a rent suit in which an *ex parte* decree had been obtained is not a statement as to which it must be held that an issue within the meaning of s 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure was raised between the parties, so that the defendant is concluded upon it by such decree Neither a recital in the decree of the rate of rent alleged by the plaintiff nor a declaration in it as to the rate of rent which the Court considers to have been proved, would operate in such a case so as to make that

such declaration part of the suit having a case MODHU

Calc, 300

52 ——— Rent, Suit for—Decree as to rent payable for former year—Rate of rent payable—Decree on admission of defen

considering the whole of the circumstances of the case, held that the plaintiff had entirely failed to prove his allegation of the jama and gave him a decree for the amount admitted by the defendant which was less than that claimed by the plaintiff In a later suit the plaintiff sued the defendant, in respect of the same holding, for rent for a subsequent year, and he claimed at the same

any agreement subsequent to the first suit by which the rate was altered Held that the question as to the rent payable for the period covered by the first suit was *res judicata*, but that it did not follow that the decree in that suit operated as *res judicata*, and conclusively determined the rate of the rent payable for the year in respect of which the subsequent suit was brought That depended on

RES JUDICATA—continued

2 ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued

whether the previous decision was that the plaintiff should recover from the defendant the sum admitted by him to be due or that the sum so admitted to be due was the proper amount of rent payable for the period in question. Held that in this case the previous decision was to the latter effect and that the question of the rate at which the rent was payable by the defendant was *res judicata* Pannoo Singh v Nirghin Singh, I L R, 7 Calc, 298, and Joo Lal Singh v Surjun, 11 C L R, 483, referred to HURRY BEHARI BHAGAT v PARGUN AHIR I L R, 19 Calc, 656

53 ——— Rent, Suit for—Decree as to rent payable for former years—Evidence of rent payable—The plaintiffs sued the defendants for rent of a certain jote claiming a higher rent than the defendants admitted The High Court in second appeal gave a decree at the lesser rate admitted by the defendants Subsequently the plaintiffs again sued the defendants in regard to the same jote for arrears of rent for subsequent years at the rate claimed in the former suit The defendants contended that the rate of the rent as regards this jote was by virtue of the judgment of the High Court in the previous suit *res judicata* as between themselves and the plaintiff Held that where in a rent suit a Judge tries the question and gives judgment on the question "what is the yearly rent and makes that the foundation of his judgment, that decision is *res judicata* between the parties The previous judgment of the High Court therefore operated as *res judicata* Hurry Behari Bhagat v Pargun Ahir I L R, 19 Calc, 656 followed. Per NORRIS, J—Even if the judgment of the High Court did not operate as *res judicata*, still it was some evidence of the rate of the rent of the previous year BUKARI v NIZAKUTTI [I L R, 20 Calc, 605

Dictum of NORRIS, J, in above case followed in MADHU NUNJARI CHOWDHURAN v JHUMAI BARI [I C. W. N, 120

54 ——— Rent, Suit for—Decree as to amount of land—Rent payable for former years—Rate of rent payable—The plaintiff sued the defendant for rent of certain lands The defendant contended that he was not liable for the entire rent, as part of the land was in the plaintiff's possession The defendant failed to prove his contention, and a decree was given for the full amount claimed Subsequently the plaintiff again sued the defendant in regard to the same property for arrears of rent for subsequent years at the rate claimed in the former suit The defendant had the land measured, adduced evidence, and endeavored to raise the same defence as he had in the previous suit No allegation was made to the effect that the rent had been altered in consequence of anything that had happened since the previous decision The lower Courts without considering the evidence adduced by the defendant, held that the defendant could not again raise the same contention, as the question had already been considered and determined

RES JUDICATA—continued.

2. ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued.

in the previous suit, and was *res judicata* between the parties. *Held* that the previous decision did not operate as *res judicata*, and that the lower Courts ought to have determined on the evidence adduced what the amount of rent in question was.

NIL MADHUB SARKAR v. BROJO NATH SINGHA

[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 236

55. ————— *Rent, decision as to amount claimed in a previous suit, if res judicata in a subsequent suit—Fresh evidence and defence in a subsequent rent suit, Admissibility of.*—The previous decision in a suit for rent does not operate as *res judicata* in a subsequent suit where the amount of rent subsequently accrued due is in issue. It is open to the defendant to raise fresh defence and adduce fresh evidence, and the Court must determine upon the evidence adduced as to whether the rent claimed in the particular suit is or is not due. *Hurry Behari Bhagat v. Pargun Ahir, I. L. R., 19 Calc., 656, and Nil Madhab Sarkar v. Brojo Nath Singha, I. L. R., 21 Calc., 236, followed.* JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE v. SHUMBHU CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE . 4 C. W. N., 43

56. ————— *Decree by ijaradar whether evidence when the superior landlord sues for rent—Ex-parte decree not deciding rate of rent.*—A decree obtained in a previous suit for rent by an ijaradar does not operate against the tenant as *res judicata* on the question whether the relation of landlord and tenant exists in a subsequent suit for rent brought by the superior landlord. The decision in that suit where the rate of rent was not in issue does not operate as *res judicata*, in the subsequent suit against the tenant, as regards the rate of rent. *Hurry Behari Bhagat v. Pargun Ahir, I. L. R., 19 Calc., 656, and Bakshi v. Nizamuddin, I. L. R., 20 Calc., 505, followed.* BALARAM MONDUL v. KARTICK CHANDRA ROY . 4 C. W. N., 161

57. ————— *Different subject-matters claimed—Malikana—Recurring liability—Judgment in first suit going to root of plaintiff's title—"Final" judgment—Judgment liable to appeal or under appeal—Effect of final decree in first suit pronounced subsequent to decision in second suit of lower Appellate Court, but before hearing of second appeal in second suit.*—For the purposes of the rule of *res judicata* it is not essential that the subject-matters of the present and the former litigations should be identical. Where a recurring liability is the subject of claim, a previous judgment dismissing a suit between the same parties upon findings which do not go to the root of the title on which the claim rests, but relate merely to a particular item or instalment, cannot operate as *res judicata*. But if such previous judgment negatives the title and the main obligation itself, the plaintiff cannot re-agitate the same question of the title by claiming a subsequent item or instalment. *Rajah of Pittapur v. Sri Rajah Rau Buchi Sittaya Garu, L. R., 12 I. A., 16, referred to.* A judgment liable to appeal or under appeal is only a provisional and not a definite or final

RES JUDICATA—continued.

2. ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued.

adjudication, and cannot operate as *res judicata* during the interval preceding the appeal or the interval preceding the decision of the appeal. Explanation IV of s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code commented on. *Kakarlapudi Suriyanarayana Rao v. Chellamkuri Chellama, 5 Mad., 176, and Nilvaru v. Nilvaru, I. L. R., 6 Bom., 116, referred to.* The rule of *res judicata* contained in s. 13 of the Code applies equally to appeals and miscellaneous proceedings as to original suits. Having regard to its main object, so far as it relates to the re-trial of an issue, it refers not to the date of the commencement of the litigation, but to the date when the Judge is called upon to decide the issue. Where, after the commencement of the trial of an issue, a final judgment upon the same issue in another case is pronounced by a competent Court (the identity of parties and other conditions of s. 13 being fulfilled), such judgment operates as *res judicata* upon the decision, original or appellate, of the issue in the later litigation. On the 17th August 1885 a suit was instituted for recovery of an annual malikana allowance for the years 1290, 1291, and 1292 Fasli. On the 5th October 1885 the Munsif dismissed the suit. On the 10th March 1886 the Subordinate Judge on appeal reversed the Munsif's decree and decreed the suit. On the 21st June 1886 the defendant appealed to the High Court, which on the 4th July 1887 reversed the Subordinate Judge's decree and restored that of the Munsif, on the ground that the plaintiff had never received and was not entitled to malikana. Meanwhile, on the 8th June 1886, the plaintiff brought another suit against the defendant for recovery of malikana for the year 1293 Fasli, which accrued after the institution of the former suit. By judgments dated respectively the 21st August and 27th November 1886, the lower Courts decreed this suit, holding that the Subordinate Judge's decree of the 10th March 1886 in the former suit operated as *res judicata*, and was conclusive in favour of the plaintiff's title to the malikana. On the 17th May 1887 the defendant appealed to the High Court, and on the 16th May 1888 (the High Court having, in the interval, dismissed the former suit by its judgment of the 4th July 1887) the appeal came on for hearing. *Held* that the lower Courts were wrong in holding that the Subordinate Judge's decree of the 10th March 1886 in the former suit, which, at the date of the institution of the present suit on the 8th June 1886, was liable to appeal, and, at the dates of the decisions of those Courts in August and November 1886, was the subject of a second appeal pending in the High Court, could operate as *res judicata* in favour of the plaintiff's title to malikana. (1) That the High Court's judgment dismissing the former suit on the 4th July 1887, though passed after the decisions of the lower Courts in the present suit and after the institution of the second appeal in the present suit, was nevertheless binding on the High Court in deciding such second appeal, and, being final, was conclusive as *res judicata* against the plaintiff's title to malikana. (2) That the effect of the High Court's judgment dismissing the former

RES JUDICATA—continued

2 ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued

suit on the 4th July 1887 was not affected by the circumstance that the second suit was brought for recovery of malikana for a different year inasmuch as that judgment went to the root of the plaintiff's title to malikana and its scope was not limited to the particular item then claimed. *BALKISHAN v. KISHAN LAL* I L R, 11 All, 148

58
* final
prior
cata 1
are the same and that the same matter is in issue. The matter is decided (s 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure) is to the inheritance sued for a declaration that they were his next of kin. The defendant set up a title as that of the son of that man.

could not be made. In 1888 the same plaintiffs having purchased the interest of the parties not joined in the previous suit brought the present suit with the same object against the same defendant when the Subordinate Judge (not the same officer that disposed of the former suit) now found not to have been the son of the said daughter. A Bench of the High Court (composed of Judges other than those that heard the former appeal) having examined the record of the former suit reversed the subordinate Judge's decision. They declined however to decide whether or not the latter suit was barred on the ground of *res judicata*. But intimating that they would have affirmed the judgment of the lower Court in the former suit had it on the merits come before them they preferred that judgment to the one before them and gave effect to this opinion by reversing the latter. *Held* that the question of parentage had not been heard and finally decided in the suit of 1885. The appeal in that suit had put an end to any finality in the decision of the first Court and had not led to a decision on the merits. There was therefore no *res judicata* but unless treated as such the judgment in the former suit had little or no bearing on the question as afterwards put in issue in this. That issue had been rightly decided by the Subordinate Judge on the merits. *Ingly maintain* SINGH

59 ——— Prior decree between the same parties in the same claim—Not availing at a final decision—In a former suit between

RES JUDICATA—continued

2 ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued

decided between them. *Held* that the prior decree was not a final decision within the meaning of s 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure and the defence of *res judicata* was not maintained. *PARSOTAM GIR v. NARBADA GIR* I L R, 21 All, 505

[L R, 28 I A 175
3 C W N, 517]

60 ——— Possession known and acquiesced in prior to adjudication—*Sivaganga sanad of 1803—Fraud*—A suit was brought in 1886 grounded on fraud attributed to the lineal ancestor of the principal defendant in obtaining in 1803 the grant of the sanad of the Sivaganga zamindari to which the plaintiff claimed title. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant's ancestor the younger of two brothers had fraudulently caused the sanad to be made out in his own name whereas it was intended to be a dought to have been a grant to the elder brother who was the plaintiff's lineal ancestor. Those through whom the plaintiff claimed had not made any such charge although they had knowledge of all the facts connected with the

TEVAR v. PERIASAMI UDAYAN TEVAR

[L R, 17 Mad, 384]

S C BALA GOURI VALLABHA TEVAR v. ZAMINDAR OF SHIVAGANGA L R, 21 I A, 93

61. ——— Circumstances and evidence to establish existence of trust—A claim made for a share of property by inheritance from a deceased relation who had been in joint possession of it with the defendant was met by the defence that the estate had been jointly held for religious and charitable purposes under a will the deceased having had no beneficial or heritable interest. The defendant alleged that the original owner of the property had bequeathed the property in trust for these purposes. The claimant alleged a revocation of the will and denied that there was such a trust. One of the contentions upon this appeal was that

RES JUDICATA—continued.

2. ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—continued.

62. ——— Judgment obtained by fraud—*Failure to appear and resist order granting certificate.*—*P* died in 1889, leaving a daughter *B*. *P*, it was alleged, had made a will appointing certain persons his executors. The executors applied for a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889) to recover a debt due to the deceased's estate from one *N*. *B* opposed this application, and claimed the certificate for herself by a separate application. The District Judge rejected *B*'s application, and issued a certificate to the executors on the 14th September 1892. In the meantime, one *M* obtained a decree against *B* as legal representative of *P*, and in execution bought *P*'s right, title, and interest in the debt due from *N*. On the 12th September 1892 *M* applied for a certificate under Act VII of 1889 to recover this debt. The District Judge rejected this application. *M* appealed to the High Court. To this appeal the executors were made parties at their own request. The High Court reversed the District Judge's order, and remanded the case for disposal on the merits. Upon the remand the executors did not appear before the District Judge to contest *M*'s application, and the District Judge granted him a certificate. Thereupon he applied for revocation of the certificate previously granted to the executors; and the executors in their turn applied for revocation of the certificate granted to him. The District Judge revoked *M*'s certificate on the ground that he had fraudulently concealed from the Court the previous grant of a certificate to the executors. Against this order *M* appealed to the High Court, contending (*inter alia*) that the executors, not having resisted his application for a certificate after the case had been remanded by the High Court, were estopped, on the principle of *res judicata*, from applying for a revocation of the certificate granted to him. Held that the executors were not estopped. The executors, having applied to be made parties to the appeal proceedings, were bound to appear in the Court below, and their failure to do so disabled them from pleading objections such as the collusive character of the decree and *B*'s want of title, but it did not operate as *res judicata*, especially when there was reason to suspect fraud on the part of *M*. The order obtained by him could not have the effect of *res judicata*, unless the executors, being called on to dispute it, had failed to do so. A party to a proceeding is never disabled from showing that a judgment or order has been obtained by the adverse party by fraud.

MANCHHARAM v. KALIDAS

[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 821]

63. ——— Decree in previous suit defining rights of a party to a subsequent suit—*Effect of such decree as against such party until set aside by proper procedure.*—Where there is a subsisting decree in a previous suit which, as regards the subject-matter of a subsequent suit, would take effect under s. 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it is not open to the party whose rights are affected by such decree to question in the subsequent suit the validity of such decree, though it might have been open to such party in a separate suit to get

RES JUDICATA—continued.

2. ESTOPPEL BY JUDGMENT—concluded.

the decree set aside. *Karamali Rahimbhoy v. Rahimbhoy Habibhoy*, I. L. R., 13 Bom., 137, referred to. *BANSI LAL v. RAMJI LAL*

[I. L. R., 20 All., 370]

3. ADJUDICATIONS.

64. ——— Mention of cess in survey proceeding—*Judicial determination.*—Held that the mention of a cess in the *wajib-ul-urz* and settlement proceeding was not equivalent to a judgment on a question raised so as to preclude adjudication on the merits. *RAM CHUND v. ZAHOR ALI KHAN*

[1 Agra, 135]

See *RAM CHUND v. ZAHOR ALI KHAN*

[1 Agra, 134]

65. ——— Entry in *wajib-ul-urz*—*Limitation.*—Held that an entry in the *wajib-ul-urz* is only good for what it may be worth as evidence, and cannot be held to be like a judgment or to require to be set aside by a regular suit subject to a limitation calculated from the date of the instrument. *BHOLA SINGH v. BULRAJ SINGH*

1 Agra, 233

66. ——— Application under Administrator General's Act (XXIV of 1867), Order on—*Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 13—Act II of 1874, s. 63—"Suit."*—An application by petition under s. 63 of Act II of 1874 was a "suit" within the meaning of s. 13 of Act X of 1877, and therefore such an application was barred by the disposal of a former application in the same matter under the same section, or under s. 60 of Act XXIV of 1867, which the Act of 1874 repealed: this was so whether the order was one for payment of money or one dismissing the petition. S. 63, Act II of 1874, contemplates that the money, which is the subject of the petition, may be claimed by parties other than the applicant, and that those parties may appear and be represented at the hearing; and the words "binding on all parties" were intended to make the order binding upon such parties as well as on the petitioner. *SMITH v. SECRETARY OF STATE. IN THE MATTER OF ACT II of 1874*

I. L. R., 3 Calc., 340

67. ——— Adjudication in accordance with Oaths Act—*Oaths Act (X of 1873), ss. 9 and 11—Question of title.*—The decision of a question of title in issue between the parties to a suit in accordance with the provisions of the Oaths Act is not an adjudication which will operate as an estoppel within the same question of title is again raised in another suit between the same parties. *KESHAVA THARAGAN v. RUDEAN NAMUDRI*

I. L. R., 5 Mad., 259

68. ——— Order apportioning compensation-money—*Question of title—Land Acquisition Act, s. 39.*—Under s. 39 of the Land Acquisition Act, it is the duty of the Judge, in apportioning the compensation-money which he is directed to apportion, to decide the question of title between all persons claiming a share of the money. *Semble*—No decision under the Land Acquisition Act should be treated as *res judicata* with respect to the

RES JUDICATA—continued.

3 ADJUDICATIONS—continued

title to other parts of the property belonging to

69 ——— Investigation under s 331, Civil Procedure Code, 1877—*Little Question of Possession*—An investigation under s 331 of the Civil Procedure Code (prior to the Amendment Act of 1893) was limited to the fact of possession and was no bar to a subsequent suit brought to try the title to the land in dispute CHINNASAMI PILLAI v. KRISHNA PILLAI. I. L. R. 3 Mad., 104

70 ——— Order for abatement of suit—*Difference of procedure under Civil Procedure Codes, 1859 and 1877, s 371*—Certain property having been mortgaged was sold in execution of a decree against the mortgagor, and the decree holder became the purchaser. The mortgagee subsequently sued upon his mortgage, making the purchaser a defendant but pending the suit the latter died and the suit was not revived against his representatives. A decree was in 1876 obtained and in execution of that decree the property in question was purchased by the plaintiff who now sued to recover possession of the

under Act X of 1877 would have had, viz., being a bar to a fresh suit in the same cause of action NISTARINI DEBI v. BROJO NATH MOOKOPADHYA. I. C. L. R. 2, 229

71 ——— Withdrawal from suit with permission to bring a fresh suit—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 47*—A suit is not barred as *res judicata* because in a former case between the same parties and in the same cause of action the plaintiff after the evidence had been recorded, but before final judgment was passed obtained the Court's permission to withdraw the suit with reservation of leave to bring another. MONA DIBEE v. OOMED ALI. I. L. R. 2, 276

72 ——— Dismissal of plea of set off—*Subsequent suit for same claim*—The plea of set off is one form of bringing a suit, the defendant becoming in regard thereto a plaintiff, and he cannot therefore be allowed to set up a claim for which a suit had been previously brought by him and dismissed ABDULLAH KHAN v. SHEEKANTO PERSHAD HAJRAH. I. L. R., 252

73 ——— Landlord and tenant—*Sale for arrears of rent—Deposit to protect under lease—Set-off—Voluntary payment*—L and R, the holders of a patni estate, granted in 1806 a dar-patni lease to S at an annual rent, the lease stipulating that S should have full power of sale and gift, but should not sublet without the patnidar's consent. The lease contained no stipulation for the registration of any vendee or donee. In 1860 S sold the dar-patni lease to K, the deed of sale,

RES JUDICATA—continued

3 ADJUDICATIONS—continued.

which was duly registered, providing for mutation of names in the patnidar's books. No such mutation was ever effected by K, who was never recognized as their tenant by L and R, the rent of the dar-patni being paid in the name of S. In 1864 the rent due from the patnidars being in arrear the zamindar proceeded to sell the patni under Regulation VIII of 1819. Thereupon K in order to protect his under-tenure, deposited in the Collectorate on 17th November 1864, a sum of money, on which the sale was stayed. K, being then in arrear in the payment of his dar-patni rent, claimed to set off the amount deposited in the Collectorate against the rent due to L and R. This L and R refused to allow, and they

October 1867 K brought a regular suit against S and L and R to recover the amount of the deposit and obtained a decree but the decision was reversed on appeal and the suit dismissed for want of jurisdiction. On 6th June 1869 K filed his plaint in the proper Court. Held that he was entitled to recover the amount deposited by him in the Collectorate and that the suit was not barred as being *res judicata* by the decision of 26th June 1866. LUCKINABAIN MITTER v. KHETTER PAL SINGH ROY. I. B. L. R., P. C., 146 20 W. R., 380

74 ——— Set off, Plea of, in respect of claim dismissed in former suit—*Civil Procedure Code, 1852, s 13*—In a suit to recover a sum

to recover the same amount as was now claimed by way of set off as being due for the price of cloth sold and delivered by the defendant to him, and the plaintiff (then defendant) pleaded that there had been no sale to him, but the cloth had been delivered to him on commission sale. The suit was dismissed on the ground that there was no proof of a sale of cloth, and the question whether any sum was due for cloth sold

provisions of s 13 of the Civil Procedure Code. AMIR ZAMA v. NATHU MAL. I. L. R., 8 All., 398

75 ——— Order of former Magistrate for maintenance—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), s 536—Maintenance of wife—Adultery of wife subsequent to order for maintenance*—A husband, upon whom an order to make an allowance for the maintenance of his wife had been made under s 536 of Act X of 1872 objected to the payment of the allowance on the ground that his wife was living

RES JUDICATA—continued.

3. ADJUDICATIONS—continued.

in adultery. The Magistrate, entertaining this objection, disallowed it, on the ground that the charge of adultery against the wife was not established. The husband subsequently again objected to the payment of the allowance on the same ground. The Magistrate, entertaining the second objection, allowed it, and directed the husband to discontinue paying the allowance. His order was based on proof of adultery by the wife before the date of the order of the former Magistrate. *Held*, on the general principle of the rule of *res judicata*, that the second Magistrate was wrong in law in re-opening matters already adjudicated upon, and his order directing the discontinuance of the allowance on the ground of facts antecedent to the former Magistrate's order must be held to be illegal. *LARAITH v. RAM DIAL*

[I. L. R., 5 All., 224]

76. — Application to set aside decree after refusal by Court to set it aside—*Attachment under ex-parte decree*.—A suit was brought against *T* and an *ex-parte* decree obtained against him. An application by *T* to have the decree set aside was dismissed. The defendant afterwards applied to have the attachment and all the proceedings set aside and declared null and void. *Quære*—Whether the former refusal to set it aside would be a bar to prevent the setting aside by the Court. *LADKUVARBHAI v. SANSANGJI PARTABSANGJI*

[7 Bom., O. C., 150]

77. — Previous suit by next friend dismissed for default—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 158 (Act VIII of 1859), s. 148—Evidence of fraud of next friend—Limitation*.—*A* sued in 1885 to recover certain estates from *B*, alleging claim under his adoption which took place in 1865. A suit to recover the same estates had been filed on behalf of *A* by his next friend and had been dismissed for default in 1872. In 1875 *A*, being still a minor, relinquished by deed his claim to the estates for Rs. 12,000, but now alleged that he thought he was relinquishing it only in favour of the defendant's predecessor in title, who died in 1883, having been in possession of the estates since 1867. The plaintiff attained his majority in 1878. *Held* that the claim was *res judicata*, the plaintiff having failed to prove fraud on the part of his next friend, and that, whether the cause of action arose in 1865 or 1867, it was equally barred from 1879. *Per Cur.*—The plea of *res judicata* ordinarily presupposes an adjudication on the merits; but s. 148 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII of 1859) contains a statutory direction that, in case the plaintiff neglects to produce evidence and to prove his claim as he is bound to do, the Court do proceed to decide the suit on such material as is actually before it, and that the decision so pronounced shall have the force of a decree on the merits, notwithstanding the default on the part of the plaintiff. *VENKATACHALAM v. MAHALAKSHMANNA*

I. L. R., 10 Mad., 272

78. — Judgment liable to appeal—*Finality of judgment*.—A judgment liable to appeal or under appeal is only a provisional and not a

RES JUDICATA—continued.

3. ADJUDICATIONS—continued.

definitive or final adjudication, and cannot operate as *res judicata* during the interval preceding the appeal or the interval preceding the decision of the appeal. Explanation IV of s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code commented on. *Kakarlapudi Suriyanarayana Razu v. Shellamkuri Shellamma*, 5 Mad., 176, and *Nilvaru v. Nilvaru*, I. L. R., 6 Bom., 110, referred to. The rule of *res judicata* contained in s. 13 of the Code applies equally to appeals and miscellaneous proceedings as to original suits. Having regard to its main object, so far as it relates to the re-trial of an issue, it refers not to the date of the commencement of the litigation, but to the date when the Judge is called upon to decide the issue. Where, after the commencement of the trial of an issue, a final judgment upon the same issue in another case is pronounced by a competent Court (the identity of parties and other conditions of s. 13 being fulfilled), such judgment operates as *res judicata* upon the decision, original or appellate, of the issue in the later litigation. *BALKISHAN v. KISHAN LAL*

[I. L. R., 11 All., 148]

79. — Award as to partition in prior arbitration proceedings, Effect of—*Subsequent suit for partition*.—Disputes having arisen in a joint Hindu family, the parties submitted the question of partition to arbitrators, who passed an award thereon. Both parties objected to the award, and it was never carried into effect. On a suit for partition being filed,—*Held* that such an award was equivalent to a final judgment and binding on the parties in the absence of positive evidence that both parties agreed that the former state of things should be restored, and that therefore the present suit for partition could not be maintained. *KRISHNA PANDA v. BALARAM PANDA*

[I. L. R., 19 Mad., 290]

SUBBARAYA CHETTI v. SADASIVA CHETTI

[I. L. R., 20 Mad., 490]

80. — Refusal to file award—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 13 and 525*.—The refusal of an application for the filing of an award under s. 525, Civil Procedure Code, merely leaves the award to have its own ordinary legal effect, and it cannot be contended that an award is not to be relied on as a defence in a suit relating to the subject-matter dealt with by it, only because such an application has not been granted. Separable claims, viz., (a) to share property by right of inheritance, and (b) for the office of lambardar, had been disposed of, on the reference of the present parties, without the intervention of a Court by an arbitrator's award between them. An application under s. 525 had been rejected, for the reason, among others, that (b) was not a matter of civil jurisdiction. *Held*, however, that the present suit, which was grounded on (a), was barred by the award made. *MUHAMMED NEWAZ KHAN v. ALAM KHAN*

[I. L. R., 18 Cal., 414
I. L. R., 18 I. A., 73]

RES JUDICATA—continued

3 ADJUDICATIONS—concluded

81 ——— Consent decree—*Decree dissolving marriage*—In 1839 in contemplation of a marriage between M and G a deed of settlement was executed which provided that during the lifetime of M's father half of the rents and profits of two houses in Calcutta held for a term of years should be taken by him and half by G that after the death of M's father the rent and profits should go to G and M and upon the death of either of them to the survivor and after the death of the survivor to the use absolutely of the issue of the marriage if any. The father of M died in 1841 and G on the 23rd of November in the same year M on the 21st December 1841 shortly after the death of her husband married A S and on the 8th of April 1842 gave birth to a child, who was named E and afterwards married to T. M died in 1850. By A S she had two children the plaintiff and a son G S. On the 7th November 1850 E and her husband filed a bill of complaint in the Supreme Court Calcutta against the trustees of the settlement of 1839 and against A S and G S who was then an infant in which she claimed to be entitled to the properties absolutely. On the 21st of June 1860 a decree was made dismissing the suit against G S and declaring that the properties covered by the deed of settlement were personally. In the present suit it was objected that the decree of the Supreme Court could not bind G S as he was dismissed from the suit and because the decree was a decree by consent. Held that the decree was binding upon G S and persons claiming to derive their title from him. A consent decree is as binding on the

Padmanabha I L R 18 Mad 1 and Gayapathi Radhika v Gayapathi Nilamani 13 Moore's I A 497 referred to NICHOLAS & ASPHAR

I L R, 24 Cal 316

82 ——— Estoppel—A judgment by consent raises an estoppel just in the same way as a judgment after the Court has exercised a judicial discretion in the matter. LAKSHMIHANKAR DEVENHANKAR & VISHTNAM

I L R, 24 Bom, 77

83 ——— Evidence—*Civil Procedure Code (Act III of 1882) s 13*—A confession by a party in a matter of civil law is evidence in civil law.

GOURI PRASAD

2 C W N, 174

4 JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS

84 ——— Dismissal without trial on the merits—*Hearing and determination of cause of action*—A suit on the same cause of action and between the same parties as a former suit which was

RES JUDICATA—continued

4 JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS—continued

summarily dismissed without being tried on its merits is not one on a cause of action which has been heard and determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction in a former suit. SHOKRE BEWA & MEHDEK MUNDGI

9 W R, 327

85 ——— Decision without trial on merits—*Former judgment on technical defect or irregularity*—A former judgment which proceeded wholly upon a technical defect or irregularity in the proceedings and not upon the merits of the case is not a bar to a subsequent suit for the same cause of action. RAM NATH ROY CHOWDHURY & BHAGBUT MOHANTUTUR

3 W R, Act X, 140

86 ——— Case decided on technical ground—The cause of action between two parties cannot be said to be a *res judicata* if the first case was disposed of on appeal on a purely technical point even though the suit was decided on its merits in the Court of first instance. MOHOND NARAIN DEO & JONARDUN DEO BURNICK

15 W R, 208

87 ——— Suit dismissed as being premature—*Suit for same subject subsequently brought*—A suit dismissed as being prematurely brought is not a *res judicata* in a subsequent suit brought at the proper time. ELAHAB BULAK & SIBO NARAIN SINGH

17 W R, 360

88 ——— *Principles of law*

of notice to the defendant under s 132 of the Transfer of Property Act. The plaintiff then gave

LAKSHIBEDDI & SUBBAREDDI

I L R, 12 Mad, 500

89 ——— Suit dismissed as not being proper remedy—*Subsequent suit on same cause of action*—*Civil Procedure Code 1859 ss 2 and 7*—The first defendant mortgaged certain lands to plaintiff by way of usufructuary lease under which the latter entered into possession. The first defendant

plaintiff's proper remedy was to bring a suit for

RES JUDICATA—continued.

4. JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS
—continued.

but the contention was overruled. DEODHARI SINGH
v. LALLA SEWSARUN LAL . . . 3 C. L. R., 395

90. ——— Suit struck off for default
—Beng. Reg. XXVI of 1814—Decision of suit—
Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 148.—Where a suit
had been struck off the file on default under the old
law, Regulation XXVI of 1814 ("kharij" being the
word used), it was held that there was no "decision"
such as is contemplated by s. 148 of the Civil Proce-
dure Code, 1859. GUNGA RAM v. KHEM NARAIN
POOREE . . . 11 W. R., 250

91. ——— Dismissal of suit
for default in appearance of parties—Remanded
case.—When a suit has been remanded by the Appel-
late Court and then dismissed by the Court of first in-
stance for non-appearance of the parties, the plaintiff
is not debarred thereby from bringing another suit
upon the same cause of action against the same
defendant. RAGHUNATH SINGH v. RAM KUMAR
MANDAL . . . 5 B. L. R., Ap., 64: 14 W. R., 81

92. ——— Dismissal of suit
for default in appearance—Suit for rent—Subse-
quent suit for possession—Civil Procedure Code
(Act X of 1877), s. 13.—In 1870 two plots of land,
numbered 155 and 147, belonging to the same owner,
were sold in execution of a decree. The purchaser of
plot 155 sold it to A, who in 1873 sued the tenant of a
portion of the land for rent. In this suit A prayed that
it might be declared that he was the owner. The tenant
alleged that B, the purchaser of plot 147, was the
owner of the land in respect of which rent was sought
to be recovered, and B was made a party to the suit.
At the hearing A did not appear, and the suit was
dismissed for default. Subsequently A sold plot 155
to the present plaintiff, who now sued for possession.
Held that the suit was not barred as *res judicata*.
GOBIND CHUNDER ADDYA v. AFZUL RABHANI
[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 426: 12 C. L. R., 23]

93. ——— Suit for share of
joint family property.—A, one of three members of
an undivided Hindu family, mortgaged his share
in the immoveable family property to B. The mort-
gage recited that the money was raised in order to
enable A to sue his co-parceners for partition of the
family property and possession of his share therein.
A subsequently did bring a suit with that object
against his co-parceners, but allowed it to be dismissed
against him for default. B now brought a suit
against A and his co-parceners for possession of A's
share in such family property. Held that, as it was
not made out that A in bringing his suit had acted as
the agent of B and at B's request, B's suit was
not barred by the dismissal of A's suit. KRISHNAJI
LAKSHMAN RAJVADE v. SITABAM MURARRAY
JAKHI . . . I. L. R., 5 Bom., 498

94. ——— Civil Procedure
Code, 1859, ss. 2 and 170—Hindu widow—Rever-
sioner.—A, a Hindu widow, brought a suit to re-
cover possession of her husband's share of certain joint
property. After partially examining some of her wit-
nesses, she cited the defendant as a witness, and, on

RES JUDICATA—continued.

4. JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS
—continued.

his failure to attend, her suit was dismissed. After
the death of the widow, her daughter sued the same
defendant on behalf of her two minor sons, as being
entitled in reversion to their grandfather's share, to
recover the share which was the subject of the former
suit: the defendant was summoned as a witness, but
failed to attend. Held that the suit was not barred
under s. 2, Act VIII of 1859, as being *res judicata*,
until it was shown that the former decree had been
obtained after a fair trial of the right, so as to bind
not only the widow, but the reversioners. The defend-
ant having failed to attend and give evidence on
this point, the Court was justified in giving the
plaintiff a decree under s. 170, Act VIII of 1859.
BRAMMOYE DASSEE v. KRISTO MORUN MOOKERJEE
[I. L. R., 2 Calc., 222]

95. ——— Rejection of plaint for
non-appearance of plaintiff—Possessory suit in
Mamlatdar's Court and in Civil Court—Bom. Act
III of 1876, s. 13—Specific Relief Act (I of 1877),
s. 9—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 13.
—A plaintiff, whose plaint has been rejected for
default of appearance in the Mamlatdar's Court under
Bombay Act III of 1876, s. 13, cannot bring another
possessory suit on the same cause of action in the
Civil Court under s. 9 of the Specific Relief Act I of
1877; for the rejection of a plaint under s. 13 of
Bombay Act III of 1876, by reason of the failure of
the plaintiff to attend with his proofs on the day ap-
pointed, is a hearing and final decision of the suit
within the meaning of s. 13 of the Code of Civil Pro-
cedure (Act X of 1877), and upon the rejection of the
plaint the question in the suit becomes *res judicata*.
RAMCHANDRA v. BHIKIBAI I. L. R., 6 Bom., 477

See RAMCHANDRA BALAJI PHADMI v. NARSINHA-
CHARYA NEDUNATH ACHARYA KATTI
[I. L. R., 24 Bom., 251]

where the above decision was dissented from.

96. ——— Dismissal of suit
for default—Difference in cause of action—Civil
Procedure Code, ss. 102, 103.—The dismissal of
a suit in terms of s. 102, Civil Procedure Code, is not
intended to operate in favour of the defendant as *res
judicata*. When read with s. 103, it precludes a
fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action,
referring, irrespectively of the defence or the relief
prayed, entirely to the grounds, or alleged media, on
which the plaintiff asks the Court to decide in his
favour. Brother's sons, as nearest agnates of a
deceased proprietor, sued for a decree, declaring that
a gift, before then made by the widow in favour of
her daughter's son, of the estate of her late husband,
would not operate against their right of succession on
her death. A prior suit before the date of the gift,
brought by two of the plaintiffs for a declaratory
decree, and an injunction restraining the widow from
alienating the same estate, had been dismissed under
the provisions of ss. 102 and 103, Civil Procedure
Code (Act X of 1877). Held that the causes of
action in the two suits were not identical, and the

RES JUDICATA—continued.

4 JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS

—continued

fresh suit was not precluded by s 103, the gift having afforded the new ground of claim which also had subsequently arisen **CHAND KOUR v PARTAB SINGH**
I L R, 16 Calc, 88
[L R, 15 I A, 156]

97. — *Order of Mamlatdar dismissing suit—Mamlatdar's Courts Act (Bom Act III of 1876), s 13—Limitation Act (V of 1877), s 20 and sch II, art 47*—In 1891 the plaintiff brought this suit to eject the defendant from certain land. In 1893 the defendant's predecessor and vendor S had sued the plaintiff's tenant A in the Mamlatdar's Court alleging that A had disturbed his possession by putting sweepings upon the land and asking to be protected in his enjoyment. He did not appear on the day fixed for hearing, and his suit was dismissed under s 13 of Bombay Act III of 1876. He did not file a suit to set aside this order of dismissal. It was contended in the present suit now brought by the plaintiff that after three years by the combined operation of art 47 and s 28 of the Limitation Act (V of 1877), the defendant's vendor S had lost his title to the land which thus became vested in the plaintiff. Held that, except as evidence of the plaintiff's title to the land, the proceedings in the Mamlatdar's Court in

98. — *Dismissal of first application for non appearance and want of prosecution*—Where, on an application being made for execution of a conditional decree, the judgment-debtor did not appear to oppose the decree holder's application for attachment and sale, but the application was dismissed for default of prosecution—Held, on a subsequent application for execution, that, as the question whether the conditional decree was capable of execution before it was made absolute was never before in issue, and was not judicially treated on the occasion of the former application, there was no *res judicata* on the point. **RAM LAL v NARAIN**
I L R, 12 All, 539

99. — *Refusal of execution where opportunity to obey the decree had not been afforded by the decree holders—Execution under s 260, Civil Procedure Code (1852)—*

petition for execution Code, did not then
because of the judgment-debtor an opportunity of

barred as having been met with within s 13 of the Civil Procedure Code. **HISHORE BUN MOHANT v DWARRANATH ADHIKARI**
[I L R, 21 Calc, 784
I L R, 21 I A, 89]

RES JUDICATA—continued.

4 JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS

—continued

100. — *Suit struck off for absence of defendant in jail on criminal charge—Civil Procedure*
by reason of the criminal charge—
a subsequent suit, there having been no determination in favour of one party or the other, nor can it be treated as a case of withdrawal under s 97, Act VIII of 1859. **LUCKHEE RAM DOSS v TOY SUNKER GOHRO**
7 W R, 236

101. — *Dismissal for undervaluation*—A suit was brought in the Civil Court of a Munsif, who gave judgment for the plaintiffs but his decree was reversed by the District Judge, on the ground that the claim was improperly valued. A second suit, on the same cause of action was then brought in the Court of the Munsif, who again decided for the plaintiffs, but his decree was reversed by the District Judge, on the ground that the suit was prohibited by Bombay Regulation II of 1827, s 91. The High Court on special appeal re-

of the value of the action had already been heard and determined. In a second special appeal against this decision, Held that the plaintiffs were not precluded from presenting a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action and that the case came within the spirit of s 36 of Act VIII of 1859 as there being no express power given by the Code to reject a plaint after it had been registered by reason of the claim being improperly valued, the doing so ought to have only the same effect as if the plaint had been originally rejected. **DULLABJI JOGI v NARAYAN LAKHJI**
[4 Bom, A C, 110]

102. — *Dismissal of suit—Civil Procedure Code, s 13 373—Decree containing clause stating that a fresh suit might be instituted*
of the subject matter—A suit for pos-

suit to the whole of the share of such property on these terms—
title from inheritance interest
not included in the
ed No
quently
he same
d share
referred to in the order just quoted. Held by the Full Bench that the Court in the former suit had no power to include in its decree of dismissal any such reservation or order, that the fact that the decree was not appealed against did not give the order contained in it which was an absolute nullity any effect, that as in the former suit the plaintiff could have obtained a decree for the one-third share now claimed, and the whole of the

RES JUDICATA—continued.

4. JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS
—continued.

claim in that suit was dismissed, the decree in that suit was a decision within s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code; and the present suit was consequently barred as *res judicata*. *Kudrat v. Dinu*, I. L. R., 9 All., 155; *Ganesh Rai v. Kalka Prasad*, I. L. R., 5 All., 595; *Salig Ram Pathak v. Pirbhawan Pathak*, *Weekly Notes*, All., 1885, 171; and *Muhammad Selim v. Nabain Bibi*, I. L. R., 8 All., 282, explained. *SUKH LAL v. BHIKHI* [I. L. R., 11 All., 187]

103. — Dismissal of suit for want of jurisdiction—*Suit for ejectment—Subsequent suit for damages*.—The dismissal, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, by the Civil Court of a suit to eject the defendants from the fishing ground of the plaintiffs, situate below low-water mark, does not operate as a bar to a subsequent suit by the plaintiffs to recover damages from the defendants for fixing their fishing stakes and nets too near to those of the plaintiffs. *BABAN MYACHA v. NAGU SHRAVUCHA* [I. L. R., 2 Bom., 19]

104. — *Suit on a mortgage against several defendants—Dismissal of suit as against some of the defendants for want of jurisdiction—Subsequent suit on the mortgage against same defendants in another Court—Civil Procedure Code (Act XII of 1882), ss. 13, 43*.—The plaintiff brought a suit in the High Court of Bombay (No. 169 of 1887) against three defendants on a mortgage executed at Surat of certain property situated there. The second and third defendants in that suit (the defendants in the present suit), who were inhabitants of Surat, pleaded that as against them the Court had no jurisdiction. The suit was accordingly dismissed as against them for want of jurisdiction, but as against the first defendant, who resided in Bombay, the Court passed a decree for the plaintiff. The plaintiff then brought the present suit against the defendants in the Surat Court to enforce their liability under the mortgage. The defendants pleaded that the claim against them was barred by the dismissal of the former suit. *Held* that the suit was not barred. In the former suit there had been as against these defendants no decision on the merits, and the proceedings against them were a nullity. *BHUKANDAS VIJBHUKANDAS v. LALJUBHAI KASHIDAS* I. L. R., 17 Bom., 562

105. — *Omission to get Collector's certificate—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 13*.—The plaintiff brought in 1876 a suit against the defendant in respect of the same subject-matter and founded on the same cause of action as the present suit. Issues of fact arising on the merits were inquired into; but a certificate of the Collector under s. 6 of the Pensions Act (XXIII of 1871), which was necessary to give jurisdiction to the Court, not having been obtained, the claim was rejected on that ground. *Held* that, the Court not having legally pronounced on the merits of the former case, the opinions expressed on the issues were

RES JUDICATA—continued.

4. JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS
—continued.

not *res judicata* so as to bar the maintenance of the present suit. *POTALI MEHETI v. TULJA*

[I. L. R., 3 Bom., 223]

106. — Dismissal of suit for want of heirship certificate—*Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 13 and 15*.—In a suit to recover principal and interest due on a bond executed by the defendants in favour of the plaintiff's father (deceased), it appeared that the plaintiff had previously brought a similar suit which was dismissed for the reason that the plaintiff produced no succession certificate. *Held* that the previous proceedings did not bar the present suit. *Potali Meheti v. Tulja*, I. L. R., 3 Bom., 223, referred to. *PETHAPERUMAL CHETTI v. MURUGANDI SERVAIGARAN* I. L. R., 18 Mad., 466

107. — Rejection of claim to attached property as too late—*Subsequent claim*.—The rejection of a claim to attached property, simply on the ground that it had been presented too late, was held to be no legal bar to the adjudication of the claim when it was again advanced after attachment made under decree. A claim of this kind may be admitted even after proclamation of sale, provided it has not been designedly and unnecessarily to obstruct the ends of justice. *MAHOMED MUBSON v. SUMPUTTEE SAHOON CHOWDHRAIN* [10 W. R., 305]

108. — Dismissal of suit as barred by limitation—*Suit against Municipal Commissioners for possession of land*.—Previous to the institution of the present suit, one of the shareholders of a piece of land brought a suit against the Chairman of the Municipality for recovery of possession of his share. The other shareholders were made *pro forma* defendants in the suit. This suit was dismissed as barred by the law of limitation. After the dismissal of the suit, the plaintiff brought the present suit for recovery of his share of the land, on the allegation that his tenant had relinquished the land within three months, in consequence of his having been dispossessed by the Municipal Commissioners. *Held* that the suit was not barred by s. 2, Act VIII of 1859. *PRICE v. KHILAT CHUNDRA GHOSE* [5 B. L. R., Ap., 50: 13 W. R., 461]

109. — *Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859), s. 2—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 13*.—The plaintiff sued for a declaration of mirasi mokurari rights to certain lands and for mesne profits, alleging that he had been wrongfully ejected by the predecessors in title of the defendants. A previous suit on the same cause of action had been heard and dismissed on the ground of limitation. *Held* that the present suit was not barred (as *res judicata*) under s. 2 of Act VIII of 1859 (corresponding with Act X of 1877, s. 13), inasmuch as, the first suit having been brought after the period allowed by law, the Court in which it was instituted was not competent to hear and determine it. *BRINDABUN CHUNDER SIRKAR v. DHUNUNJOY NTSHKUR*

[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 246: 4 C. L. R., 443]

RES JUDICATA—continued

4 JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS
—continued

110 ——— Dismissal of suit for multifariousness—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2*.—The dismissal of a suit for multifariousness is not a hearing and determination of the suit within the meaning of s. 2, Act VIII of 1859. *PATHEE SINGH v LACHMI KOOR*

[18 B L R, Ap, 37; 21 W R, 105]

TRILUCHAN CHUTTOPADHYA v NOBO KISHORE GHUTUCK 2 C L R, 10

111 ——— Dismissal of suit for non-joinder of parties—The dismissal of a suit because it is considered that all the proper parties have not been joined in it, though a decision of the suit is not a decision on the merits within the meaning of Act VIII of 1859 s. 2. *PURSEN GOPAL PAUL CHOWDHRY v POORNANUND MULLICK*

[21 W R, 272]

112 ——— Dismissal of suit on failure of plaintiff to pay summons costs—*Suit subsequently brought for same property*—In June 1878 the plaintiffs brought a suit to establish their title to the property attached and for confirmation of possession. Pending this suit the principal defendant died, and the plaintiffs applied for an order to

establish their title to the same property and for confirmation of possession. *Held* that, as the first suit had not been dismissed upon the merits the plaintiffs were entitled to maintain the second suit. *THE COURT is on the plea and pay the suit was the 4th a suit to establish their title to the same property and for confirmation of possession. Held* that, as the first suit had not been dismissed upon the merits the plaintiffs were entitled to maintain the second suit. *RESSESUR BAUGUR v MORLI SARU*

[1 L R, 9 Cal, 163; 11 C L R, 409]

113 ——— Dismissal for non-payment of Court-fees—The dismissal of a suit for non-payment of Court-fees is no bar to a subsequent suit in which the relief sought is substantially the same. *NAGATHAL v PONNUTAM*

[1 L R, 13 Mad, 44]

114. ——— Dismissal for default in payment of Commissioner's fee—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XIX of 1852), ss. 13, 102, 158*

which it was to be made. *Suit by the defendants again for the same land. Held* that the claim was not *res judicata*. *SHAIK SAHEB v MAHOMED*

1 L R, 13 Mad, 510

115 ——— Dismissal of suit on default of plaintiff to give security for costs—*Defendant precluded from pleading matter which is res judicata*—*Civil Procedure Code, 1877, ss. 13,*

RES JUDICATA—continued

4 JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS
—continued

381—The plaintiff sued the defendants on a promissory note. The defendants filed a written statement, alleging that the note had been obtained by the plaintiff by fraud and false representation. Previously to the filing of the present suit by the plaintiff, the defendants had brought a suit against the plaintiff, in which they prayed that the said promissory note might be delivered up to be cancelled. Their plea in that suit contained allegations of fraud and want of consideration identical with those contained in their written statement in the present suit. The plaintiffs in the former suit (the present defendants) having failed to give security for costs the suit was dismissed under s. 381 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877). It was now contended that the defendants were estopped from pleading a defence to the present suit the fraud and want of consideration which had been alleged by them as plaintiffs in the former suit which had been dismissed. *Held* that the defence might be pleaded, and that the question of fraud and want of consideration was not *res judicata* within the meaning of s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code. The previous suit had been dis-

missed on the ground that the plaintiff was estopped from pleading a defence matter which is *res judicata*. *Quere*—Whether a plaintiff whose suit has been dismissed under s. 381 can again litigate the subject matter of the dismissed suit. *RUNGEY RAOJI v SIBTI MAHOMED EBRAHIM*

[1 L R, 6 Bom, 482]

116 ——— Dismissal of suit "in present form"—*Civil Procedure Code, 1877 s. 13, expl. III*—K, the purchaser of certain immovable property in execution of a decree sued for possession of the same. The suit was dismissed "in the form in which it was brought" because the plaintiff had not filed with the plaint the sale certificate. K subsequently brought a fresh suit. *Held* that the dismissal of the former suit "in the form it was brought" did not amount to permission to sue again contemplated by s. 373 of the Civil Procedure Code, and such dismissal must be regarded as a "decision" thereof in the sense of s. 13 explanation III, and therefore as a bar to the fresh suit. *GANESH RAO v KALKA PRASAD*

1 L R, 5 All, 595

117 ——— Dismissal of suit for misjoinder—*Civil Procedure Code s. 13—Dismissal of suit—Court Fees Act s. 10, cl. 11*—The purchaser of certain immovable property in execution of a decree sued for possession of the same. The suit was dismissed "in its present form" (*bahasyat maujudat*) upon two grounds: first, with reference to s. 10 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870) that the suit was undervalued and the plaintiff had failed to pay, within the time fixed, additional court fees required by the Court; and, secondly, for misjoinder. The purchaser subsequently brought a second suit

RES JUDICATA—continued.

4. JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS
—continued.

Held that the dismissal of the former suit was not under the circumstances, a decision within the meaning of s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code such as could bar the second suit by way of *res judicata*. *Per MAHMOOD, J.*—The object of s. 10 and indeed of the whole of the Court Fees Act is to lay down rules for the collection of one form of taxation, and the rule that statutes which impose pecuniary burdens or encroach upon, or qualify the rights of, the subject must be strictly construed, applies with special force to such provisions of the Act as provide a penalty, whatever its nature may be. S. 10 is simply a penal clause to enforce the collection of the Court-fees, and dismissal of a suit under its provisions cannot operate as *res judicata*. Also *per MAHMOOD, J.*—The condition in s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, that the former suit must have been “heard and finally decided,” means that a former judgment proceeding wholly on a technical defect or irregularity, and not upon the merits, is not a bar to a subsequent suit for the same cause of action. It is not every decree or judgment which will operate as *res judicata*, and every dismissal of a suit does not necessarily bar a fresh action. It is necessary also to show that there was a decision finally granting or withholding the relief sought. *Ram Nath Roy Chowdhry v. Bhagbut Mohaputter*, 3 W. R., Act X, 140; *Shokhee Bewah v. Mehdee Mundul*, 9 W. R., 327; *Dullub Jogi v. Narayan Lakhtu*, 4 Bom. A. C., 110; *Rung-rav Rarji v. Sidhi Mahomed Ebrahim*, I. L. R., 6 Bom., 482; *Fatfeh Singh v. Lachmi Koer*, 13 B. L. R., Ap., 37; *Roghoonath Mundul v. Juggut Bundhoo Bose*, I. L. R., 7 Cal., 214; and *Saikappa Chelti v. Kulandupuri Nachiyar*, 3 Mad., 84, referred to. Also *per MAHMOOD, J.*—The words *bahaisiyat mayjuda* must be taken as amounting to a permission to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit within the meaning of s. 373 of the Civil Procedure Code, and could only mean that the Judge using them in his decree had no intention to decide the case finally, so as to bar the adjudication upon the merits of the rights of the parties in a future litigation between them. The procedure provided by Ch. XXII of the Code is not the only manner in which a plaintiff can come into Court for the second time to ask for adjudication upon the merits of his rights, which were not adjudicated upon on the former occasion owing to some technical defect which proved fatal to the former suit. *Ganesh Rai v. Kaika Prasad*, I. L. R., 5 All., 595, dissented from. *Watson v. Collector of Rajshahye*, 13 Moore’s I. A., 60, and *Salig Ram v. Tibhawan*, Weekly Notes, All., 1885, p. 171, referred to. **MUHAMMAD SALIM v. NABIAN BIBI**

[I. L. R., 8 All., 282]

118. ——— Suit dismissed “as brought”—*Civil Procedure Code*, s. 13.—In a suit in which the plaintiffs claimed exclusive possession and in the alternative joint possession of certain land, evidence was taken upon the issues raised; but the Court, without discussing the evidence, held that the alternative claims were “contradictory,” and the plaintiffs’ claim therefore “uncertain,” and accordingly ordered “that the plaintiff’s

RES JUDICATA—continued.

4. JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS
—continued.

claim, as brought, be dismissed with costs.” The plaintiffs did not appeal from this decision, but subsequently brought a suit against the same defendants, claiming joint possession of the same property. *Held* that the suit was barred by s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Court in the former suit not having reserved to the plaintiffs the right to bring a fresh action. *Ganesh v. Kaika Prasad*, I. L. R., 5 All., 595; *Muhammad Salim v. Nabian Bibi*, I. L. R., 8 All., 282, and *Watson v. Collector of Rajshahye*, 13 Moore’s I. A., 169, referred to by **TYRRELL, J. KUDRAT v. DINU**

[I. L. R., 9 All., 165]

119. ——— Striking off case for discrepancy in statement—*Variation in plaint and deposition of plaintiff*.—A case struck off on the ground of discrepancy between the plaint and the plaintiff’s deposition cannot operate as a *res judicata*. **GUNGA NARAIN DASS v. PUNCHANUNEE DASSEE**

[W. R., 1864, 163]

120. ——— Dismissal of joint claim on ground that liability is several—*Civil Procedure Code*, 1859, s. 2.—Where a suit against several defendants for a joint jumma is dismissed on the ground that the jumma is several, and not joint, the plaintiff is not precluded by Act VIII of 1859, s. 2, from afterwards suing each of them severally for the separate jumma. **TELOKDHABEE SAHOO v. BISSENDRO NARAIN SAHOO**

[Marsh., 418: 2 Hay, 528]

121. ——— Dismissal of suit for balance of account, no balance being proved.—*A* and his brothers made consignments of indigo to *B*, who sued *A* for the balance of an account due to him in respect of advances made by him to *A* and his brothers, and that suit was dismissed on the ground that no balance was proved to be due. *Held* that the dismissal of the former suit was not a bar to a subsequent suit by *A* to recover the proceeds of the indigo or his share of such proceeds. **PUNCHANUN ROY v. MODOSOODUN ROY**

[W. R., 1864, 245]

122. ——— Dismissal of suit on deed of sale when found to be a mortgage only—*Refusal of leave to bring fresh suit*.—The dismissal of a suit on the ground that a deed put in by the plaintiff was a mortgage, and not a deed of sale, does not preclude him from treating it as a mortgage in a subsequent suit, notwithstanding the former suit was dismissed after refusing plaintiff permission to withdraw it and bring a fresh suit. **RAMKISTO SHAHA v. NEMY CHURN CHOLHAI**

[W. R., 1864, 110]

123. ——— Dismissal of suit on failure to produce evidence.—Dismissal of a claim for failure on the part of the plaintiff to produce evidence to substantiate it is of the same effect as a dismissal founded upon evidence, for the purpose of barring a subsequent suit as *res judicata*. **RAMA RAO v. SURIYA RAO**

I. L. R., 1 Mad., 84

RES JUDICATA—continued.

4 JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS
—continued.

Reversed by Privy Council in ZAMINDAR OF PIT-
TAPURAM & PROPRIETORS OF KOLANKA

[I. L. R., 2 Mad., 23; 5 I. A., 200

not lie on the same cause of action. SAHADEO
PANDEY & NOKHID PANDEY 15 W. R., 573
MOFIZOODDEEN & AMOODDEEN 23 W. R., 58

125. — Dismissal of suit on failure
to prove same title to different property—
Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2—A plaintiff's
failure in a former suit to establish his claim with
from which he was
cannot render a
er the provisions of
hough the title set
BOOA RUSSOOLER
1 NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL 11 W. R., 382

126. — Dismissal of suit for dissolution
for want of proof of partnership—*Suit*
for money due for losses in partnership business
—In 1876 plaintiff sued the defendants for moneys due

plaintiff sued defendants for money due on account
of a partnership entered into on 12th July 1876 for
the sale of salt, and continued down to the end of
1878. Held that the plaintiff, having failed to prove
in the former suit that any partnership existed be-
tween him and the defendants, was barred from
bringing the present suit. SAMARAPURI CHETTI
& SHANMUGA CHETTI I. L. R., 5 Mad., 47

127. — Finality of order—*Civil*
Procedure Code, 1882, s. 244—Competency of Court
—S S brought a suit under a mortgage bond, making
R S, a subsequent incumbrancer, a defendant, and ob-
tained a decree for a sale of the whole of the
mortgaged premises. After the decree, a compro-
mise was effected between all the parties with the
exception of R S by the terms of which, in con-
sideration of the judgment debtors (mortgagors)
undertaking to do certain acts, S S promised to
execute his decree against only a 3 annas 12 dams
share of the mortgaged premises. The judgment
debtors (mortgagors) having failed to carry out

he
was no party, the subordinate Judge, by an order of
the 7th September 1885, held that under the agree-
ment S S was entitled to sell only a 3 annas 12 dams
share of the mortgaged premises, which was accord-
ingly directed to be sold. That order was not
appealed against, but subsequently in March 1886

RES JUDICATA—continued.

4 JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS
—continued.

Court was competent to make under s. 244 of the
Code of Civil Procedure, and, by reason of that
order not being appealed from, it became final
BASUDEO NARAIN SINGH & SULOJY SINGH
[I. L. R., 14 Cal., 640

128. — Decree against mortgaged
property—*Liability of judgment debtor to arrest*
under such decree—Principles of res judicata
applicable to execution proceedings—A decree
cannot be extended in execution beyond the real
meaning of its terms. A decree obtained on a mort-
gage directed that the judgment debtor should pay
the sum adjudged out of the property mortgaged.
After executing the decree against the mortgaged
property,
execution:
A notice
cause wh
ceeded with.
intimation o
his person,
an order w
the order w
did not pay the process fee. Subsequently a fresh
application was made for execution against the
person of the judgment-debtor. Held that the
question, as to the personal liability of the judg-
ment debtor to satisfy the decree was not con-
cluded by the order made in the previous execu-
tion proceedings for execution to issue against his
person. The order would have operated as a *res*
judicata if the judgment debtor had been called upon
to contest the right claimed by the decree-holder to
hold him personally liable under the decree, and had
then failed in his contention to the contrary, or
allowed the judgment to go by default. The order
was *res judicata* as to the legal possibility of further
execution in terms of the decree, but not as to the
special construction which the judgment creditor
sought to impose on it. BUDAN & RAMCHANDRA
BUDJOATA I. L. R., 11 Bom., 537

129. — Application for execution
struck off in consequence of non payment
of talbana—*Civil Procedure Code, ss. 153 and*
647—Civil Procedure Amendment Act (11 of

RES JUDICATA—continued.**4. JUDGMENTS ON PRELIMINARY POINTS—concluded.**

this second order was an order under s. 153 of the Code of Civil Procedure deciding the application for attachment, or whether its effect was merely to remove the application from the file of pending applications without deciding it, in either case no fresh application (being of a precisely similar nature) was entertainable, though in the latter case possibly the former application might be renewed. **PAEKU v. PIETHI PAL SINGH**

[I. L. R., 15 All., 49]

130. ——— Striking off of execution-proceedings.—*Per* **EDGE, C.J., TYRRELL, KNOX, BLAIR, BURKITT, and AIKMAN, J.J.**—When an order is made striking an execution case off the file of pending cases, or dismissing it on grounds other than a distinct finding that the decree is incapable of execution, that the decree-holder's right to get the decree executed is barred by limitation, or by any other rule of law, or on some similar ground on which the application has clearly been dismissed on the merits, whether the word "dismissed" or the words "struck off the file" or any other similar words have been used in the order, the decree-holder is not barred by the force of any such order from presenting and prosecuting a fresh application for the execution of his decree. **DHONKAL SINGH v. PHAKKAR SINGH**

[I. L. R., 15 All., 84]

131. ——— Dismissal for default of application for execution of decree—*Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 153—Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act (VI of 1892), s. 4.*—The dismissal of a petition for execution for default does not bar a fresh application, s. 153 of the Code of Civil Procedure being inapplicable, since by reason of s. 4 of Act VI of 1892 it does not apply to proceedings in execution. **Dhonkal Singh v. Phakkar Singh, I. L. R., 15 All., 84; Hajrat Akramnissa Begam v. Faliunissa Begam, I. L. R., 18 Bom., 429; and Delhi and London Bank v. Orchard, I. L. R., 4 I. A., 127, followed. TIRTHASAMI v. ANNAPPAYYA**

[I. L. R., 18 Mad., 131]

5. ORDERS IN EXECUTION OF DECREE.

132. ——— Summary order in execution—*Subsequent suit.*—A summary order rejecting plaintiff's claim in an execution case to the property in dispute, when it had been attached by a decree-holder, which order was not followed by the sale of the property attached, cannot in any manner affect a subsequent suit against parties other than the decree-holder brought for a different purpose and on a different cause of action. **BOOA RUSSOOLEE v. NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL**

133. ——— Order rejecting application for execution of decree on the ground of limitation—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2.*—An order passed by a Court rejecting a *bond fide* application by a judgment-creditor for the execution of his decree, on the ground that the period allowed by law for execution had expired, held not to be

RES JUDICATA—continued.**5. ORDERS IN EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued.**

an adjudication within the rule of *res judicata* or within s. 2, Act VIII of 1859. **DELHI AND LONDON BANK v. ORCHARD**

[I. L. R., 3 Cal., 47; I. R., 4 I. A., 127]

134. ——— Order refusing to execute decree—*Adjudication.*—An order refusing an application to execute a decree is not an adjudication within the rule of *res judicata*. **HURROSOONDARY DASSEE v. JUGOBUNDHOO DUTT**

[I. L. R., 6 Cal., 203; 7 C. L. R., 61]

JEETOSHUR DHURN DEB v. FOOSSE SINGH

[1 Hay, 515]

135. ——— Orders as to construction of decree not appealed from—*Application for execution by defendant—Objection by plaintiff to continued execution on behalf of defendant.*—Although a decree does not in terms give a certain relief, yet if it is construed in orders passed upon it as having given that relief, it is not competent to the Court on subsequent applications to treat those orders as erroneous and put another construction on the decree. **VENKATANARASIMHA NAIDU v. PAPAMMAH**

I. L. R., 19 Mad., 54

136. ——— Application for execution of maintenance decree—*Previous application held to be barred by limitation.*—On an application made in 1891 for the execution of a decree passed in 1870 it appeared that the decree directed the payment of maintenance to the plaintiff annually on a specified date, and the present application related to the period of three years from 1883 to 1891. There had been an application for execution in 1873. The next application was made in 1879, and it was dismissed as being barred by limitation. *Held* that the question, whether the application was barred by limitation was not *res judicata*. **KUPPU AMMAL v. SAMINATHA AYYAR**

I. L. R., 18 Mad., 482

137. ——— Order refusing to execute decree—*Attachment without sale—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 67.*—The plaintiff, a judgment-creditor, had in the High Court obtained a decree against the defendant, whereby it was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 1,68,123, and that the said sum should be a charge on certain immovable properties situated in the mofussil and specified in a schedule to the decree. In August 1894 the plaintiff obtained an order for transfer of the decree to a mofussil Court and sent a copy of the decree for execution there. He obtained in that Court an order for attachment and sale of the property, but that order was reversed on appeal in May 1895, the High Court holding that the properties could not be sold in execution of the decree, but that a separate suit must be brought under s. 67 of the Transfer of Property Act. The plaintiff then applied to the Court that passed the decree for an order for transmission of the decree to the mofussil Court with a view to execution. That application was refused by **SALE, J.**, who held that the decision of May 1895 was conclusive as to the plaintiff's right

RES JUDICATA—continued

5 ORDERS IN EXECUTION OF DECREE

—continued

to attach the property as distinct from a sale or to sell it except after a suit under s 67 of the Transfer of Property Act. *Held* on appeal (reversing the decision of SALE J) that the application was not *res judicata* GOURI SUNKER PANDAY v. ARROY-SWAMI DABER I L R, 25 Calc, 263

138 ——— Order refusing to award mesne profits under decrees—*Proceedings in execution*—*Held* by the Full Bench that the law of *res judicata* does not apply in proceedings in execution of decree. *Held* therefore by the referring Bench where on an application for the execution of a decree the question was raised whether the decree awarded mesne profits or not and the Court executing it determined that it did not award mesne profits that such determination was not final but such question was open to re-adjudication on a subsequent application for execution of the decree. RUP KUMAR v. RAM KIRPAL SHUKLA

[I L R, 3 All, 141]

139 ——— Refusal to execute decree

objections the Court executing the decree the Subordinate Judge allowed and refused to execute the decree. On appeal by the decree holder the District Judge disallowed all three such objections holding that the decree should be executed and remanded the case for that purpose. When the case came back to the Subordinate Judge the judgment debtor again raised the second and third of such objections, but then on determined judgment.

ORDER. THE DISTRICT JUDGE ORDERED the Subordinate Judge to determine all three such objections. *Held* that such succeeding Judge could not re-open such questions his predecessor having already finally determined them and his predecessor's order so far as such application for execution of the decree was concerned was final. BALLABH SHANKAR v. NARAIN SINGH I L R, 3 All, 173

140 ——— Refusal to execute decree as being barred—*Application for execution of decree subsequently made*—When a Court upon an application for execution has decided that the execution is barred by limitation and that order has

ROMESH CHUNDER BUNDOPADHYA

[I L R, 9 Calc, 65 I L R, 145]

See MUNGUL PERSHAD DICHIT v. GRIJA KANT I L R, 8 Calc, 51

[I L R, 8 I A, 123 I L R, 113]

141. ——— Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) s 13 (Act VIII of 1859), s 2—The decision, by a competent Court,

RES JUDICATA—continued

5 ORDERS IN EXECUTION OF DECREE

—continued

that an application for the execution of a decree is barred by limitation has the effect of *res judicata*

attachment was raised on the intervention of a third person. The plaintiff then brought a suit to establish his right to attach the houses and obtained a decree on the 28th February 1871. An appeal was made and the suit was finally decided in the plaintiff's favour in April 1873. After the plaintiff had obtained his original decree and while the appeal was pending he applied for the sale of the houses in execution on the 30th November 1871 and subsequently made three other applications within three years of each other the last of which was dated the 30th October 1876. The Court rejected this last application on the 28th November 1876 on the ground that the execution of the decree was barred as more than three years had elapsed between the first and second applications (i.e. the applications of the 15th April 1868 and 30th November 1871). The plaintiff appealed against the order but his appeal was rejected because he had failed to produce with it a copy of the order appealed against. The plaintiff

being *res judicata*. On appeal the District Judge reversed that order and allowed execution. On

which terminates in a decree as defined by s 244 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) and is therefore a suit within the meaning of the Code. MANJUNATH BADRABHAT v. VENKATESH GOVIND SHANBHOG I L R, 6 Bom, 64

142 ——— Order construing decrees—*Order as to possession and mesne profits*—*Subsequent suit for possession*—Certain lands having been divided under a *batwara* between A and B who together took one portion and C, who took the remainder A in 1847 mortgaged his share to B under a usufructuary mortgage. In 1851 a dispute arose

RES JUDICATA—continued.**5. ORDERS IN EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued.**

mention of the 51½ bighas being made in the decree. In execution of the decree, wasilat in respect of a moiety of the 51½ bighas was allowed, an objection by the defendant to such wasilat being charged having been overruled. In 1878 *B* sued to recover possession of the moiety of the 51½ bighas which had been taken by *A* under his decree. *Held* that, in rejecting the objection raised by *B* and allowing wasilat in respect of the 51½ bighas, the Court had interpreted the decree passed, and declared that under it possession of a moiety of the 51½ bighas had been decreed and given to *A*, and that the suit instituted in 1878 was therefore barred. *Held* also that this matter, having been decided under s. 11, Act XXIII of 1861, between the parties in execution of a decree, could not be made the subject of a suit. **KALI MUNDUL v. KADER NATH CHUCKERBUTTY**

[6 C. L. R., 215]

143. — *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 230—Limitation—Vatandars (Bombay) Act, III of 1874, s. 10—Collector's certificate.*—A decree of a District Court, dated 5th October 1863, declared the plaintiff to be a hereditary deputy vatandar of a certain deshpande vatan vested in the ancestors of the defendant as hereditary vatandars, and that the plaintiff, as such deputy, was entitled to receive a certain sum annually out of the income of the vatan. The decree did not explicitly deal with the claim to future payments then set up by the plaintiff as hereditary deputy vatandar. The plaintiff received moneys from time to time under the decree until 1875, but he neglected to have himself registered as a representative vatandar under Bombay Act III of 1874, s. 56. In 1875 he made a claim for certain arrears of the allowance which he alleged to be due under the decree, and he attached certain moneys out of the income of the defendant's vatan. The Collector issued a certificate under s. 10 of the Vatandars Act (III of 1874) for the removal of the attachment, and the attachment was accordingly removed by the Subordinate Judge. The plaintiff appealed from the order of removal, but the Appellate Court confirmed that order. On second appeal to the High Court, it was held on 23rd June 1879 that the lower Courts were right in raising the attachment; that the Civil Courts had no jurisdiction to register the plaintiff as a representative vatandar, and that the Collector was the proper authority to be referred to. Thereupon the plaintiff applied to the Collector to cancel the certificate which had removed the attachment, and to register him as a representative vatandar. The Collector rejected the plaintiff's application on 31st March 1881. In 1881 the plaintiff presented a fresh darkhast to attach the same vatan property in virtue of the said decree of 1863, but the application was rejected as *res judicata* by both the lower Courts. They held that the certificate of the Collector, which remained uncancelled, operated as a bar. On second appeal to the High Court, *Held*, reversing the order of the lower Courts, that the decree was one capable of execution. *Held*, as regards the Collector's certificate, that under s. 10 of the Vatandars

RES JUDICATA—continued.**5. ORDERS IN EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued.**

Act (Bombay), III of 1874, the certificate was exhausted in operating on the execution which it stopped, and that the lower Court ought to have dealt with the case apart from that certificate. **GOPAL HANMANT DESHKA v. KONDO KASHINATH**
[I. L. R., 9 Bom., 328]

144. — *Withdrawal of application for execution—Effect of such withdrawal.*—Orders in execution proceedings, if not appealed from, are binding on the parties to the suit in all subsequent proceedings in that suit, on principles analogous to those of *res judicata* strictly so called. It is therefore necessary to constitute a bar that there should be a hearing and final decision. Where an application for execution is allowed to be withdrawn, the matters in dispute are not heard and decided. There is therefore no *res judicata*. **HARI GANESH v. YAMUNABAI** . I. L. R., 23 Bom., 35

145. — *Principle of res judicata as applied to execution-proceedings—Civil Procedure Code, s. 373.*—Where a judgment-debtor, being entitled and having an opportunity to plead s. 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure as a bar to execution of the decree against him, neglects to do so, and the application in respect of which such objection might have been taken is entertained by the Court and orders passed thereon, the principle of *res judicata* will apply to such proceedings, and the judgment-debtor cannot at a subsequent stage of the same execution-proceedings object that such previous application for execution ought, in fact, to have been held to be barred by the operation of s. 373 above-mentioned. **SHER SINGH v. DATA RAM**

[I. L. R., 13 All., 564]

See **KISHAN SAHAI v. ALADAD KHAN**

[I. L. R., 14 All., 64]

146. — *Orders disallowing objection to party representative—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 13 and 244.*—*G* brought a suit against *I* for the establishment of her rights as purchaser of certain immovable properties sold in execution of a decree obtained against *I* and for possession of the same. After the settlement of issues, but before the suit was finally disposed of, *I* died, and his brother *J* was made defendant as his legal representative. *J* consented to the suit being tried on the defence raised by *I* and upon the issues already settled. The suit was decreed, it being held that *G* was the purchaser. In execution of this decree, in which *G* sought to obtain possession, *J* objected that he was entitled to a half share of some and to the entire sixteen annas of the other properties, and that his brother *I* had no right whatever in the same. This objection was disallowed by the Court executing the decree on the ground that it had not been raised in the original suit, and that, as the decree had been passed in the presence of the party then objecting, he was not entitled to urge it. Thereupon *J* brought a suit against *G* to establish his rights. The defence was that the order passed in the execution-proceedings, disallowing the plaintiff's objection,

RES JUDICATA—continued

5 ORDERS IN EXECUTION OF DECREE
—concluded

was a bar to the suit under s. 13 and s. 244 of the Civil Procedure Code. *Held* that the order disallowing the plaintiff's objection did not operate as *res judicata* under s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code. *The Delhi and London Bank v Orchard*, 1 L. R. 3 Cal. 47 L. R. 41 A 127, relied on. *Held* also that this order was no bar to the suit under s. 244 of the Civil Procedure Code. *Kanas Fall Khan v Shashi Bhosun Biswas* 1 L. R. 6 Cal. 777 8 C L. R. 17 followed. *GOURMOHI DAHER v JUGUT CHANDRA AUDHIKARI* 1 L. R. 17 Cal. 57

147 ——— Order in execution proceedings that deed was valid.—Sale of two plots of land by one sale deed.—Validity of deed questioned in dispute as to one of the plots.—Subsequent dispute as to second plot included in deed.—Question of validity of deed again raised.—Orders in execution proceedings how far final.—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1852), ss. 13 and 233.—The plaintiff purchased two distinct plots of land (A and B) from one G by a deed of sale dated 30th September 1875. In 1884 in execution of a decree against G, plot A was attached and sold as his property and purchased by the defendant. The plaintiff did not intervene and at that time took no steps to establish his alleged right to this land. In 1885 the defendant obtained another decree against G, and in execution attached plot B. The plaintiff intervened and claimed the property attached as his own under the sale deed of 30th December 1875. The defendant disputed the sale, but the Court found in favour of the validity of the sale deed and allowed the plaintiff's claim. The defendant did not file a suit to set aside this order. The plaintiff then filed a suit to establish his title to plot A, relying on his sale deed of the 30th December 1875. The defendant

6 CAUSES OF ACTION.

148 ——— Nature of cause of action.—Obligation to disclose title.—A plaintiff's cause of action is a very different thing from his title, the one being something done contrary to his interest which obliges him to seek the aid of a Court of Justice, the other being the proof that that something affords him a valid ground for relief. *DUDSAR BIBER v SHAKIR BUREKUNDAZ* 15 W. R. 168

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

149 ——— Identity of bases of claim.—Dismissal of claim on failure to produce evidence.—Where the relief sought for in respect of certain property in a suit is different from the relief sought for in respect of the same property in a prior suit (between the same parties or their privies) but the title on which the relief sought for is based is the same in both suits the dismissal of the former suit for failure to establish such title is a bar to the second suit. *RAM RAO v SURYA RAO*

[1 L. R. 1 Mad. 84]

S. C. on appeal to Privy Council, *ZAMINDAR OF PATTATRAM PROPRIETORS OF KOLANKA*

[1 L. R. 2 Mad. 23 L. R. 51 A, 200]

150 ——— Difference in rights on which claim is made.—Omission to assert every title.—Act VIII of 1859, s. 2, does not require a plaintiff at once to assert all his titles to property, or to be thereafter stopped from advancing them. The maxim *Nemo bis vexari debet in eadem causa*, can not apply where the right on which the second suit is brought is not the same as that asserted in the former suit. *SADAYA FILMAL v CHINMI*

[1 L. R. 2 Mad. 352]

151. ——— Omission to decide part of case.—Suit as to part of case raised in former suit.—A plaintiff is bound to raise every title on which he can succeed and to obtain a decision upon every part of his case and if it is found that any part of the case which he made has been neglected by the Court which tried the suit he is not at liberty to bring a fresh suit in respect of such part. *SREE KRISTO BISWAS v JOY KRISTO BISWAS*

[24 W. R. 304]

152 ——— Obligation to assert every title.—Reservation of right.—A litigant is bound to disclose all his titles at once. He cannot be allowed to keep back one and then years after to bring a fresh suit on the ground that he had still a right in reserve. *BRUJO LALL ROY v KHETPUR NATH MITTER*

12 W. R. 55

DUDSAR BIBER v SHAKIR BUREKUNDAZ

[15 W. R. 168]

153 ——— Civil Procedure Code, s. 13 expi II.—Item corpus, alia causi petendi.—In 1876 A sued K and others to recover certain lands alleging that he was the karnavan of their tarwad and that the lands were granted to them for maintenance under an oral agreement.

1877, refers to the title litigated in the former suit as distinguished from the relief claimed. Where several independent grounds of action are available,

RES JUDICATA—continued.**6. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.**

a party is not bound to unite them all in one suit though he is bound to bring before the Court all grounds of attack available to him with reference to the title which is made the ground of action. **ARLUNNI v. KUNJUSHA** . I. L. R., 7 Mad., 284

154. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882—Suit for land based on plaintiff's title—Previous suit as lessor—Omission to make title a ground of attack in previous suit—No denial of plaintiff's title as landlord—Maintainability of suit.*—In a previous suit, brought in 1890, plaintiff had sued for the recovery of certain land which he alleged to have been let verbally to the defendants in 1886. Defendants denied the verbal letting, and pleaded that they held the land from plaintiff's predecessor under a written agreement of 1876. The Court passed a decree in plaintiff's favour, holding that the lease under the written agreement had expired prior to 1886, and that the subsequent enjoyment of the land was under a verbal agreement. No steps were taken to execute that decree. Plaintiff now sued defendants for the recovery of the same land, together with arrears of rent basing his claim on the same written agreement of 1876, and also on his title as owner thereof. The District Court held the claim on the written agreement to be *res judicata*, and that plaintiff could not now sue upon his title, as that should have been made a ground of attack in the former suit. On appeal to the High Court, — *Held* that, inasmuch as plaintiff's title as landlord was recognized in the suit of 1890, the defendants could not have acquired a prescriptive title as against him in 1898, when the present suit was filed; and that plaintiff was therefore entitled to recover the land upon his title independently of any letting by him to the defendants. That the claim for arrears of rent under the old written agreement was *res judicata* by reason of the former suit, but that plaintiff's omission to sue on the strength of his general title in the former suit was no bar to the present suit, inasmuch as his title as landlord had never been disputed. **Zamorin of Calicut v. Narayanan Mussad, I. L. R., 22 Mad., 323**, referred to. **KUTTI ALI v. CHINDAN** . I. L. R., 23 Mad., 629

155. ————— *Dismissal of suit for proprietary right to land—Subsequent suit for possession of portion of same land as planter of the trees on it.* The dismissal of a suit in which the plaintiff had claimed a proprietary title in certain land held not to bar a subsequent suit in which he prayed for a declaration that, as planter of the trees and constructor of a tank in a garden forming a portion of the land, he was entitled to retain possession of the garden and tank. **GOSHAIN JUGOOPOREE v. BISHEN DYAL CHUND** . 2 Agra, 32

156. ————— *Dismissal of suit on demise as continuation of prior demise—Subsequent suit on prior demise.*—In 1883 plaintiff sued to recover certain land from the defendant on a demise of 1856 which he alleged was a renewal of a prior demise of 1835. The suit was dismissed on the

RES JUDICATA—continued.**6. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.**

ground that the demise of 1856 was not proved. Plaintiff then sued to recover the same land on the demise of 1835 and on title. *Held* that the decree in the former suit was no bar to this suit. **KANDUNNI v. KATIAMMA** . I. L. R., 9 Mad., 251

157. ————— *Suit for land based on plaintiff's title—Prior suit alleging that defendants held on lease from plaintiff.*—In a previous suit in which plaintiff had been a party, it had been attempted to assert plaintiff's title to a piece of land occupied by the defendants by proving that they held the same by virtue of an alleged specific lease. The Court had held that no such lease had been executed. Plaintiff now claimed the land as belonging to his devasom, and sued to recover it on the strength of his title; he also set up the alleged lease once more. *Held* that, though the question of the validity of the lease was *res judicata*, plaintiff was at liberty to sue also on the strength of his title, independently of the lease, and he was not estopped from so suing by the fact that the former suit had been based on the lease alone. If the relation of landlord and tenant were shown to have existed prior to the specific lease sued upon, it was for the tenant to prove that such relation had ceased to exist. In the absence of such proof, the relation would be presumed to continue, and the tenant's possession in that case could not be adverse. **ZAMORIN OF CALICUT v. NARAYANAN MUSSAD** [I. L. R., 22 Mad., 323

158. ————— *Suit for same property on different cause of action—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2.*—The plaintiff sued to recover certain land, on the ground that he had been forcibly dispossessed of it by the defendant. As the plaintiff did not prove the alleged dispossession, his claim was rejected, but the Court suggested that he might recover in a fresh suit, treating the defendant as a trustee, and offering to make certain payments to him. The plaintiff then filed a fresh suit, framing it in the manner indicated by the Court. *Held* that the latter suit, being based on a different cause of action from the former, was not barred, and that the question at issue between the parties was not *res judicata*. **BISTO SHANKAR PATIL v. RAMOHAN-DRARAV RAGHUNATH JAHAGIRDAR** [8 Bom., A. C., 89

159. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2—Decision as to nature of document.*—In 1864 the original plaintiff, L, as heir of F, brought a suit against J (the guardian of F), A, B, and C, to recover a piece of land. The suit was rejected, as it was proved that (though the plaintiff was the heir of F) F's guardian had mortgaged the land for necessary purposes to C, the two defendants A and B being merely tenants of C. The plaintiff then sued C for redemption of the mortgaged premises. *Held* that the second suit was not barred under s. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *Held* also that the fact of the document under which C held the land being described in the Court's judgment in the earlier suit as an instrument of sale

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

was not conclusive in the second suit as to the real nature of the instrument VALLABH BHUTA : RAMA 9 Bom., 65

160 ——— Suit by sons to set aside alienation by widow as guardian—Former suit by widow against purchaser—Where the mother and guardian of minor sons had once sued a certain party in order to set aside certain kobalas by which she had conveyed away to him the property of her late husband on the ground that her action may have been injurious to the interests of her sons, and the said suit had been thrown out by the Judges, and the sons subsequently brought another suit with substantially the same object in view, but making the mother a co-defendant with the original defendant.—Held that the validity of the kobalas having once been decided, the only ground on which the subsequent suit could be made was that the mother had, in giving the kobalas acted collusively with the defendant, of which, however, there was no evidence whatever ONGA HAM SADRHOOKHAN v PANCH COWREE PORAMANYK 25 W R, 366

161 ——— Decision as to genuineness of document—Civil Procedure Code, 1959, s 2—Co defendants—A former judgment in which a certain document has been held to be genuine between a third person as plaintiff and the present plaintiff and present principal defendant as defendants was held to be conclusive in this suit on the point of authenticity of the document though not a *res judicata* under s 2, Act VIII of 1859, in other respects KALLY PERSAD SEIN CROWDNEY v MOHESH CHUNDER BHUTTAOHARJEE 1 Hay, 430

162 ——— Sanction for forgery in respect of document in another suit—A former decision in a civil suit in which the issue was the genuineness or otherwise of a kabuhat, and the Court held that it was not genuine but added (as an *obiter dictum*) that the pottah produced by the other side was authentic does not bar the jurisdiction of a Civil Court in sanctioning a commitment for forgery in respect of the pottah JUGJUT MIAH v BABOO LAL 5 W R, Cr, 50

OMANATH ROY CROWDNEY v RAGHOONATH MITTER Marsh., 43 W. R., F B, 10 [1 Hay, 75]

163 ——— Subsequent suit in which same question arose—Where a Court in a former suit against the present plaintiffs to set aside

RES JUDICATA—continued.

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

on—A suit was brought by A to recover property,

testamentary disposition The lower Court had decided only the latter point, and the Privy Council remanded the case for determination of the former point. On a second appeal to the Privy Council, that Committee were about to enter upon the question as to the validity of the testamentary paper, when A gave up the point that the paper was in any sense testamentary in its character, and disclaimed having any title under it as a testamentary devise, and the Privy Council therefore did not decide that question. Held that a subsequent suit by A, in which he sought to recover the property by setting up the paper as a valid will and testament, was a suit instituted without *boni fides* and could not be allowed to proceed, because the nature of the paper was in issue in the former suit, and what was in issue must be taken to have been decided by the judgment RAGHOONADHA PERIA OODYA TAYAR v KATTAMA NAACKEERAR 10 W R, P C, 1

S C VIJAYA RAGHANADHA BODHA OOROO SAWMY PERIA OODYA TAYAR v KATTAMA NATCHIAH (RAJAH OF SRIVANGUNGA)

[11 Moors's L. A., 50]

Affirming S C in High Court UDAYIA TAYAR v KATTAMA NATCHIAH 2 Mad., 131

165 ——— Deed of sale or mortgage—Parties—Question decided in former suit—R obtained on the 7th January 1862 a decree declaring a deed of sale in his favour, dated the 7th January 1854, to be a genuine authentic and valid instrument. The question whether the sale was changed into a conditional sale or mortgage by an agreement entered into by him with the vendors on the same day that the deed of sale was executed could not be raised by any of the parties to that suit or their representatives in a suit brought by R to obtain proprietary possession of the subject of the sale in virtue of the deed and the decree DUNDY v RAM LAL 7 N W, 149

166 ——— Suit for possession under deed of gift—Subsequent suit by heir of donor to set aside deed of gift as invalid—G executed a deed of gift of his whole property in favour of J. J sued for possession and obtained a decree. On the death of G, his heir sued to set aside the deed of gift, alleging that, notwithstanding the decree J did not obtain possession till after the death of G, and that the deed of gift was, under the Imam's law, invalid. Held that this might have been a good defence on the part of G to the suit brought against him by J, but that after the decision of that suit, it was not open to G to dispute the title of J, nor was it now open for his heir to do so. FURZD ADI v JAFFER BEEBE 5 N W, 118

167. ——— Deed of gift—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 2—Matter not determined in former suit—Suit on different cause of

164. ——— Decision as to validity of document—Matter in issue—Defence not relied

RES JUDICATA—continued.

G. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

action.—*M* brought a suit to obtain her share of the entire property of *A*, her deceased father. It was pleaded, with respect to a certain portion of the property, that *A* had made it over by parol gift to his minor son. The case came before the High Court on special appeal, when it was contended on behalf of *M*, the appellant, that the gift was not proved, and that some portion of the property was "mush'a" (undivided), and the gift in regard to it invalid. The High Court refused to allow the last plea, which had not been taken in the Court of first instance, to be taken in appeal, the point raised being one of fact, and, as the gift had been established by evidence, dismissed the appeal. *E*, the purchaser of the rights and interests in *A*'s estate of *W*, a defendant in the suit, brought a suit against his vendor, *M*, and the guardian of the minor, to obtain possession of the property conveyed by the sale in which property affected by the gift was included, and claimed the setting aside of the gift because a portion of the property conveyed by it was undivided. *Held* that his suit was not barred by s. 2 of Act VIII of 1859. *IMAMAN v. PAZUL KARIM* . 7 N. W., 251

168. — — — — — *Suit to compel execution of release from document—Suit to declare document executed for nominal purpose.*—On 23rd March 1878 plaintiff executed to defendant a document purporting to be a deed of gift. In 1886 plaintiff sued to cancel the document, alleging that defendant on 11th May 1881 had agreed to execute a release, but had not done so; that suit was dismissed for non-payment of duty due under the Court Fees Act. The plaintiff now sued in 1887 for a declaration that the document "was executed for nominal purposes and was not intended to take effect." *Held* that, since the cause of action in the suits of 1886 and 1887 were not the same, the claim in the latter suit was not *res judicata*. *NAGATHAL v. PONNUSAMI* . L. L. R., 13 Mad., 44

169. — — — — — *Suit for same object on different cause of action—Decision in former suit.*—Plaintiff, claiming as grandson of one *S M*, the only undivided brother of *S*, sought to recover half of the village sold by *S* to first defendant's father in 1855; the village having been (as alleged) family property, and sold without the consent of plaintiff's father, who succeeded his father, *S M*, and not for family purposes. In a former suit (No. 3 of 1855), brought by the plaintiff's father against *S* and *R*, the father of the present first defendant, and the present second defendant, the paternal nephew of the first defendant, for possession of the whole of the family property belonging to him and *S* as co-parceners, and to rescind the sale to *R*, the plaintiff stated, amongst other things, that *S* was imbecile; and that the sale-deed was obtained by taking a fraudulent advantage of his imbecility, and that it was invalid as being made without plaintiff's consent. The Court decided that *S* was "both physically and mentally qualified to manage and legally competent to deal with the estate, supposing it to be undivided, to the extent of his own share,"

RES JUDICATA—continued.

G. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

and dismissed the suit. In 1862 the plaintiff again sued the present defendant for the whole of the village on the same ground of imbecility and fraud. The Civil Court decided that the suit was barred by the decree in the first suit, and on appeal the decree was affirmed. *Held* that the present cause of action—namely, the plaintiff's right as co-parcener to a moiety of the property and the invalidity of the instrument of sale to pass that right to the defendant—was not *res judicata*. *CHINNAYA MUDALI v. VENKATACHILLA PILLAI* . 3 Mad., 320

170. — — — — — *Former suit on same cause of action—Suits stating different grounds for right to succeed to estate.*—Plaintiff sued to recover a zamindari from his step-brother, alleging that the zamindari was hereditary property belonging to the family, the succession thereto being governed by the law of primogeniture; that his father died in 1859, leaving the plaintiff, defendant, and another, his sons, the former by the first wife, and the latter two by the second wife; and that the defendant (respondent) unlawfully enjoyed the estate, while plaintiff, as the eldest son, had a legal claim thereto. In defence it was pleaded that the claim was *res judicata* by the decree in a suit which was brought by plaintiff to obtain declaration of his status as the son of his father's pattaba stri, or royal wife, in which suit the plaintiff's father was first defendant, and defendant's mother was second defendant, and wherein they both denied that plaintiff was son of the pattaba stri and affirmed that second defendant was first defendant's first wife, and that her sons were preferential heirs to the zamindari. Among the points recorded was for "plaintiff to prove his status and right as alleged," and that issue was set down for defendants to rebut. The Judge disbelieved that plaintiff was the son of his father's first wife, and added, "Plaintiff further pleads that he is the eldest son, a position not denied, but one which cannot confer on him the status he now claims." The Judge decided that plaintiff had failed to prove that his mother was the pattaba stri, and that he was heir to the exclusion of second defendant's sons. On appeal to the Sudder Adawlat, the decree below was confirmed and the Court made the following observation: "It has been attempted at the hearing of the appeal to maintain the plaintiff's right to succeed as being the eldest son. This, however, was not the position taken in the Court below, where the succession was allowed to depend on another circumstance, —namely, the mother being the pattaba stri; and the Court therefore held the argument to be an inadmissible one." *Held* on appeal that the present suit was barred by *res judicata*, a different *causa* to the former not having been adduced. To the judgment in *Chinnaya Mudali v. Venkata Pillai*, 3 Mad., 326, after the words in page 334, "in favour of the defendant all the objective grounds of the decision which have led to the dismissal of the suit," the following ought to be added: "and without the establishment of which the suit could not have been logically or legally dismissed." *MUTHUMADEVA NAIK v. SEVATTAMUTHUMADEVA NAIK* . 7 Mad., 160

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

171 ——— Suit for enhancement of rent—*Subsequent suit for admitted rent* A suit dismissed the same ant in the in the subsequent suit was not the same as in the former, and that the law of *res judicata* did not apply 11 bar KUEDAROOTISSA BEEBER v BOODHER BEEBER

[13 W. R., 317]

172 ——— Suit for rent against same tenant as in former suit—*Decision in former suit*—A and B were co-sharers in a certain talukh to the extent of 7 annas and 4 annas, respectively B died in 1865, and in 1872 A, who used to collect the rents on behalf of B, brought a suit against one of the raiyats for the rent of the 11 annas An issue having been raised as to the extent of A's share omitting that of B, it was decided to be 7 annas only and he got a decree accordingly In a subsequent suit by A's widow against the same tenant for the rent due for the 11 annas share Held that the decision in the former suit did not debar her from showing that she was entitled to the rent due on account of B's 4 annas share SRAMADANISSA BEEBER v FERASUTOOLLAR SINDAR 2 C L R 23

173 ——— Claim as heir to property as joint and undivided *Subsequent claim as reversioner on death of widow*—A a brother's son, in 1817 claimed on the ground that he had title as heir to the moiety of an estate prior to the other brother's widow, on the plea that it was joint and undivided and that suit was dismissed In a subsequent suit accepting the decision of 1817 and regarding the widow's title to be prior to his and as holding a life interest in the whole estate before him, A claimed as her next in reversion after the widow regarding her property as separate with a view to a declaration of his right as such heir to have a certain alienation by the widow (alleged by him to be illegal under Hindu law) set aside Held that the two cases and causes of action were essentially different SUNKUR DYAL SINGH v PURNESHUR DYAL SINGH

[6 W. R., 44]

174 ——— Dismissal of former suit to set aside assignments *Subsequent suit for possession by reversioner*—C, the reversioner expectant in the life interest of a Hindu widow, instituted a suit in her lifetime to set aside sales of the estate It had first been sold in execution of a decree against the widow and purchased by A and then for arrears of revenue due by A and had been purchased by B but this suit was dismissed under Act I of

RES JUDICATA—continued.

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

plaintiff's right to the reversion DOORGA CHURN v KASSY CHUNDER MOITREE [Marsh, 539. 2 Hay, 646]

175 ——— Suit to set aside alienation by widow—*Subsequent suit to recover property & reversioner*—A widow (a life tenant of an ancestral estate) having executed an *ikrar* transferring

to the reversioner, when he took up the widow's case in its appeal stage to disclose his title and claim as reversioner as he was not competent then to introduce any pleas arising out of a new state of facts not existing when the suit was instituted DEOBANEL KOOVAL v INDERJEET KOOVAL 12 W P, 234

176 ——— Dismissal of suit to establish plaintiff's adoption—*Civil Procedure & Code s 13—Representation of estate by Hindu widow—Decree in favour of widow—Admission by widow*

by an agreement made between A and S A acknowledged the title of S as adopted son of W W having died a suit was brought against S by a reversioner of W to recover the estate of W Held that S was estopped by the decree in the former suit

PANCHANADAM I L R., 8 Mad, 348

177. ——— Second suit for restitution of conjugal rights—*Decree not executed—Subsequent voluntary cohabitation follows—Acquiescence—Satisfaction of decree—Civil Procedure Code (1852) s 13 Husband and wife*—Plaintiff obtained a decree against his wife for restitution

withdrawal from cohabitation constitutes a fresh cause of action KESHAVALAL GIRDHARLAL v BAI PARVATI I L R., 16 Bom., 327

178 ——— Suit on bond—*Failure to prosecute—Subsequent suit for same money on account*—A previous suit against the same defendant on a bond having been dismissed on the ground that

instituted in the lifetime of the widow; the object of that suit being to set aside the assignments of the widow's interest and not for the assertion of the

RES JUDICATA—*continued.*6. CAUSES OF ACTION—*continued.*

plaintiff had failed to prove the execution of the bond, defendant sued to recover the identical sum as a balance due on a khatta account. *Held* that the second suit was not brought on a cause of action previously tried and determined between the parties, and was cognizable by the Court of Small Causes. **AUGHORE NATH GHOSAL v. ROOP CHAND MUNDUL**

[13 W. R., 97]

179. ———— *Deed inadmissible as being unregistered—Subsequent suit on registered bond.*—*I*, to whom the obligee of a bond for the payment of money in which immoveable property was hypothecated had assigned by sale her right thereunder, sued in virtue of the deed of sale on such bond for the money due thereunder, claiming to recover by the sale of the hypothecated property. This suit was dismissed on the ground that the deed of sale, not being registered, could not be received in evidence, and consequently *I*'s right to sue on such bond failed. *I*, having procured the execution of a fresh deed of sale and caused it to be registered, brought a second suit on such bond in virtue of such deed of sale, claiming as before. *Held* that the second suit was not barred by the provisions of s. 13 of Act X of 1877. **ISHRI DAT v. HAR NARAIN LAL** I. L. R., 3 All., 334

180. ———— *Dismissal of suit for amount due on document—Subsequent suit for same amount.*—The defendants and two others jointly executed a document (A), whereby they promised, on the 27th April 1874, to pay to the plaintiff Rs25 at the end of April 1875, and also to give to the plaintiff, in April 1875, a certain quantity of grain by way of interest. *Held* on a suit on the document (KERNAN, J., dissenting) that the suit was not barred by the dismissal of a suit in 1877, in which the plaintiff sued the defendants for a proportionate amount due by them under the document (A), alleging a verbal promise by the defendants, in November 1876, to pay such proportionate amount. **MUTTU CHETTI v. MUTTAN CHETTI** I. L. R., 4 Mad., 296

181. ———— *Suit for sum due on mortgage—Decisions in former suit for interest—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13—Sale of mortgaged property in execution of decree.*—Certain immoveable property was mortgaged to *R* and then sold to *N*. It was then brought to sale in execution of a decree against *N* and was purchased by *H*. The balance of the sale-proceeds after satisfaction of that decree was paid to *N*. Under the terms of the mortgage to *R*, interest on the principal amount was payable annually and its payment was charged on the property as well as the payment of the principal amount. The mortgagors having failed to pay the interest annually, *R* in 1875 sued them and *N* and *H* to recover the interest due. It was decided in that suit that *N* was primarily and personally liable for the interest then due on the mortgage, as he had received the sale-proceeds of the property, and that the property was only liable in case he failed to satisfy the claim. *N* subsequently paid into Court the sale-proceeds he had received, and *R* was paid the same. In

RES JUDICATA—*continued.*6. CAUSES OF ACTION—*continued.*

1878 *R* again sued the same persons for interest, and again *N* was declared primarily and personally liable, on the ground that he had not at once made over the sale-proceeds to *R*. In 1880 *R* sued the same persons to recover the principal amount and interest due on the mortgage, by the sale of the mortgaged property. *Held* that, whatever might have been the rights and relations of the parties so long as any portion of the sale-proceeds remained with *N*, their position towards him assumed an entirely different character when once he had discharged himself of those moneys, and with this change in the situation the *ratio decidendi* of the suits of 1875 and 1878 no longer existed, and therefore the decisions in those suits did not preclude *R* from bringing a suit to recover the principal and interest due on his mortgage from the mortgaged property. **RATAN RAI v. HANUMAN DAS**

[I. L. R., 5 All., 118]

182. ———— *Mortgage-deed passing possession of certain parcels of land and hypothecating others—Remedy of mortgagee—Previous decrees for rent obtained against mortgagors.*—The obligee under an instrument, dated 1878, by which certain land was usufructually mortgaged and other land merely hypothecated to him, having obtained against the mortgagors decrees for rent due on part of the land under the terms of pattamehitis executed by them on the date of the mortgage, now sued to recover the principal and interest due under that instrument. *Held* that he was not precluded from obtaining a decree by reason of his previous suits, and was entitled to a decree for the amount due, and in default of payment for the sale of the mortgaged premises. **NANU v. RAMAN** I. L. R., 16 Mad., 335

183. ———— *Suit for personal decree against some members of tarwad—Subsequent suit against tarwad for mortgage-debt.*—A suit seeking to enforce liability for a mortgage-debt on a Malabar tarwad is not barred by a previous personal decree obtained against certain members of the tarwad for the same debt. **GOVINDA v. MANA VIKRAMAN. MANA VIKRAMAN v. GOVINDA**

[I. L. R., 14 Mad., 284]

184. ———— *Suit declaring right to redemption—Subsequent suit by representative for redemption.*—Where *D* sued for redemption and obtained a conditional decree, and subsequently the plaintiff sued *D* to establish his right to the mortgaged property and obtained a decree,—*Held* that a suit by the plaintiff for redemption was not barred by s. 2, Act VIII of 1859. **BHOOP SINGH v. NUR-SINGH RAI** 3 Agra, 144

185. ———— *Dismissal of suit for ejectment—Subsequent suit for redemption.*—Failure in a suit of simple ejectment does not bar a subsequent suit for redemption, notwithstanding that the defendant had asserted the existence of his mortgage in the former suit. **SHRIDHAR VAINAYAK v. NARAYAN VALAD BABAJI** 11 Bom., 224

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

188 ———— *Suit for redemption—Issue as to sale of equity of redemption—Subsequent suit under a different title for same object*—In 1870 the

RAVUTHAN v ELAYACHANIDATHIL KOMBIA ACHEN
[I L R, 5 Mad, 239]

187 ———— *Foreclosure in the Central Provinces*—By a bond dated 10th February 1857 a certain village was mortgaged by one G to the appellants and their father as security for a loan the bond providing that if I fail to pay the money as stipulated I and my heirs shall without object on cause the settlement of the said village to

the plaintiffs claim it is ordered that a decree be given to the plaintiffs for principal and interest and

when in possession of which they were put in possession an appeal by G being rejected G took various steps to recover possession of the mortgaged property or a declaration of his proprietary interest thereon but

27th July 1865 respectively and on 12th August 1867 G conveyed the village by deed of sale to the respondents In a suit brought by them to redeem the mortgage and obtain possession of the property—Held the suit was not barred by the order of the Civil Court of 17th July 1862 nor by the orders of the revenue officers of 8th December 1864 and 27th July 1865 effected such a transfer of any right which G might have had to the appellants as to render the sale to the respondents invalid GOKULPASS v KRIPARAM 13 B L R, P C, 205

188 ———— *Limitation—Declaratory mortgage decree for redemption not executed for 15 years*—In 1866 S obtained a decree authorizing him to recover certain property on payment of a certain sum to the mortgagee, but not

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

declaring that S would be foreclosed if he did not exercise his right of redemption. Held that S was not debarred from bringing a suit to redeem the same property in 1881 SAMI ACHARI v SOMASUNDRAM ACHARI I L R, 6 Mad, 119

189 ———— *Decree for redemption—Second suit to redeem—Civil Procedure Code ss 13 244*—A decree obtained by a mortgagor which declared that the mortgagee should deliver up possession on payment of the sum found due to him not having been executed for three years a purchaser of the equity of redemption sued the mortgagee to redeem Held that this suit was not barred by the former decree and that the plaintiff was entitled to redeem SAMI v SOMASUNDRAM I L R 6 Mad 119 approved Gan Savant Bal Savant v Narayan Dhand Savant I L R 7 Bom 467 dissented from KARUTHASAMI v JAGANATHA I L R, 8 Mad, 476

180 ———— *Conditional decree—Failure of mortgagor to pay in accordance with decree—Subsequent suit for redemption—Civil Procedure Code s 13—Foreclosure—Act II of 1882 (Transfer of Property Act) s 93* In a suit for

satisfaction from the usufruct Held having regard to the distinction between simple and usufructuary mortgages that the decree in the former suit only

operate as *res judicata* so as to bar a second suit for redemption when after further enjoyment of the profits by the mortgagee the mortgagor could say that the debt had now become satisfied from the usufruct Having regard to s 93 of the Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882) in a suit brought by a usufructuary mortgagor for possession on the ground that the mortgage debt has been satisfied from the usufruct and in which the plaintiff is ordered to pay something because the debt has not been satisfied as alleged the decree passed against such a mortgagor for non payment has not the effect of foreclosing him for all time from redeeming the property The decision in *Gulam Hossain v Alla Rukhee Beelee 2 W 62* treated as not binding since the passing of the Transfer of Property Act *Chaita v Purun Soakh 2 Agra 266* and *Anradh Singh v Shro Prasad I L R 5 All 481* referred to. MUHAMMAD SAMI UD DIN KHAN v MANU LAL

[I L R. 11 All, 386]

191 ———— *Second redemption suit—Kanom Nature of—Transfer of Property Act, ss 53 67, 92 93*—The jennu of land in

RES JUDICATA—continued.

6. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

Malabar sued in 1886 to redeem a kanom of 1849, to which it was subject, and obtained a decree which merely directed the surrender of the land to the plaintiff, on payment of the kanom amount and the value of improvements, within three months of the date of the decree. This decree remained unexecuted, the money not being paid. The jenmi now brought another suit to redeem the same kanom. *Held* that the present suit was not barred by the former decree. The nature of a kanom discussed. **RAMUNNI v. BRAHMA DATTAN** I. L. R., 15 Mad., 368

192. ————— *Decree for redemption—Mortgagor's failure to pay amount due within period fixed—Subsequent suit for redemption—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), ss. 92 and 93.*—A decree under s. 92 of the Transfer of Property Act becomes a final decree on the expiry of the time limited thereby, although no order is passed under s. 93: accordingly, no subsequent suit for redemption can be maintained. **RAMASAMI v. SAMI** I. L. R., 17 Mad., 98

193. ————— *Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), ss. 92 and 93—Decretal money not paid within the time limited—Second suit for redemption—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 13—Right of suit—Decree barred by limitation.*—*Held* that a mortgagor, whether under a simple or a usufructuary mortgage, who has obtained a decree for redemption and allows such decree to lapse by reason of his not paying in the decretal amount within the time limited for payment by the decree, cannot subsequently bring a second suit for redemption of the mortgage in respect of which such infructuous decree was obtained. **Golam Hossein v. Alla Rukhee Beebee**, 3 N. W., 62, and **Maloji v. Sagaji**, I. L. R., 13 Bom., 567, followed. **Hari Ravji Chip-lunkar v. Shapurji Hormasji Shet**, I. L. R., 10 Bom., 461, referred to. **Muhammad Samiuddin Khan v. Mannu Lal**, I. L. R., 11 All., 386; **Sami Achari v. Samasundram Achari**, I. L. R., 6 Mad., 119; **Periandi v. Angappa**, I. L. R., 7 Mad., 423; and **Ramunni v. Brahma Dattan**, I. L. R., 15 Mad., 366, dissented from. **HAY v. RAZI-UD-DIN**

[I. L. R., 19 All., 202]

194. ————— *Ejectment suit by mortgagor treated as suit for redemption—Subsequent suit for redemption—Civil Procedure Code, ss. 12, 13.*—A zamindar mortgaged his estate under four successive instruments to the same creditor who was subsequently placed in possession. On the death of the mortgagor, his son, claiming to have succeeded by the law of primogeniture to the zamindari as an impartible estate, sued to eject the mortgagee; and a decree was passed declaring what was the sum due on a date named and how far it was binding on the estate, and decreeing that, on payment of what might be due on taking an account, the mortgagee should give up possession. Many years later the zamindar applied to the Court to carry out this decree, and a like application was put in by the present plaintiff to whom seven-eighths of the equity of redemption had been assigned. Both of these applications were rejected in

RES JUDICATA—continued.

6. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

the High Court as barred by limitation, and the applicants applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the order of the High Court. Meanwhile the plaintiff brought the present suit to redeem the mortgages of the late zamindar. *Held* (1) that the suit was not barred under Civil Procedure Code, s. 12, by reason of the pendency of the application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council; (2) that, as there was no decree for foreclosure passed in the previous suit which had been treated as a suit for redemption, the present suit was not precluded by the decree therein; (3) that the findings in the previous suit as to the amount of the debt and the extent to which it bound the estate were *res judicata*. **NAINAPPA CHETTI v. CHIDAMBARAM CHETTI**

[I. L. R., 21 Mad., 18]

195. ————— *Usufructuary mortgage—Non-payment at the proper time of the whole mortgage money—Dismissal of suit—Second suit for redemption accompanied by payment in full—Act No. IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property Act), ss. 92, 63.*—*Held* that a decree in a suit for redemption of a usufructuary mortgage, not being a conditional decree for redemption under s. 92 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, but simply dismissing the suit on the ground that the mortgagor had not, prior to its institution, paid or tendered the whole of the mortgage-money at a time authorized by the deed, did not have the effect of foreclosure or of *res judicata* so as to bar a second suit for redemption, the deed expressly authorizing redemption on payment of the mortgage money in a particular month in any future year after due date, and the plaintiff having tendered the whole in that month between the dismissal of the first suit and the institution of the second. **Inman v. Wearing**, 3 De. Gex. & S., 729; **Marshall v. Shrewsbury**, L. R., 10 Ch., Ap., 250; **Curtis v. Holcombe**, 6 L. J., N. S., Ch., 156; **Collinson v. Jeffery**, L. R. (1896), 1 Ch., 644; **Karuthasami v. Jaganatha**, I. L. R., 8 Mad., 478; **Nainappa Chetti v. Chidambaram Chitti**, I. L. R., 21 Mad., 18; **Roy Dinkur Doyal v. Sheo Golam**, 22 W. R., 172; **Muhammad Sami-ud-din Khan v. Mannu Lal**, I. L. R., 11 All., 386; and **Golam Hoosein v. Alla Rukhee Beebee**, 3 N. W., 62, referred to. **HAY v. Raziuddin**, I. L. R., 19 All., 202, distinguished. **DONDH BAHADUR RAI v. TEK NARAIN RAI** I. L. R., 21 All., 251

196. ————— *Omission to direct foreclosure—Neglect to redeem—Second suit to redeem—Hindu family—Suit by manager in his own name—Representative character—Practice—Parties—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 50.* In 1856 *P*, a member of an undivided Hindu family, sued the defendants, and obtained a decree for the redemption of certain immoveable property, but the decree was never executed. At the date of that suit *P* was the manager of the family, consisting of himself and the plaintiff *N* who was then a minor. The decree did not provide for the foreclosure of the mortgage in the event of *P* failing to redeem. In 1878 *N* brought another suit to redeem the same property. The lower Court held that, as the former

RES JUDICATA—continued.

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

decree did not direct foreclosure, the relation of mortgagor and mortgagee continued between the parties, and that the plaintiff's suit was not barred by the former decree. The defendant appealed. *Held* (PINNEY, J., *dissentiens*), reversing the decree of the lower Court, that the plaintiff's suit was barred. A decree for redemption on the default of the decree-holder to pay the money declared to be due within the time fixed by the decree or if none be fixed, within the time allowed by the law for the execution of the decree, operates as a judgment of foreclosure, and debars the mortgagor from afterwards bringing a second suit to redeem the same property. GAN SAVANT BAL SAVANT v. NARAYAN DHOND SAVANT. 1 L. R., 7 Bom., 467

197. — Dismissal of former suit for rent of portion of estate—*Suit to establish proprietary right to whole estate*—The dismissal of a suit for the declaration of plaintiff's right to receive rent from a tenant of a portion of an estate cannot be pleaded as an estoppel in a suit to establish plaintiff's general right as proprietor of the whole estate. KISHEN DHUN NUNDE v. HUKOOT POLLY. 9 W. R., 461

198. — Dismissal of suit for rent—*Subsequent suit for possession*—A suit for rent, in which the sole defendant denied the plaintiff's title, alleging that B and A were his landlords, having been dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to prove his title, another suit was brought by the plaintiff against A, B, and C for possession. *Held* that the suit was barred under s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1882. GOPAL DASS v. GORI NATH SINGH. 12 C. L. R., 38

199. — Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) s. 13—*Suit for rent—Suit for establishment of title*—A decision in a suit for rent brought by a plaintiff against a person who is alleged to have been his tenant in respect of certain land does not operate as *res judicata* in a subsequent suit brought by the same plaintiff for

[3 C. W. N., 288]

200. — Suit for enhancement of rent—*Suit for rent of succeeding years*—A decree

preclude a comparison of the rents paid by actual cultivators for the year in respect of which the second enhancement was made. GURDAS PERSHAD v. BULDO SINGH. 3 Agr., 310

201. — Civil Procedure Code, s. 2—*Declaratory decree*—Where in a suit for enhancement of rent the plaintiff failed to prove notice of enhancement, but the Court enquired into

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

and gave a declaratory decree as to his right to enhance, such decree is decisive of the right in a subsequent suit for enhancement of the rent of the same tenure founded on a valid notice. NUPPERSCHUNDER PAUL CHOWDRY v. POULSON

[12 B. L. R., P. C., 53; 19 W. R., 175]

RAKHAL DOSS BOSE v. GOLAM SURWAR

[2 W. R., Act X, 69]

202. — Former suit in which right to enhance was declared—The plaintiff sued to enhance the rent of the defendant's holding. In a former suit between the parties which the defendant had brought to determine the plaintiff's right to enhance, it was held that the plaintiff was not entitled to enhance. *Held* that the decision in the former case was rightly admitted as conclusive evidence in the present case as to the plaintiff's right to enhance. MANICK SINGH v. PINTHER SINGH. 5 N. W., 163

SREEDHARSUREY CHOWDRY v. MUDDUN KOOWAR
JHA. 1 W. R., 128

203. — Declaration of right in suit for enhancement—Where a Munsif, in a suit for enhancement of rent, found that the

although not forming a portion of the first decree, was pending in a second suit for enhancement of rent. ENAYTOOLAH v. AMER BUKH alias MONEPOOL LAH. 25 W. R., 225

204. — Suit for khas possession.—The plaintiffs as talukdars, brought a suit against their tenant A for recovery of rent at enhanced rates of land held by him, as to two cottahs of land he denied that they were part of the

years in possession and had erected a house without any opposition from the plaintiffs, they had no right now to sue for khas possession. *Held* that the suit was not barred by s. 2, Act VIII of 1859, and the plaintiffs were entitled to a decree for khas possession. KASHAN CHUNDER OHOSE v. HANISH CHUNDER BANERJEE. 10 B. L. R., Ap., 5; 19 W. R., 19

RES JUDICATA—continued.

6. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

205. ———— *Suit for declaratory decree—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13—Dismissal of suit for declaratory decree and to have deed set aside—Subsequent suit for possession with respect to same property and to set aside same deed.*—In December 1878 *H*, a Hindu widow, in possession by way of maintenance of a certain estate, of which *R* owned one-third, and *P*, *B*, and *S* one-third jointly, made a gift thereof to *N*. *H* died in January 1879. In February 1879 *R* and *P*, *B*, and *S* joined in suing *N* for a declaration of their proprietary right to two-thirds of the estate and to have the deed of gift set aside. The Court trying this suit treated it as one for a mere declaration of right and dismissed it with reference to the provisions of s. 42 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, on the ground that the plaintiffs had omitted to sue for possession, although they were not in possession and were able to sue for it. In November 1879 *R* and *P*, *B*, and *S* again joined in suing *N*. In this suit they claimed possession of two-thirds of the estate and to have the deed of gift set aside. *Held* by the Full Bench (reversing the judgment of PEARSON, J., and affirming that of OLDFIELD, J.) that the decision in the former suit was no bar to the determination in the second suit of the question as to the validity of the deed of gift. *RAM SEWAK SINGH v. NAKHED SINGH*. I. L. R., 4 All., 261

206. ———— *Suit for declaration of title—Subsequent suit to recover arrears—Deshpande vatan—Suit by one sharer against other.*—Where a person having previously obtained a decree declaratory of his title sues his co-sharer in a deshpande vatan, who is bound by the decree to recover arrears, the previous decree operates as *res judicata* as regards the plaintiff's title, except so far as circumstances subsequent to decree may affect it. *DULABH VAHUNJI v. BANSIDHAR RAI*

[I. L. R., 9 Bom., 111]

207. ———— *Suit for moveables after former suit declaring right to them.*—Where a suit for a share of ancestral property was decreed, but the decree was modified on appeal as regards certain immoveables so far as to be made declaratory of plaintiff's right to a specified share without any specific declaration of value, and plaintiff subsequently brought a second suit for the value of the moveables, — *Held* that the second suit was not barred by Act VIII of 1859, s. 2. *SHEORAJ NUNDUN SINGH v. RAJCOOMAR BABOO DEO NUNDUN SINGH*

[24 W. R., 23]

208. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13—Instalment-bond—Hypothecation—Declaratory decree.*—In 1864 the obligee of an instalment bond, in which certain immoveable property was hypothecated as collateral security for the payment of the instalments, brought a suit upon such bond "against *Z* and *A* (the obligors) and the property hypothecated in the bond, defendants," claiming to recover instalments which were due and unpaid, and a declaration of his right to recover instalments which were not due, as they fell due. He obtained a decree in such suit for "the amount claimed" against

RES JUDICATA—continued.

6. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

the "two defendants." It was also provided in such decree that, "until the satisfaction of the entire amount of the bond, the plaintiff can realize the amount of each instalment by executing this decree." The obligee applied in execution of such decree to recover, by the sale of such property, which had passed into the hands of third parties after the passing of such decree, instalments which had become due after the passing of such decree, and had not been paid. Such execution having been refused on the ground that such decree was a money-decree, the obligee brought a second suit upon such bond to recover such instalments by the enforcement of the lien therein created on such property. *Held* that, although the enforcement of such lien was claimed in the former suit, yet, inasmuch as it was very questionable whether the Court was competent to grant the second relief claimed in that suit, *viz.*, a declaration of right to recover instalments which were not due in execution of a decree for instalments which were due, and the claim in the second suit was not the same as that in the former suit, the plaintiff asking for instalments said to be actually due, and not for a declaratory decree for instalments not due, the second suit was not barred by s. 13 of Act X of 1877. *UMRAO LAL v. BEHARI SINGH*

[I. L. R., 3 All., 297]

209. ———— *Suit for partition—Right of widow—Subsequent suit to get rid of partition.*—Where a widow was treated as an equal sharer in her husband's estate with her sons, and in conjunction with one son applied for partition as a sharer, and objections taken to the partition were overruled, and no appeal made to the Civil Court, — *Held* that a suit to declare the widow only entitled to maintenance was not maintainable. *OODIA v. BHOPAL*

[3 Agra, 137]

210. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 2 and 3—Admission—Revision of judgment.*—Plaintiffs, having purchased the rights of a widow in certain properties, sued the defendants for partition of the share purchased; defendants admitted the widow's right to a certain extent, but the suit was dismissed on the ground that plaintiffs, before they could obtain partition, must establish the extent of their right and the validity of the purchase. *Held*, on plaintiffs' second suit, that it being between the same parties, and for the same property on the same cause of action, was barred by s. 2, Act VIII of 1859; that defendants' admission, which was merely an admission in plaintiffs' favour, gave no new cause of action; and that, if the Courts failed to decide all the matters in dispute which they had before them in the former suit, their judgment could not be revised in a new suit; such revision being contrary to the provisions of s. 3, Act VIII of 1859. *GHASEE KHAN v. KULLOO*. 1 Agra, 152

211. ———— *Bom. Act V of 1864.*—In 1871 the plaintiff sued to establish his sole right to a portion of a field on the ground that it had been allotted to him by partition. The defendant also claimed it as his share obtained by partition.

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

The Court rejected the plaintiff's claim holding that no partition had taken place and that the field was the joint property of five co-parceners, including the plaintiff and defendant. In 188 the plaintiff brought a second suit for a partition of the field, including the portion for which his former suit had been instituted. Held that the present suit for partition was not barred by the previous suit which was brought to establish the plaintiff's sole right to the lands in question. *SHIBRAM v NARAYAN*

[I L R, 5 Bom, 27]

212 ———— *Former suit for declaration of right to partition, Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859), s 2*—A Hindu of the Southern Maratha Country having two sons undivided from him died in 1871, leaving a will disposing of ancestral estate substantially in favour of his second son, excluding the elder who claimed his share in this

brother after the father's death for a share of the property on the ground that it was ancestral estate. —Held that this suit was not barred under Act VIII of 1859 s 2, the proceedings of 1861 not having amounted to an adjudication between the brothers as to their rights in the estate arising on their father's death. *LAKSHMAN DADA NAIK v RAMCHANDRA DADA NAIK* I L R, 5 Bom, 48 [L R, 7 I A, 191 7 C L R, 320]

213 ———— *Effect of unexecuted decree for partition in subsequent suit for partition of same property—Mortgage of share—*

of the lands in ———— for partition ———— in equal shares ———— mortgaged his share to A under a mortgage deed drawn up in the English form. Later on, in 1869, A brought a suit against B for partition, and in 1870 obtained a decree appointing a commissioner of partition and directing the partition. No return was made to this commission, and no actual partition was come to. In 1873 A obtained a decree for an account, and for payment, or in default, for sale of the property. In 1878 B's share was put up for sale, and purchased by C, and C was put into possession. In 1881 C brought a suit against A for partition. Held that the decree obtained by A in 1873 put an end to B's right to redeem, unless he paid the amount found due against him, and therefore at the time of the sale to C, B's right to redeem had ceased to exist, and the property was no longer subject to partition.

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

214 ———— *Suit for declaration of right to partition—Decree not executed—Subsequent suit for same purpose—Where a decree declaring a right to partition has not been executed at the time the suit is brought—* ———— by ———— on ———— still ———— continue to be interested in the joint property, to

or defence which was or might have been raised in the suit in which it was passed. *NAZRAT ULLAH v MUJIB ULLAH* I L R, 13 All, 309

215 ———— *Decree in former suit for partition—Partial and general partition—Account*—In a previous suit between the plaintiff and the defendant, the plaintiff alleged that there had been a partition of the family property into two parcels and under a deed of partition drawn up at the time claimed one of these parcels. The deed being held invalid the suit was rejected with liberty to the plaintiff to sue for a general partition. In the second suit the plaintiff prayed for a general

that he ought to have done so. Held also that in the case of joint enjoyment by the members of the whole family or enjoyment by different members of different portions of the family property the Court will not except under special circumstances, order an account to be taken of past transactions but will make division of the property actually existing at the date of partition. *Lakshman Dada Naik v Ramchandra Dada Naik*, I L R 5 Bom, 48 followed. *KORREY v GERRAY* I L R, 5 Bom, 589

216 ———— *First suit based on the general right of a co-parcener to claim partition of the joint estate—Refusal of Judge in first suit to allow plaint to be amended so as to include claim to partition based on an award—Second suit based on an award—Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), s 13 ex pte I, II*—In 1874 the plaintiff's father filed a suit against the defendants for parti-

father demanded partition, but was refused. He therefore filed a partition suit in 1883 against the defendants. In his plaint he made no mention of the award of 1874 but relied on his right as a co-parcener to enforce partition. After the settlement of issues, he applied for amendment of the plaint,

RES JUDICATA—continued.

C. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

so as to include his claim on the award. The Court refused the amendment, on the ground that it would materially alter the character of the suit, and dismissed the suit, as barred under s. 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1852). Against this decision plaintiffs' father did not appeal. In 1884 the plaintiffs filed the present suit for partition, relying expressly on their title under the award of 1874. *Held* that the suit was not barred by the plea of *res judicata*. **THAKORE BECHARJI RANAJI v. THAKORE PUJAJI VAKTAJI**

[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 31]

217. ——— Suit for mesne profits—Former suit for possession.—The plaintiff sued to recover possession of land and for *wasilat* from the period at which he alleged he was dispossessed; and he obtained a decree for possession of the lands and for *wasilat* from the date of the plaint. He afterwards sued the defendant for *wasilat* from the date of the alleged dispossession to the date of the plaint. *Held* that *wasilat* having been claimed in the previous plaint for that period, and there having been an adjudication upon his claim for *wasilat* and no evidence that *wasilat* was withheld for the period for which it was now claimed, through inadvertence or by mistake, the case was within Act VIII of 1859, s. 2, excluding from the jurisdiction of the Court causes of action "which shall have been heard and determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction to a former suit between the same parties." **LUTEEFOONISSA BIBEE v. LUKEEMONEE DOSSEE**

[Marsh., 93: 1 Hay, 161]

218. ——— Where a plaint prayed for possession and *wasilat*, and a decree was given for possession without mention of the *wasilat*, and on application for review it was urged, though not in the written grounds of application, that the question of *wasilat* ought to have been disposed of, but no decision was given as to it either by the High Court or by the Court of first instance, to which application was afterwards made,—*Held* that the fact that a prayer for *wasilat* was contained in the plaint in the suit in which only a decree for a possession was given was not a bar to a subsequent suit for mesne profits within s. 2, Act VIII of 1859. **GAURI BAIJNATHPRASAD v. BUDHU SINGH**

[2 B. L. R., S. N., 16]

S. C. BYJNATH PERSHAD v. BADHOO SINGH

[10 W. R., 486]

219. ——— Former suit alleging tenancy—Suit for mesne profits.—*D* sued *R* for an arrear of rent, but *R* denied his tenancy and *D*'s title to the land, and was successful in that defence. *D* then sued in the Civil Court to recover possession with *wasilat*, which he estimated at the rate of the rent previously claimed, and obtained a decree for possession without *wasilat*. *Held* that the second suit was not for the same thing as the first under a different name, and that plaintiff was entitled to *wasilat* as well as possession. **DATARAM v. RAM KRISTO**

9 W. R., 594

RES JUDICATA—continued.

G. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

220. ——— Suit for ejectment—Former suit deciding as to relinquishment of the land.—*Held* that a former suit which decided the question of relinquishment of the land by defendant, a raiyat, did not bar a subsequent suit which was brought on the allegation that, the land being sir land, the defendant, the occupant, had no right of occupancy, and should consequently be ejected. **NAIPAL SINGH v. RAM NARAIN**

2 Agra, 93

221. ——— Suit to recover possession, Dismissal of—Subsequent suit to enhance rent.—In a suit to recover khas possession of land, of which the plaintiff alleged he had been fraudulently dispossessed by the defendant, the defendant claimed to be entitled to the possession of the land under a deed of gift at a fixed rent. The Judge found upon the facts that the deed of gift was invalid; that the land was *mâl*; and that the defendant was entitled to retain the possession, and thereupon dismissed the suit. *Held* that the plaintiff was not precluded by the decision in that suit from afterwards maintaining a suit against the defendant to enhance the rent. **NEELMONEY SINGH DEO v. SHOBHAN BEBEE**

[Marsh., 600]

222. ——— Suit for same land on different title—Failure in former suit.—Plaintiff, after failing in a former suit to establish her right to certain land as belonging to her *patni talakh*, was not allowed to fall back on a different title and bring a separate suit claiming the same land as belonging to her *mirasi*, the cause of action in both cases being really the same. **ATUNGO MOHUN DEB v. UNNODA DOSSEE**

17 W. R., 351

223. ——— Suit for possession—Dismissal of former suit for possession as heir.—A suit for possession as the heir of *S* is not barred by s. 2, Act VIII of 1859, because plaintiff's former claim to the same property as the heir of *S*'s father was dismissed. **GOOROO DUTT v. SOOROO**

[16 W. R., 264]

224. ——— Suit on title derived by gift—Subsequent suit as heir.—*Held* (MITTER, J., *dubitante*) that a suit claiming property on a title by inheritance was barred by ss. 2 and 7, Code of Civil Procedure, 1859, where plaintiff's claim on a title derived by gift had already been adjudicated upon. **DUDSAR BIBEE v. SHAKIR BURKUNDAZ**

15 W. R., 168

225. ——— Suit for ejectment based on alleged lease—Subsequent suit to eject tenant as trespasser founded on ownership.—The present plaintiffs in 1869 sued the present defendants to eject the latter from a certain piece of land, alleging that the defendants held it under certain leases dated July 1864. The genuineness of the alleged leases was put in issue in that suit, and was decided by the Subordinate Judge in favour of the plaintiffs, who accordingly obtained a decree. On appeal the District Judge reversed that decree, being of opinion that the alleged leases were not proved. In 1874 the plaintiffs brought the present suit to eject the

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

defendants. In the suit the plaintiffs sued simply as owners and alleged that the defendants were in occupation as tenants paying rent to the plaintiffs and that they (the defendants) had refused to give up possession. *Held* (MELVILLE J. dissentiente) that the plaintiffs were not barred by the judgment in the former suit. The fact of both the suits being against the defendants as tenants of the plaintiffs did not imply that the suits were on the same cause of action. The term 'tenancy' may be applied to a great many different relations between the occupier and the owner of property agreeing perhaps only in the single circumstance of a holding by the one of the property of the other. The test in each case is not whether a tenancy has in both suits been sued on but whether the particular contract or relation put forward in the first case was the same specific contract sued on in the second. A cause of action reduced to the concrete form in a contest between individuals implied a specific right and a specific

evidence. GIRDHAR MANODDAS v. DATABHAI KALA BHAI. I L R, 8 Bom, 174

226 ———— *Civil Procedure Code 1809 s. 2—Suit for accretion—Different cause of action*—A suit for a declaration of the plaintiff's right to a chur which they claimed as an accretion to mouzah L was held to be barred under Act VIII of 1809 s. 2 by a judgment in a former suit in which they had claimed the same land as an accretion to mouzah R because whether by accretion to the one estate or to the other the question in both suits was that of title by accretion. A complainant is bound to bring forward in this suit all the grounds of origin of his right. A difference in the origin of the right is not a matter which makes a different cause of action. KASHEE KISHORE ROY CROWDHRY v. KRISTO CHUNDER SANDEAL CROWDHRY. 22 W R, 484

227 ———— *Former suit for kabul at—Decision as to quantity of land held*—In a previous suit the plaintiff sought to obtain a kabuliat from the defendant in respect of land held by him alleging the quantity to be 8 bighas and 17 cottahs. It was therein determined that the defendant held only 7 bighas and no more. In the present suit brought to eject the defendant from 1 bigha 17 cottahs of land—*Held* that it was not maintainable as it was for the determination of a question decided in the former suit. GOPAL CHANDRA POY v. NABIN CHANDRA BHANDARI. [3 B L R, Ap, 34]

228 ———— *Decision as to quantity of land held—Suit for rent—Suit for the surement*—*Civil Procedure Code (Act I of 1877, s. 13)*—In a suit by rayats against their zamindar praying for measurement of certain land and for a declaration of the amount of yearly rental it appeared that

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

in a previous suit for rent by the zamindar against the rayats the rayats had alleged that the amount of rent and the extent of land had been overstated by the zamindar but the Court decided that the rayats were bound by a jumma bundis sued by them and refused to try whether the extent had been overstated. *Held* that the present suit was not barred as *res judicata*. ROGHONATH MUNDUL v. JUGOUT BUNDHOO BOSE.

[I L R, 7 Cal, 214 S C L R, 393]

229 ———— *Decision as to boundaries of land—Civil Procedure Code (Act I of 1877) s. 13*—The plaintiff sued to recover certain lands claiming them as a portion of A and alleging that A was a portion of a mouzah which had been leased to him in part by the zamindar. The suit was dismissed on the ground that though A was known as a part of the plaintiff's mouzah yet it had been included in a part lease of an adjoining mouzah which the zamindar had granted to the defendants previously to the date of the plaintiff's lease. The plaintiff brought a second suit claiming another portion of A on the same title. *Held* that the claim was barred as *res judicata*. MOHID v. MUHAMMAD ABRAHIM. 1 Mad 245. Nundkishore Singh v. Haree Pershad Mundul, 13 W R 64. Prannath Sandyal v. Ramcoomar Sandyal. 2 C L P 83 and Gobind Chunder Koondoo v. Taruck Chunder Bose. I L R 3 Cal 145 follow. SUNDHYA MALA v. DABI CHURN DUTT. [I L R, 8 Cal, 715]

S C SUNDHYAMULA v. DEVI CHURN DUTT. [9 C L R, 216]

230 ———— *Failure of suit for possession*—Where a party failing to

TARA DEBIA v. UNNOPPOORNA DASSEE. [11 B L R, P C, 158 18 W R, 163]

S C in High Court. UMATARA DEBIA v. KRISHKA KAMPAI DAS. 2 B L R, A C, 103

S C UMATARA DABEE v. UNNOPPOORNA DASSEE. [10 W R, 426]

SHIB SHUNKUR NEOGY v. HURO SOONDUREE GOOPTA. 13 W R, 209

231 ———— *Suit for possession and to set aside sale in execution of decree—Suit sequent on the ground that sale was ab initio void*—When a plaintiff sues for possession and to

void ab initio is barred as *res judicata*. Hooma Tara Debia v. Unnopoorna Dassee. 11 B L R, 153 and Periya Odaya Taver v. Kalama Natchiar, 11 x 2

RES JUDICATA—continued.

6. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

11 *Moore's J. A*, 50, cited and followed. *PIGOU v. MOHAMED AROO SYED* . . . 3 C. L. R., 253

232.

Sales under different decrees—Reversal on appeal of decision setting aside sale—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2.—In execution of a decree, the right, title, and interest of *A* in a certain property were sold and purchased by *B*. In execution of another decree, the right, title, and interest of *A* and *C* in the same property were sold and purchased by *D*. In a suit by *A* the sale to *B* was set aside, but on appeal the decision of the Court of first instance was, upon consent of the parties, set aside, and the sale allowed to stand good. *D* sued for possession of the share of *A* and *C* in the property purchased by him, and obtained a decree for possession of the share of *C* only. *D* now sued to set aside the sale to *B* and for possession of the share of *A*. *Held* that the suit was not barred by s. 2, Act VIII of 1859. *CHANNA LAL SAHU v. MANU LAL*

[5 B. L. R., 220: 13 W. R., 343]

233.

Subsequent suit on different grounds for same property—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2—Act XXIII of 1861, s. 11.*—On the 30th June 1855 *S*, a Lingayat priest, died, possessed of moveable and immovable property. The right of succession to it being disputed, the District Judge placed it under the management of the nazir, under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827, s. 9. In 1869, *B*, representing himself as the disciple of *S* and claiming, as such, to be entitled to the whole of the property left by *S*, brought a suit (No. 962 of 1869) against the defendant to establish his right to the property in question, and to recover possession of it. The suit was compromised by an agreement, upon which the Court passed a decree on the 23rd March 1870, dividing the property of *S* in certain shares between *B* and the defendant. When *B* and the defendant applied for possession of the property in execution of this decree, the nazir, who had it in his charge, resisted them. The execution proceedings dropped in consequence of the death of *B*. The plaintiff thereupon (as a disciple of *B*, deceased) and the defendant sued the nazir separately, each claiming the whole property of *S*. The plaintiff's suit was rejected on the ground that he failed to prove himself the disciple of *B*. In that suit the plaintiff produced neither the compromise made between *B* and the defendant, nor the decree passed on it in suit No. 962 of 1869. The defendant succeeded in his suit, and obtained possession of the whole property. The plaintiff then sued, as the disciple of *B*, to recover from the defendant the portion of the property of *S* which fell to the share of *B* according to the compromise on which the decree in suit No. 962 of 1869 was made. *Held* by WEST, J., that the suit was barred, first, because the plaintiff had been judicially pronounced not to be the disciple of *B* in his suit against the nazir to which the defendant was a party as the true successor or *prima facie* successor represented by the nazir in that suit. It was not open to those who had as heirs sued the official representative of an estate, and failed, to sue the

RES JUDICATA—continued.

6. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

owner, when ascertained, a second time on the same right. Secondly, because the plaintiff, in his suit against the nazir, was bound to bring forward every ground on which he could claim the property; and if the compromise effected by *B* was such a ground, that compromise and the decree founded on it ought to have been brought forward to sustain the claim, as it would have shut out a ground of defence consisting of the defendant's superior right. As the plaintiff omitted to do so, the more recent decree, which pronounced him not entitled to any part of the property of *S*, superseded the earlier one, which ineffectually awarded *B* a moiety of that property as against that person not in possession; and while that decree was unreversed, another decree could not be made awarding to the same plaintiff one-half of the same property in the same right as against the defendant whom the nazir represented in the earlier suit. *Held* by PINNEY, J., that the property claimed in the present suit had been specifically awarded to *B* by the decree of the 23rd March 1870, and if that decree were not time-barred, *B* or his legal representative could obtain possession by taking out execution proceedings on that decree. The present suit therefore was barred alike by s. 2 of Act VIII of 1859 and s. 11 of Act XXIII of 1861, and the fact that execution of the decree in suit No. 962 of 1869 was time-barred did not confer on *B* or any legal heir of his a new right to sue for the estate of *S* or any part of it. *SHIVALINGAYA v. NAGALINGAYA* . . . I. L. R., 4 Bom., 247

234.

Suit for same property on different cause of action—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2.*—In 1856 the plaintiff, the zamindar of Tarla (who had attained his majority in 1853), instituted suits for the recovery of the two villages claimed in the present suit on the ground that the villages were jernyati, and had been temporarily alienated, and he claimed a right of resumption. It was decided that the villages had formed a mokasa jaghir from a date prior to that of the permanent settlement, and that, as they did not constitute a portion of the assets of the zamindari at the date of the settlement, there was no right of resumption. Pending those suits, an order was issued by Government which plaintiff construed as a transfer to him of the Government right in the villages, and he founded the present suit upon the lapse of the mokasa to Government, and the order transferring the right to him.—*Held* that the present suit was not *res judicata*. *RAMA CHANDRA SURYA ARICHANDRANA DEO v. DARVADA RAMANNA CHANDIRI*

[3 Mad., 207]

235.

Suit for same property on same cause of action—*Suit for possession—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 223, 224.*—Where a suit was preferred for the purpose of recovering possession of defendants' lands, for possession of which plaintiff had already obtained a decree against the same defendants and others, the suit was held to be barred, as the cause of action was not different from that which had been previously determined. Instead of asking for delivery of possession under

RES JUDICATA—continued.

G. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

village, the defendant's brothers would manage his share during his absence, and on his return hand the same over to him on his paying the expenses incurred by them in such management. In 1873 the plaintiffs' undivided brother brought a suit against the defendant and others on an agreement alleged to have been executed between him (plaintiffs' brother) and the defendant and his brothers by which the said brothers had bound themselves to return one-third share to him (the plaintiffs' brother). This suit was dismissed as against the defendant, as he had not been a party to that agreement, and plaintiffs' brother was referred to a separate suit for partition against the defendant. The plaintiffs therefore now brought the present suit claiming their share in the vatan estate. The defendant (*inter alia*) contended that the suit was barred as *res judicata* by the former suit, that neither the plaintiffs nor their forefathers had enjoyed the property during the previous 150 years, and that the claim was barred by limitation. Both the lower Courts allowed the plaintiffs' claim. The defendant preferred a second appeal to the High Court. *Held*, confirming the decree of the lower Court, that the former suit having been brought on an alleged agreement, it did not bar the present suit, which was based on the plaintiffs' hereditary right to sue as members of the family. **NILU RAMCHANDRA v. GOMIND BAL-LAL** I. L. R., 10 Bom., 24

241. ——— Suit under will—*Subsequent suit in right of heirship*—Former suit on different grounds.—N sued M and K claiming proprietary possession under the Mahomedan law of a share in certain property by right of heirship to her deceased husband. She had previously sued the same persons to recover a portion of the same property under a will of her husband, and obtained a decree which was reversed on the ground of the will being invalid. *Held* (in accordance with the opinion of the Full Bench) that the second suit was not barred by s. 2, Act VIII of 1859. **NOUSHA BEGUM v. UMRAO BEGUM** 7 N. W., 60

242. ——— Suit for possession as heiress—*Subsequent suit on ground of family custom*.—In a suit governed by the Mitakshara, in which A, a Hindu widow, was the plaintiff, and B was one of the defendants, the plaintiff sought and obtained a decree for possession of certain lands to which she claimed to be entitled as mother and heiress of her deceased son. B subsequently brought a suit against A, alleging that he, and not A, had become entitled thereto on the death of A's son, under a kulachar, or family custom, which excluded female heirs, and gave him a preferential right among male heirs, and thereby sought to recover from her possession of the same lands, and alternatively to obtain a declaration that he was, as such heir if then living, entitled to possession of them on her death, and that a deed executed by her alienating a portion of them was valid only for her lifetime. *Held* that the decision in the former suit, that A was entitled to the lands as mother and heiress of her deceased son, was conclusive against B's claim for possession during her lifetime, on the ground that she was not the heiress; but that

RES JUDICATA—continued.

G. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

the plaintiff was not barred by the adjudication in the former suit from setting up the family custom with the object of showing that on A's death he would be entitled to succeed her, if living, and was by reason of such heirship entitled to obtain a declaratory decree as to the deed of alienation. **DOORGA PRASAD SINGH v. DOORGA KONWARI**

[I. L. R., 4 Cal., 190; 3 C. L. R., 31
L. R., 5 I. A., 149]

243. ——— Suit for property in right of inheritance—*Ground of claim disposed of in former suit*—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2.—In a suit to recover, in virtue of a right of inheritance, a share of a deceased father's estate from which plaintiff had been ousted in 1858,—*Held* that, as the plaintiff had brought a suit in 1853 in which she claimed the same properties as belonging to her father's estate, and had accepted and acted upon the decree then passed, which excluded the property in question from her claim, her present suit was barred by s. 2, Act VIII of 1859; and further that she could not claim the property on the ground of a solemnah by which it was admitted and declared that the property belonged to her father's estate, when it had been already decided in the former suit that it ought not to appertain to that estate. **SYUD-CONISSA v. FEDA HOSSEIN** 12 W. R., 182

244. ——— Compromise of suit—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2.—*Suit on same cause of action as former suit*.—A suit between two brothers, A and B, respecting ancestral property, was compromised, and the particulars of the compromise embodied in a *razinama* presented in Court by both parties. A having died, his widow and B presented in Court another *razinama* embodying the particulars of an arrangement respecting the property in which she had become interested as widow, and which was comprised in the former *razinama*; and of this second *razinama* they subsequently put in an amended copy. *Held* that a claim arising out of such arrangement could not, within the meaning of Act VIII of 1859, s. 2, be considered to have been a cause of action heard and determined in the former suit. **LAKSHMI ANNAL v. TIKARAM TOVAJI** 1 Mad., 240

245. ——— Suit for property as joint—*Former suit for same property as separate*—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2.—The plaintiffs in the present suit claimed, as the heirs of J, certain property from M, the daughter of R, alleging that such property was the joint and undivided property of R and J to which, on R's death, J had succeeded. The plaintiffs had formerly, after the death of J, sued M for such property, alleging that it was the separate property of R, and that, on the death of R's widow, they were entitled to succeed thereto. *Held* that the decision in the former suit that such property was the separate property of R to which M was entitled to succeed on the death of his widow was a bar to their present suit. **RADHIA v. BENI**

[I. L. R., 1 All., 560]

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

246 ——— Suit for property as heirs

plaintiff, was conveyed by him by deed of gift to his daughter, after her marriage with the defendant as

brought to recover the same property, on the ground that the plaintiff was heiress of her daughter—*Held* by the majority of a Full Bench (GARTH C.J. dissenting) that the suit was barred. **DENOBUNDHOO CHOWDERY v KRISTOMONEE DOSSEE**

[I L R., 2 Calc, 152]

247 ——— Suit for specific sum of money—*Act VIII of 1859 s. 2*—In a suit for a specific sum of money, it was held in accordance with the Full Bench decision in *Dinobundhoo Chowdhry v Kristomonee Dossee* I L R. 2 Calc, 152, that the plaintiff was bound to put forward every right under which he claims. **BREKA LALL v BUREGOO LALL**

I. L. R., 3 Calc, 23

248 ——— Subsequent suit for same cause of action, but larger amount—*Civil Procedure Code 1877, s. 13*—The decision of a District Judge deciding that the plaintiff is not entitled to sue in a suit for road cess, where the amount claimed is less than Rs 100, and therefore no second appeal lies to the High Court is a bar to a second suit in which the amount claimed is above Rs 100. **DAVID v GRIFF CHUNDER GUHA**

[I L R., 9 Calc, 183 I L R., 305]

barred as *res judicata* **GOBIND MOHUN CHUCKER-BUTTY v SHERIFF**

[I L R., 7 Calc, 189 8 C. L. R., 357]

250 ——— Suit to recover property from suri peshgidars—*Subsequent suit alleging discharge of mortgage—Civil Procedure Code, 1874 s. 2*—*Different cause of action*—The plaintiffs had

titles delayed applying for execution till four years after when they alleged that the money had been paid off by the usufruct of the land. Their application having been refused they brought the present suit for possession, alleging that the debt had been discharged by the usufruct. *Held* that the present

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

cause of action within the meaning of Act VIII of 1859 s. 2, was a fresh cause of action as compared with the former one, which was for an adjudication of the state of the accounts between the parties

251 ——— Suit to set aside attachment, Dismissal of—*Subsequent suit to recover*

confirmed upon appeal. The house was then sold. The plaintiff sued the purchaser to recover possession of it. *Held* that he was not estopped from suing by the decision in the former suit refusing to raise the attachment and that such decision could not be given in evidence in the latter suit. **MORO BAL KRISHNA MULE v SHEK SAREH VALAD BADRUDDIN KAMBLE**

5 Bom., A. C., 189

252 ——— Suit to establish title—*Former suit to raise attachment*—*Sued to establish his title to a house purchased by him from D. D. guardians during minority alleging that the greater part of the purchase money was employed in paying off a mortgage claim upon the house that after he had obtained possession under his deed one*

K was not estopped from bringing this suit against D. D. by the decree in his former suit to raise the attachment, which declared that the deed of sale now relied upon was fraudulent and void against D. S. **DIAGDURAY DAUD TELI PARDESHI v SHEK SAREH VALAD BADRUDDIN KAMBLE**

[2 Bom., 369 2nd Ed., 348]

253 ——— Suit to set aside order releasing from attachment properties as to which a former suit has been dismissed—*Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859), ss. 3 and 7—Relinquishment—Mortgage made during infructuous attachment*—*Subsequent attachment and sale*—R, on the 30th December 1870 obtained an *ex-parte* decree against D, in execution of which he attached properties X and Y on the 4th January 1871. D applied for a rehearing, which was granted, and on the 30th of December 1871 a decree was again passed against D, in execution of which the same properties were attached on the 9th of August 1872 and purchased at the execution sale on the 1st August 1874 by R. On the 14th February 1871, D had executed a solehnama and mortgage in favour of G, pledging among other properties, X and Y as security for a loan made to him by G. D having made default in payment, G obtained a decree against him in terms of the solehnama on the 26th February 1871. Subsequently, D granted another mortgage of the same properties in favour of G. G sold his decree and mortgage to the plaintiff, who in execution of the decree attached properties X and Y.

RES JUDICATA—continued.

G. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

In these execution proceedings *R* brought forward the fact of his purchase of the same properties in August 1874, and his claim was allowed, and the properties *X* and *Y* released from attachment on the 4th March 1876. The plaintiffs had, on the 8th March 1872, obtained a mortgage from *D*, on which they had obtained a decree on the 28th September 1874, in execution of which they had attached *X* and *Y*; but on *R* claiming them under his purchase in August 1874, an order was made on the 10th April 1876 releasing *X* and *Y* from attachment; and in a suit by plaintiff to set aside that order, they failed as to properties *X* and *Y*, on the ground that those properties were not included in the mortgage of March 1872. In a subsequent suit brought by the plaintiffs against *R* and *D* to set aside the order of the 4th March 1876, and to have *X* and *Y* declared liable to be sold under the decree of the 28th February 1871, — *Held* that the suit was not barred under s. 2 of Act VIII of 1859 by the decree in the previous suit, nor was it barred by s. 7 of the same Act. *Held* also that the purchase by *R* in August 1874 was subject to the mortgage to *G* of the 13th February 1871. **RADHANATH KUSHN v. LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA**

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 558; 8 C. L. R., 10

254. — Attachment, Application to remove—Removal of attachment unknown to applicant—Failure of application—Second attachment—Second application to remove—New cause of action.—The plaintiff, mortgagee in possession of certain property, applied for the removal of an attachment placed on it by the defendant in execution of a decree against a third party. In default of payment of Court-fees by the defendant, the attachment was removed, but in ignorance of this fact the plaintiff's application was proceeded with, and ultimately rejected. The plaintiff then brought a suit for a declaration of his right, but it was dismissed, on the ground that the attachment had already been removed. Subsequently the defendant placed a second attachment on the property, which the plaintiff again applied to remove. The defendant contended that the plaintiff's application was barred by the proceedings on the first attachment. *Held* that the decision on the plaintiff's first application having no object existing on which to operate, the attachment having then been removed, it could not properly be regarded as *res judicata* at all, since no one was seriously interested in having it decided in a different way; and that supposing submission to that decision on the part of the plaintiff for a certain time could have given it a final effect, there had, as a matter of fact, been no such submission, the plaintiff having done all that was incumbent on him to get the summary inquiry and orders replaced by a formal trial and judgment; and that there was nothing therefore in these proceedings disentitling the defendant to oppose the second attachment. *Held* also that the second attachment, after the first had been removed, was a new and distinct act, giving rise to a new cause of action, or complaint, to the plaintiff, on which, in any case, he was entitled

RES JUDICATA—continued.

G. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

to a fresh inquiry and decision. **KASHINATH MORENH v. RAMCHANDRA GOPINATH**

[I. L. R., 7 Bom., 408

255. — Suit for declaration of title—Subsequent suit for possession—Application to remove attachment.—*B* sold to *J* a turf of which 34 kances were subsequently attached on a decree obtained by *M*. After objecting unsuccessfully to the attachment, *J* brought a suit against the auction-purchaser, joining *B* as a defendant, to have it declared that the 34 kances belonged to himself; but failed on the ground that he was holding it benami for *B*. Subsequently the auction-purchaser bought from *B* the rest of the talukh and sued her for possession. *J* got himself entered as a defendant under s. 73, Act VIII of 1859. *Held* that there was no identity between the subjects of the two suits, and *J*'s former suit for all that he was then entitled to sue for on the cause of action that he had on the attachment did not deprive him of his right to a fresh and independent judgment in the present case. *Held* also that the former judgment did not create an adjudication of the cause in the latter suit, and if evidence, it was not conclusive evidence or binding on the Judge. **RAM CHUNDER CHOWDREY v. KASHEE MOHUN** 21 W. R., 57

256. — Suit for declaration of liability to sale in execution—Joint property, Liability of, to sale in execution of decree against one member of a family—Hindu law—Joint family—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 278, 280, and 283—Limitation—Right of suit.—In execution of a decree for rent against a lessee, who was one of the members of a joint Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara law, property other than the tenure was attached by the decree-holder. Objection was raised under s. 278 of the Civil Procedure Code by other members, and an order was passed under s. 280 releasing the interest of all members except the lessee. Within one year of the order, the present suit was brought by the decree-holder to bring to sale the whole property, on the ground that all the defendants being members of a joint family were benefited by the lease, and were liable for the decretal money. The defendant pleaded, *inter alia*, that the suit was barred by *res judicata*, and that the suits decreed having been for rents of the years 1884 to 1887, the present suit brought in 1891 against the additional parties was barred by limitation. *Held* (*per* PRINSEP and GHOSE, J.J.) that the suit would lie, and neither the plea of limitation nor the bar of *res judicata* was applicable to it. *Held* (*per* PRINSEP, J.)—Ss. 278 to 283 of the Civil Procedure Code contemplate the liability of the property to sale, because of its being the property of the judgment-debtor or because it is liable to the decree passed against him as sued in a representative capacity; they do not contemplate a suit to establish the liability of third persons. **Nuthoo Lall Chowdhry v. Shoukee Lall**, 10 B. L. R., 200; 18 W. R., 458, and **Nobin Chandra Roy v. Mavantara Dassya**, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 923, referred to. **Sitanath Koer v. Land Mortgage**

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

Bank of India, I L R., 9 Calc, 888, dissented from *Held (per OHOSE, J)* that having in view the principle which underlies the cases of *Bissessur Lall Shukoh v Luchmessur Singh, L R., 6 I A, 233* & *C L R., 477*, and *Jeo Lal Singh v Gunga Pershad, I L R., 10 Calc, 996*, as also the cases of *Sitanath Koer v Land Mortgage Bank of India, I L R., 9 Calc, 888*, and *Nobin Chandra Roy v Mogantara Dassya, I L R., 10 Calc, 924*, the present suit was maintainable, the suit being regarded as one for declaration that the decree was obtained against the lessee in his representative capacity, and that the other members were therefore liable to satisfy it. *Nuthoo Lall Chowdhry v Shoukee Lall, 10 B L R 200* 18 W. R., 458, and *Hemendro Coomar Mullick v Rajendro Lall Moonshie, I L R., 3 Calc, 953* distinguished. *RADKA PERSHAD SINGH v RAMKHELANAN SINGH* [I L R., 23 Calc, 302]

257. ——— Continuing contract—*Suit for damages*—*A*, on the 1st of February 1863, entered into a contract with *B* to supply him with straw for twelve months the supplies to be sent as ordered daily. On the 12th of March *B* brought an action in the Small Cause Court against *A* for damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of *A*'s having failed to supply straw as agreed upon. The Judge decided the questions in issue (namely of the factum of the contract and the authority of the person who executed it in *A*'s behalf) in favour of *B*, and gave him a decree. On the 21st of April, a second suit was brought by *B* against *A* on the same contract. The claim was for damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of *A*'s having failed

new trial, a decree was made in favour of *B* for so much of the damages claimed as had been sustained subsequently to the date of the decree of the 25th

contract and further pleaded that the matter of the contract, if there had been one, had already been adjudicated upon. On a reference from the Small

COOK v JADUB CHANDRA NATH

[3 B L R., O C, 48]

258. ——— Suit on joint contract—*Civil Procedure Code, s 2*—*Suit on joint bond*—

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

D and *B* executed a bond, by which they mortgaged certain lands as security for a loan taken by them from the plaintiffs. A suit was brought and a decree was obtained by the plaintiffs against *D* and *B*, under which they recovered a portion of the amount due on the bond. The plaintiffs now sued *S* and others on the ground that they were joint proprietors of the land mortgaged that the loan was taken by *D* and *B*, as managers for the use of all the parties interested, and for carrying on their joint business and trade, and that therefore they were all jointly liable. *Held* that the suit could not be maintained. *Ramnath Roy Chowdhry v Chunder Sekhur Mohapatrur, 4 W R., 50*, dissented from *NUTHOO LALL CHOWDHRY v SHOUKEE LALL* [10 B L R., 200: 18 W. R., 458]

259. ——— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, at 13 and 43*—*Joint owners—Suit against one share—Decree against property—Claim by other co sharer allowed—Suit against both sharers*—Through ignorance of the position of affairs one only of two persons joint owners in a property, was sued for a debt for which the property had been pledged by the person sued, and a decree was obtained and execution issued against the property; and in such execution proceedings the other sharer put in a claim, and obtained an order releasing her share of the property from

defendant, and praying that the order releasing the property from attachment might be set aside. *Held* that such a suit would lie and would not be barred as *res judicata*. *NOBIN CHANDRA ROY v MACANTARA DASSYA* I L R., 10 Calc, 924

260. ——— *Suit for arrears of rent—Joint and joint and several liability*—In the year 1877, *A*, who was the owner of a fractional share of a zamindari which was let in

chased a 6 annas share of the land, and he was made a defendant. *A* then discovered that his co sharers in the patni had sold their remaining shares to *C*. *A* applied to make *C* a party to the suit, and subsequently for leave to withdraw the suit. Both these applications were refused and a decree for the arrears of rent was made. *A*, alleging that he did not wish to enforce the decree in the previous suit, then instituted this suit against *C* and the defendants in the former suit, for the purpose of

which exists between persons who have made themselves jointly and severally liable to perform a particular contract, and that, as a decree obtained against

RES JUDICATA—continued.

6. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

one of the joint and several promisors without satisfaction is no bar to a suit against another, the present suit was not barred by the decree obtained in the suit of 1877. *Nuthoo Lall Chowdhry v. Shoukee Lall*, 10 B. L. R., 200, and *Hemendro Coomar Mullick v. Rajendro Lall Moonshee*, I. L. R., 3 Calc., 353, distinguished. *Dhunput Singh v. Sham Soonder Mitter*

[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 291; 4 C. L. R., 501]

See *Dharam Singh v. Angan Lall*

[I. L. R., 21 All., 301]

261.

Judgment against one co-sharer, Effect of, on interest of other co-sharers—Code of Civil Procedure (Act X of 1877), s. 13, expln. (5)—Repeal, Effect of.—Expln. 5 to s. 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure would not make a judgment obtained in a suit against one co-sharer binding on another co-sharer no party to such suit in respect of the rights enjoyed in common by such co-sharers in their common property. Nor could such explanation be applied to a case instituted, or the judgment delivered in such case, during the time when the old Code of Civil Procedure was in force. HAZIR GAZI v. SONAMONEE DASSEE. I. L. R., 6 Calc., 31; 6 C. L. R., 516

262. ——— Suit on mortgage—*Right*

of mortgagee to exercise another remedy after obtaining decree for sale.—A mortgagee can resort to all his remedies on the mortgage at the same time, and is not stopped in an action on the covenant to pay the mortgage-money by the fact of his having obtained a decree for sale. *MACKINNON v. GUNNES CHUNDER DEY. 1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 370*

263. ——— Civil Proce-

dure Code, 1859, s. 2—Suit to set aside sale under mortgage-decree—Subsequent suit to declare property liable to sale.—Certain property having been sold in execution of a money-decree against the representative of a mortgagor, a suit was instituted and a decree obtained setting aside the sale as being that of land in which the mortgagor had no interest. The holders of the original money-decree then again brought a suit to obtain a declaration that the said property was liable to be sold in satisfaction of the said decree. *Held* that, the matter in issue having been heard and determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the suit was barred by s. 2, Act VIII of 1859. *NUTUR CHUNDER PAUL CHOWDHRY v. LUCKHEE MONEE DABEE. 9 W. R., 300*

264.

Taking money-decree on mortgage—Registration Act, XX of 1866, s. 53—Suit on mortgage-bond.—A proceeding under s. 53 of Act XX of 1866 was a suit of a civil nature within the meaning of s. 1, Act VIII of 1859, independently of any peculiarities in the special procedure to be adopted. Therefore, where a creditor had resorted to the summary procedure provided by s. 53, and had recovered a portion of his claim in execution of the decree so obtained, a regular suit subsequently brought to enforce his remedies on the bond, giving the defendant credit for the amount already recovered,

RES JUDICATA—continued.

6. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued.

was barred by s. 2, Act VIII of 1859. *EMAM MONTAZOODEEN MAHOMED v. RAJCOOMAR DOSS. HARAN CHUNDER GHOSE v. DINOBUNDHOOBOSE*

[14 B. L. R., F. B., 408; 23 W. R., 187]

MOTHOORA MOHUN ROY CHOWDHRY v. PEARRE MOHUN SHAHA. 23 W. R., 344

But see *UTSHUB NARAYAN CHOWDHRY v. CHITTRA RAKA GUPTA. 8 B. L. R., Ap., 92*

S. C. OOTSHUB NARAIN CHOWDHRY v. CHITTRA RECKA GOOPTA. 17 W. R., 154

where it was held that a regular suit will lie for a declaration that property mortgaged by a bond on which a simple money-decree had been obtained by the mortgagee under the provisions of Act XX of 1866 continues liable for the decree, though in the hands of a third person.

265.

Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2—Suit on mortgage-bond—Registration Act, 1866, s. 53.—A, having a simple mortgage-bond, which was specially registered, obtained a summary decree under the provisions of the Registration Act, and attached the lands under mortgage to him. Prior to A's decree, these lands had been attached by other creditors, and subsequently to A's decree they were sold to B. After such sale A, under his attachment, sold the right, title, and interest of the mortgagor, which he himself purchased. A now sued the mortgagor and B to enforce his mortgage lien against the mortgaged properties. *Held* that, according to the decision of *Eman Montazooddeen Mahomed v. Rajcoomar Dass*, 14 B. L. R., 408, the suit should be dismissed. *DOSS MONNY DOSSER v. JONMBENJOY MULLICK*

[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 363; 1 C. L. R., 446]

266.

Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2—Suit to enforce lien on bond after suit in which money-decree has been obtained.—B sued on a bond to recover its amount and to enforce a mortgage lien. He obtained only a money-decree on the 26th of August 1871. D, who also held a decree against the same debtor, caused a portion of the property which had been included in the plaintiff's mortgage to be brought to sale. B instituted a second suit on the 21st of January 1873, to enforce the lien. *Held* (in accordance with the opinions of TURNER, OLDFIELD, and BRODIEURST, JJ., STUART, C.J., and PEARSON, J. dissenting) that the suit was unmaintainable. *BHAO SINGH v. HET RAM* [7 N. W., 17]

267.

Suit to enforce lien on mortgaged property—First and second mortgagees.—In 1870 M granted a certain person a lease of a certain zamindari share, for a term of years, at an annual rent, L, as the lessee's surety, hypothecating a mouzah called A as security for the payment of such rent. In 1871, L gave B a bond for the payment of certain moneys, hypothecating mouzah A as security for their payment. In 1872 and again in 1873, M obtained a decree in the Revenue Court against his lessee and L, his surety, for arrears

RES JUDICATA—continued.

6. CAUSES OF ACTION—continued

M defended this suit on the ground that he was the holder of a prior lien on the property. The Court gave *B* a decree in 1875, holding that he was entitled to an order for the sale of the property, but that it would be competent to *M* to sue to enforce his lien, and that, when he did so the purchaser under *B*'s decree would have the option of discharging the first incumbrance. The property was accordingly put up

for sale. The amount of the arrears of rent awarded by the decrees of 1872 and 1873 to, either with the costs awarded him in the Revenue Court, and interest *Held*, affirming the judgment of STUART C J., that the decree of 1875 did not preclude *M* from claiming to enforce his lien on mouzah A, nor was his claim affected by the circumstance that he had brought to

Court
in that
which

was sold to satisfy the money decree held by *M*. No doubt, the proceeds of the sale would, after satisfaction of the costs of the decree go *pro tanto* to the satisfaction of the sums secured by the first incumbrance, but *M*, by selling in execution the mortgagor's equity of redemption, did not forego his incumbrance. *Held* also that *M* could not enforce his lien for the recovery of the costs incurred by him in the Revenue Courts, as the surety bond did not provide for the payment of such costs, that he could enforce his lien for the recovery of interest, as that bond did provide for the payment of interest, and that the moneys realized by the sale of the equity of redemption of the property in the execution of the Revenue Court's decree of 1872 must be applied, in the first place in satisfaction of the costs of the suit in which that decree was made, and then in satisfaction of the arrear sued for in that suit, or the balance of that arrear and of the arrear sued for in the second suit, with interest at the rate agreed upon in the surety bond from the date of the accrual of those arrears until realization. BABU LAL LAKSHI PARSAD NARAIN SINGH I L R., 2 All, 582

268 — Suit for possession—Agreement not to appeal—Suit for possession in terms of agreement—*A*, having sued *B* for possession of a piece of land and obtained a decree for possession of portion only, entered into an agreement, by the terms of which he was to take a greater part of the land than he was entitled to under the decree upon the condition that he (*A*) should not prefer an appeal, and that, in the event of his doing so, the whole land claimed in the suit should become the property of *B*. In contravention of this agreement *A* appealed and

RES JUDICATA—continued

6 CAUSES OF ACTION—concluded.

effect was practically to render the former suit inoperative, and further, that the previous suit between the parties was no bar to *B*'s suit, a new cause of action having arisen upon the breach of the agreement. JATI RAM TALUKDAR v. DASS RAM KOLITA

[3 C. L. R., 574]

239 — Damages—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss 13 43—In September 1886 the plaintiff sued in a Munsif's Court certain defendants for possession of one bigha of land, and for damages for the cutting and carrying of certain paddy from such land on the 23rd December 1885. This suit was dismissed on the 23rd December 1885.

The session has been continued to a Small Cause Court. The plaintiff sued these defendants in the Munsif's Court for possession of 5 bighas 6 cottahs of land and for

session of
profits,
the suit

of 1000 rupees, included in the 5 bighas 6 cottahs decree. He subsequently sued the same defendants in a Small Cause Court for damages for the paddy cut and carried on the 23rd December 1885. *Held* that such suit was not barred by either s 13 or s 43 of the Civil Procedure Code. MAHABHAI SINGH v. RAMNARAYAN SHA I. L. R., 18 Calc, 545

270 — Suit on judgment in a Native territory—Civil Procedure Code, s 12—Jhansi and Morar Act (XVII of 1866), s 8—Decree made in British India—Cession of territory to British Government pending suit—Prior to the cession of the town of Jhansi to the British Government, plaintiff had instituted a suit in the Subah's Court in the Gwalior State on a judgment of the British Court in Jhansi district. After the cession, the suit was made over for trial to the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of the Jhansi district. The suit was dismissed by the first Court as barred by s 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but remanded by the lower Appellate Court for trial on the merits. *Held* that the recital in Part II of Act XVII of 1866 shows that it was intended that suits pending in the Courts of the Gwalior State prior to the cession of the town of Jhansi to the British Government should be continued in the Courts of the Jhansi district after the cession thereof, therefore the present suit which, if it had been originally instituted in a Court of British India could not have been maintained, being an action on a judgment of a Court of British India, was a good and maintainable action in the Court where it was instituted, and is to be deemed to

upon a judgment recovered on the original cause of action. SALONI v. HAN LAL

[I L. R., 10 All, 517]

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE.

271. ———— Reasons for decision—*Estoppel by former judgment—Final decision of same question.*—A party to a suit is not estopped, merely by the reasons which a Judge may give for his decision. In order to make out that a decision in a former suit is an estoppel, it must be established that the same identical question has been formally raised and finally decided. *NUGENDUR NARAIN v. RUGHOONATH NARAIN DEY* . W. R., 1864, 20

272. ———— *Collateral matters.*—Such matters only as are decided between the parties by the decree in the suit ought to be treated as binding against them in subsequent litigation. No part of the reasoning on the findings of facts which have induced the Court to come to its decision is binding as between the parties further than for the purposes of the particular decision. *AUKHIL CHUNDER MOOKERJEE v. SHIB NARAIN GHOSE* [15 W. R., 527

HURO DOSS DOSTEDAR v. HURO PRIA

[21 W. R., 30

RAMASAMI PADEIYATCHI v. VIRASAMI PADEIYATCHI 3 Mad., 272

273. ———— Opinions not material to decision—*Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13—Judgment—Decree.*—In order to see whether a question is "*res judicata*" within the meaning of s. 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the former decree and the questions decided thereby must alone be considered. The words in s. 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, "has been heard and finally decided by such Court," do not apply to an opinion expressed in the judgment on other issues not material for the purpose of the decree, though properly determined under s. 204 of the Code of Civil Procedure by the Court of first instance. *Niamut Khan v. Phadu Buldia, I. L. R., 6 Calc., 319, and Lachman Singh v. Mohan, I. L. R., 2 All., 497*, dissented from. *DEVARAKONDA NARAS AMMA v. DEVARAKONDA KANAYA* I. L. R., 4 Mad., 134

274. ———— Decree not in conformity with judgment—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 13—Omission to make reservation in decree though in judgment.*—It is by the decree and not by the judgment that a question of *res judicata* must be decided. In 1881 *K* sued *K* and others claiming a declaration of his title to certain land and an injunction against interference with his possession. *K* claimed part of the land by purchase from *M*. The Munsif decreed for *A*, and this decree was confirmed on appeal by the District Judge, but in his judgment the District Judge recorded that *K*'s claim was not adjudicated upon, and that he should bring a fresh suit if he had any claim. In 1883 *K* sued *A* to recover the land, which he claimed by purchase from *M*. *A* pleaded that the claim was *res judicata* by virtue of the decree in the former suit. The District Munsif and, on appeal the District Judge held that the claim was not *res judicata*, and decreed for *K*. Held, on appeal to the High Court that as no reservation was made in the decree of *K*'s right to bring another suit,

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

the plea of *res judicata* was good, but that, under the circumstances, an opportunity should be given to *K* to apply to the District Court to have the decree in the former suit brought into conformity with the judgment. This having been done, the decree of the lower Courts was confirmed. *AYALA v. KUPPU* [I. L. R., 8 Mad., 77

275. ———— Finding in judgment not embodied in decree—*Suit for enhancement of rent—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 13.*—*N* brought a suit against *P* for enhancement of rent. *P*'s defence was, first, that no notice of enhancement had been given; secondly, that the rent was not enhanceable, as he and his predecessors in title had held it at a fixed rent from the date of the permanent settlement. The suit was dismissed on the ground that no notice had been given; but the Munsif stated in his judgment that he considered the rent enhanceable, because he did not believe in the genuineness of the documentary evidence produced by *P*. The decree merely ordered that the suit should be dismissed, the portion of the judgment as to the enhanceability of the rent not being embodied in the decree. *P* therefore had no right of appeal against that portion of the judgment. In a subsequent suit by *N* against *P* for enhancement of rent of the same tenure,—Held that, on the rule laid down by the Privy Council in *Soorjeemonee Day-e v. Suddanund Mohapatter, 12 B. L. R., 304, and Krishna Behari Roy v. Bunwari Lall Roy, I. L. R., 1 Calc., 144*, *P* was precluded, by the decision in the former suit, from denying that the rent of the tenure was enhanceable, although the decision on that point was not embodied in the decree. The material findings in each case should be embodied in the decree, and, if they are not, it is incumbent on the parties, to avoid their being bound by decisions against which they have no right of appeal, to apply to amend the decree in accordance with the judgment. *NIAMUT KHAN v. PHADU BULDIA* [I. L. R., 6 Calc., 319

S. C. NIAMUT KHAN v. BHADU BULDIA

[7 C. L. R., 227

But see *RUN BAHADUR SINGH v. LUCHO KOER*

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 301; L. R., 12 I. A., 23

276. ———— 'Objections by respondent to decree—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 13, 540, 561, 594.*—In a suit to obtain possession of certain property, and to set aside a deed called a deed of endowment (*wakfnama*), on the ground that the defendant had fraudulently obtained its execution, the defendant pleaded (i) that the deed was a valid one, and (ii) that she was in possession of the property in satisfaction of a dower-debt, and her possession could not be disturbed so long as the debt remained unsatisfied. The Court of first instance held that the deed was valid, but that the defendant was entitled to remain in possession of the property till her dower-debt was satisfied and the Court passed a decree which merely dismissed the suit, without embodying the finding as to the deed. On appeal by the plaintiff to the District Judge, the defendant

RES JUDICATA—continued

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

filed objections under s 561 of the Civil Procedure Code in regard to the first Court's decision that the deed of endowment was invalid. The Judge dis-

being the thing which by law is made appealable, and nothing else, that party has no right of appeal therefrom. If, in the judgment of which such decree is the formal expression, findings have been recorded upon some issues against that party and he desires to have formal effect given to them by the decree, so as to allow of his filing objections thereto under s 561 of the Civil Procedure Code or of appealing therefrom under s 540, he must take steps under s. 206 to have the decree properly brought into conformity with the judgment, so that there may be matter on the face of it to show that some

kind contemplated by s 18 of the Civil Procedure Code. Held also that in the present case the

done, the defect is a good ground of appeal, notwithstanding that the decree, on its face, may be altogether in favour of the appellant, and notwithstanding that he may not have applied for amendment of the decree under s. 206, or for review of judgment, and that, in the present case, the defect in the decree would afford a good ground of appeal. Per MAH-

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

whatever has the force of *res judicata* is necessarily appealable, that the word "from" as used in s 540 or s 581 and the expression "objection to the decree" in s 561 refer not only to matters existing upon the face of the decree, but also to those which should have existed, but do not exist there, and that the defendant in the present case was aggrieved or injured by the omission in the decree of the first Court, and was therefore entitled to file objections to it, and, for the same reason, to appeal to the High Court from the decree of the lower Appellate Court. Also per MAHMOOD, J, that it was doubtful whether the reliefs contemplated by ss 203 and 623 were open to the defendant, but that, even conceding that she ought to have sought her remedy under either of

v Phudu Buldia I. L. R., 6 Cal., 319; and Pan Koor v. Bhagwant Koor, 6 N. W., 19, referred to JAMAITUNNISSA v. LUTFUNNISSA

[I L R., 7 All., 606

277. — Incidental finding—Appeal from favourable decree.—The plaintiff sued for a declaration that certain lands were his and for possession of them. Defendant No 1 claimed the ownership of the lands, defendant No 2 claimed to be mortgagee in possession. The decree simply dis-

Defendant No. 1 now appealed on the ground that, although the decree itself was entirely in her favour, she would be prejudiced in any future proceedings if the finding of fact as to the ownership of the lands

decree. ANUSUYABAI v. SAKHARAM PANDURANG

[I L R., 7 Bom., 464

rates for a subsequent year. A matter which is directly adjudicated upon by a Court of competent jurisdiction can be treated as *res adjudicata*, but not

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE.

271. ——— Reasons for decision—*Estoppel by former judgment—Final decision of same question.*—A party to a suit is not estopped, merely by the reasons which a Judge may give for his decision. In order to make out that a decision in a former suit is an estoppel, it must be established that the same identical question has been formally raised and finally decided. *NUGENDUR NARAIN v. RUGHOONATH NARAIN DEY* . W. R., 1884, 20

272. ——— *Collateral matters.*—Such matters only as are decided between the parties by the decree in the suit ought to be treated as binding against them in subsequent litigation. No part of the reasoning on the findings of facts which have induced the Court to come to its decision is binding as between the parties further than for the purposes of the particular decision. *AUKHIL CHUNDER MOOKERJEE v. SHIB NARAIN GHOSE* [15 W. R., 527

HURO DOSS DOSTEDAR v. HURO PRIA [21 W. R., 30

RAMASAMI PADEIYATCHI v. VIRASAMI PADEIYATCHI 3 Mad., 272

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RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

the plea of *res judicata* was good, but that, under the circumstances, an opportunity should be given to *K* to apply to the District Court to have the decree in the former suit brought into conformity with the judgment. This having been done, the decree of the lower Courts was confirmed. *AYALA v. KUPPU*

[I. L. R., 8 Mad., 77

275. ——— Finding in judgment not embodied in decree—*Suit for enhancement of rent—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 13.*—*N* brought a suit against *P* for enhancement of rent. *P*'s defence was, first, that no notice of enhancement had been given; secondly, that the rent was not enhanceable, as he and his predecessors in title had held it at a fixed rent from the date of the permanent settlement. The suit was dismissed on the ground that no notice had been given; but the Munsif stated in his judgment that he considered the rent enhanceable, because he did not believe in the genuineness of the documentary evidence produced by *P*. The decree merely ordered that the suit should be dismissed, the portion of the judgment as to the enhanceability of the rent not being embodied in the decree. *P* therefore had no right of appeal against that portion of the judgment. In a subsequent suit by *N* against *P* for enhancement of rent of the same tenure.—Held that, on the rule laid down by the Privy Council in *Soorjeemonee Day-e v. Suddanund Mohapatter, 12 B. L. R., 304, and Krishna Behari Roy v. Bunwari Lall Roy, I. L. R., 1 Calc., 144*, *P* was precluded, by the decision in the former suit, from denying that the rent of the tenure was enhanceable, although the decision on that point was not embodied in the decree. The material findings in each case should be embodied in the decree, and, if they are not, it is incumbent on the parties, to avoid their being bound by decisions against which they have no right of appeal, to apply to amend the decree in accordance with the judgment. *NIAMUT KHAN v. PHADU BULDIA*

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 319

S. C. NIAMUT KHAN v. BHADU BULDIA

[7 C. L. R., 227

But see *RUN BAHADUR SINGH v. LUCHO KOER*

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 301; L. R., 12 I. A., 23

276. ——— Objections by respondent to decree—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 13, 540, 561, 584.*—In a suit to obtain possession of certain property, and to set aside a deed called a deed of endowment (*wakfnama*), on the ground that the defendant had fraudulently obtained its execution, the defendant pleaded (i) that the deed was a valid one, and (ii) that she was in possession of the property in satisfaction of a dower-debt, and her possession could not be disturbed so long as the debt remained unsatisfied. The Court of first instance held that the deed was valid, but that the defendant was entitled to remain in possession of the property till her dower-debt was satisfied and the Court passed a decree which merely dismissed the suit, without embodying the finding as to the deed. On appeal by the plaintiff to the District Judge, the defendant

RES JUDICATA—continued

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued

filed objection under s 561 of the Civil Procedure Code in regard to the first Court's decision that the deed of endowment was invalid. The Judge said

it entirely in favour of a party to a suit such decree being the thing which by law is made appealable and nothing else that party has no right of appeal. It is not the fact that the decree has been made by the Court of first instance that entitles the party to appeal therefrom under s 540 he must take steps under s 206 to have the decree properly brought

ings in a judgment upon matters which subsequently turn out to be immaterial to the grounds upon which a suit is finally disposed of as to the plaintiff's right to any portion of the relief sought by him as declared by the decree amount to no more than *obiter dicta* and do not constitute a final decision of the kind contemplated by s 13 of the Civil Procedure Code. Held also that in the present case the Judge was right in holding that the question as to the validity or otherwise of the deed of endowment was wholly immaterial. The judgment of STRAIGHT J in *Lachman Singh v Mohon* I L R 2 All 497 approved and followed. Per OLFIELD J *contra* that the decree does not fulfil the requirements of the Civil Procedure Code as a determination arising out of the claim and material for the decision thereon that if this has not been done the defect is a good ground of appeal notwithstanding

would afford a good ground of appeal. Per MAHMOON, J that inasmuch as the provisions of s 13 of the Civil Procedure Code relate as well to the trial of suits as to the trial of appeals and in the present case the validity or otherwise of the deed was a matter directly and substantially in issue between

RES JUDICATA—continued

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued

whatever has the force of *res judicata* is necessarily appealable that the word from as used in s 540 or s 551 and the expression objection to the decree in s 561 refer not only to matters existing upon the face of the decree but also to those which should have existed but do not exist there and that the defendant in the present case was aggrieved or injured by the omission in the decree of the first Court, and was therefore entitled to file objections to it and for the same reason to appeal to the High Court from the decree of the lower Appellate Court. Also per MAHMOON J that it was doubtful whether the reliefs contemplated by ss 206 and 623 were open to the defendant but that even conceding that she ought to have sought her remedy under either of

Narayan Das I L R 1 All 480 *Mohon Lal v Ram Dayal* I L R 2 All 843 *Nimat Khan v Phudu Bulda* I L R 6 Cal 819 and *Pan Koor v Bhagwant Koor* 6 V W 19 referred to JAMATUNISSA v LUTFUNNISSA

[I L R, 7 All, 608]

277 — Incidental finding—*Appeal from favourable decree*—The plaintiff sued for a declaration that certain lands were his and for possession of them. Defendant No 1 claimed the ownership of the lands. Defendant No 2 claimed to be mortgagee in possession. The decree simply said

Defendant No 1 now appealed on the ground that

case have been an essential element of a suit for a decree. *ANUSUTABAI v SAKHARAM PANDURANG*

[I L R, 7 Bom., 464]

278 — Collateral issue—*Dismissal for want of notice*—Where a suit for arrears of rent at enhanced rates for a certain year was dismissed for want of notice but the Court also found that the pottah set up by defendant was not genuine—Held that the decision was no bar to a subsequent suit by the same plaintiff for arrears of rent at enhanced rates for a subsequent year. A matter which is directly adjudicated upon by a Court of competent jurisdiction can be treated as *res adjudicata* but not

RES JUDICATA—continued.**7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.**

matters determined for collateral or incidental purposes only. **JARDINE, SKINNER & Co. v. DWARKANATH CHUCKERBUTTY** . . . **14 W. R., 412**

279. ————— *Finding in former suit.*—A finding in one suit to which *A* was a party is no bar against *A* in another suit, unless it is shown that the issue in question in the latter was raised in the former suit, and was a material issue in it. **DAHOO MUNDER v. GOPPE NUND JHA**
[**2 W. R., 79**

NANAH alias NARAIN RAO v. JUMNA BAE
[**2 Agra, 192**

SALAHMUNISSA KHATOON v. MOHESH CHUNDER ROY **16 W. R., 85**

280. ————— *Issue material to rights of parties.*—Any issue which is material to the rights of parties in the matter of the suit between them, whether actually contested or not, shall not afterwards be raised in a subsequent suit between the same parties. **DEOKEE NUNDUN ROY v. KALER PERSHAD** **8 W. R., 366**
RAMSOOKH v. TARA SINGH . . . **3 Agra, 40**

281. ————— When a Court of competent jurisdiction in deciding upon a particular subject-matter thinks it necessary to go into collateral facts for the purposes of its decision, its opinion on those facts is not conclusively binding in a subsequent suit which relates to a different subject-matter. **MADHOO RAM DEY v. BOYDONATH DOSS**
[**9 W. R., 592**

282. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2—Matter incidentally in issue.*—The cause of action in a suit cannot be said to have been heard and determined in a former judgment, unless it was put in issue and directly determined. Any finding or observations merely bearing on such issue or any opinion incidentally expressed cannot be considered a finding upon the issue so as to make that judgment a determination of the cause of action within the meaning of Act VIII of 1859, s. 2. **SHIB NATH CHATTERJEE v. NUBO KISHEN CHATTERJEE**
[**21 W. R., 189**

283. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2—Trial and determination of issues unnecessary for disposal of suit.*—A Court of competent jurisdiction, having tried and determined an issue arising in a suit on which the suit might have been disposed of, proceeded to try and determine another issue which also arose out of the pleadings, but the determination of which in that suit was not required for its disposal. *Held* that such Court was not bound under the circumstances to refrain from trying and determining such last-mentioned issue, and that the trial and determination of it could not be treated as a nullity and the issue could not again be tried and determined in another suit. **MAN SINGH v. NABAYAN DAS** **I. L. R., 1 All, 480**

284. ————— *Issue not affirmed and denied—Requisites for res judicata.*—In order to constitute the bar of *res judicata*, it is

RES JUDICATA—continued.**7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.**

not sufficient merely that an issue on the same point should have been raised in the former suit, although that issue may have been incidentally decided; but it must appear that the matter referred to was alleged by one party, and either denied or admitted expressly or impliedly by the other. **SHAMA CHURN CHATTERJEE v. PROSONO COOMAR SANTIKARIE'**

[**5 C. L. R., 251**

285. ————— *Suit to set aside will—Question as to validity of will—Suit for possession—Cause of action.*—*C*, a Hindu subject to the Mitakshara law, adopted *S*, and afterwards *B*, and made a will, whereby, after providing for his widow, the family worship, etc., he made a division of his real and personal property between his two adopted sons. Provision was also made for forfeiture by either of the sons in case they disputed the will, in which event the whole estate was to go to the other son. This will was registered and filed in the Collector's Court. *S* was subsequently disowned by *C* and declared to have forfeited his right to anything under the will. In 1859 *S* brought a suit against *C*, *B*, and certain persons who claimed portions of the property under deeds executed by *C*, to cancel those deeds, to cancel the will, to set aside adoption of *B*, and for maintenance. In this suit he alleged that *C* had no power to make any of the devises of real estate contained in the will, inasmuch as the whole estate, consisting of property inherited by *C* and property acquired by him from the income of such inherited property, was ancestral. The only issue raised in that suit referring to the will was whether it was assented to by *S*. The first Court found that it had been so assented to; that the adoption of *B* was valid; and that *S*'s conduct justified *C* in disimheriting him: the suit was accordingly dismissed. *S* appealed to the High Court, and in his grounds of appeal raised the same contention as before, *viz.*, that the whole of the real property was ancestral, and therefore *C* had no power to dispose of it without his consent. The High Court in 1863 varied the decree of the first Court, and held that the will must be set aside so far as it affected the right of *S* in the ancestral property, but that the ancestral property only included that inherited, and not that acquired by *C* with the income of the inherited property. In a suit brought by *S*, after the death of *B* and *C*, against *B*'s widow and the parties to the former suit, or their representatives, to obtain possession of the whole estate of *C* on the ground that both the inherited property and the property acquired from the income thereof were ancestral,—*Held* (reversing the decision of the High Court) that, although the issue as to the assent of *S* to the will clearly embraced only a portion of the controversy between the parties, the Court had jurisdiction, and indeed was bound, to decide whether or not the will was operative as to all or to any and what portion of the property, and that its decision on that point was binding on the parties. According to the general law relating to *res judicata*, where a question has been necessarily decided in effect, though not in express terms, among parties to a suit, they cannot

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued

raise the same question as between themselves in any other suit in any other form. ^s 2, Act VIII of 1859, does not prevent the operation of this general law. The words "cause of action" in that section must be construed in reference to the substance rather than the form of the action. SOORJOMONEE DAYEE v. SUDDANUND MOHAPATTER

[12 B. L. R., P. C., 304; 20 W. R., 377
L. R., I A, Sup Vol, 212

reversing the decision of the High Court in
SUDDANUND MOHAPATTER v. SOORJOMONEE DERER

[8 W. R., 455

and on review

11 W. R., 436

286. *Suit by C for mesne profits of land as devisee under will of A—Will held valid and C's claim allowed—Application by C as legal representative of A for execution of decree obtained by A—Question of validity of will again raised—A obtained a decree against B for possession of certain land, and then died. Thereupon C applied for execution of the decree as A's legal representative, relying upon a will made by A in his favour. At the same time, C filed a*

ity of the will on the grounds of non execution by,

whether C was entitled to execute the decrees A's representative fell within the last clause of s 241 of the Code of Civil Procedure, viz., "determined in a separate suit." The Subordinate Judge, who had raised an issue as to the validity of the will relied

287. *Suit to set aside adoption—Decree in former suit.*—In a suit brought to set aside the adoption of the first defendant, to declare plaintiff's title to certain lands

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued

and for possession, the first defendant pleaded that the question of his adoption was *res judicata* in a former suit. In that suit between the present plaintiff's son as plaintiff and his father (the present plaintiff) as the first defendant, and the present first defendant, the alleged adopted son, as second defendant, the latter was found to be the adopted

288. *Failure to prove adoption.*—A claimed certain property as the adopted son of B, and it was decided in that suit that A had failed to prove that he was the adopted son of B. Held that this decision was no legal bar to A's proving in another suit that he was the adopted son of B, in which A sought to obtain a different property upon a different cause of action, though the parties to the suit were the same. KRIPARAM v. BHAGWAN DASS

[1 B. L. R., A. C., 68, 10 W. R., 100

289. *Suit to set aside adoption.*—B, an adopted son and heir of G, instituted a suit to set aside certain patni leases under which certain persons claimed to hold land, which had belonged to G. The defence was that B was not the legally adopted son of G, and an issue on this point having been settled, K, who claimed to be the reversionary heir of G, was made a defendant under s 73 of Act VIII of 1859, and it was eventually decided in that suit that B was the duly adopted son of G. Held that a subsequent suit by K against B to set aside the adoption could not, on the principles laid down in the case of Soorjemonsee Dayee v. Suddanund Mohapatter, 12 B. L. R., 304, be maintained. Kriparam v. Bhagwan Dass, 1 B. L. R., A. C., 68, overruled. KRISHNA BEHARI ROY v. BUNWARI LALL ROY

[1 L. R., 1 Calc., 144, 25 W. R., 1

S C KRISHNA BEHARI ROY v. BHOGESWARI CHOWDHURANEE L. R., 3 I. A., 263

affirming the decision of the High Court in KRISHNA BEHARI ROY v. BUNWARI LALL ROY

[19 W. R., 62

Followed in RUN BAHADUR SINGH v. LUCHO KOER I. L. R., 11 Calc., 301

[L. R., 12 I. A., 23

290. *Civil Procedure Code, s 2—Cause of action.*—A, a Hindu of Oya, died, leaving a sister, B, and C, the son of a deceased sister. On A's death, B took possession of the property left by A. In a suit by C against B for recovery of possession thereof as heir to his maternal uncle, the Court of first instance held that B should retain possession of the property during her lifetime without power of waste, and that on her death C should be entitled to the possession thereof.

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

This was reserved by the High Court on appeal, who held that the decree should have been simply a decree of dismissal of the plaintiff's suit. *B* died, leaving an adopted son, *D*. *C* sued *D* for recovery of possession of the property, the subject-matter of the former suit, on the ground that *D* was not the adopted son of *B*, and that *C*, who came within the class of bandhus, was entitled to succeed to the property left by *A* and *B*, there being no nearer heir in existence. Held that s. 2, Act VIII of 1859, did not bar the suit. *MORUN LAL BHAYA GYAL v. LACHMAN LAL* 5 B. L. R., 663: 14 W. R., 73

291. ————— Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 13—*Estoppel—Privity in estate.*—A competent Court having decided upon an issue directly raised in a suit brought by a person alleging himself to have been adopted that this adoption had not taken place, it was held that the present suit was barred under Act X of 1877, s. 13, as *res judicata*, having been brought by the son of the defendant in the former suit, claiming through his father, to establish the same adoption; and that the section applied, although the suits related to different properties. The establishment of the adoption alleged in the first suit would have obliged the father of the present plaintiff to share with the adopted son his ancestral estate. That adoption having been negatived, the son, in this suit, ought to be estopped from making title on the ground that the adoption had placed the person, from whom he claimed to inherit, in the relation of father's brother to him. *VENKATA MAHIPATI GANGADHARA RAMA RAU v. BUCHI SITAYYA. PITTAPUR RAJA v. BUCHI SITAYYA* . . . I. L. R., 8 Mad., 219

S. C. RAJAH OF PITTAPUR v. BUCHI SITAYYA GARU
[I. R., 12 I. A., 16

292. ————— Issue in former suit—*Former decree in favour of plaintiff, but issue as to adoption found against him—No appeal open to plaintiff against that finding—Subsequent suit to recover property on strength of adoption.*—One *S* died in September 1878, leaving a widow *B*. The year before his death his only son (*Bala*), a child eight years old, had left his home and was never heard of again. A few days before his death, *S* adopted the plaintiff (his nephew) and executed a deed of adoption, which stated that he had no hope that his son *Bala* was alive, and that he had therefore adopted the plaintiff. The deed further declared the plaintiff to be the owner of all *S*'s property with all the rights of a natural son, but provided that, in the event of the lost son returning, he should have half. In 1892 the plaintiff, as *S*'s adopted son, brought this suit to recover some of *S*'s property, which was in the hands of the defendants, who claimed it as *S*'s heirs. They (*inter alia*) impeached the plaintiff's adoption. The plaintiff had previously sued one *K*, the father of the defendants, in another suit (No. 804 of 1885) to recover certain other lands. In that suit it had been held that the plaintiff was not the adopted son of *S*, but that nevertheless he was entitled to recover the lands sued for on

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

the strength of the above-stated deed of adoption, and a decree was passed for the plaintiff. Held that the issue as to adoption in that suit was not *res judicata* in the present suit. In the former suit the plaintiff recovered upon the deed. He could not have appealed from the decree which was in his favour, nor could he, under the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1862), appeal from the finding upon the adoption issue which was against him. Upon that issue there had not been a final decision. *RANGO BALAJI v. MUDIYEPPIA* . . . I. L. R., 23 Bom., 296

293. ————— Pending suits—*Civil Procedure Code, ss. 12 and 13—Malikana—Different reliefs claimed.*—For the purpose of the rule of *res judicata*, it is not essential that the subject-matters of the present and the former litigations should be identical. Where a recurring liability is the subject of claim, a previous judgment dismissing a suit between the same parties upon findings which do not go to the root of the title on which the claim rests, but relate merely to a particular item or instalment, cannot operate as *res judicata*. But if such previous judgment negatives the title and main obligation itself, the plaintiff cannot re-agitate the same question of the title by claiming a subsequent item or instalment. *Rajah of Pittapur v. Buchi Sittya Garu, L. R., 12 I. A., 16*, referred to. The pendency of litigation regarding rent, malikana, or other demand for one year does not, under s. 12 of the Civil Procedure Code, bar a suit between the same parties in which the same demand is made for a subsequent year, inasmuch as the reliefs claimed in the two cases are different. Ss. 12 and 13 of the Code compared. On the 17th August 1835 a suit was instituted for recovery of an annual malikana allowance for the years 1290, 1291, and 1292 Fasli. On the 5th October 1885 the Munsif dismissed the suit. On the 10th March 1886 the Subordinate Judge on appeal reversed the Munsif's decree, and decreed the suit. On the 21st June 1886 the defendant appealed to the High Court, which on the 4th July 1887 reversed the Subordinate Judge's decree, and restored that of the Munsif, on the ground that the plaintiff had never received and was not entitled to malikana. Meanwhile, on the 8th June 1886, the plaintiff brought another suit against the defendant for recovery of malikana for the year 1293 Fasli, which accrued after the institution of the former suit. By judgments dated respectively the 21st August and 27th November 1886, the lower Courts decreed this suit holding that the Subordinate Judge's decree of the 10th March 1886, in the former suit, operated as *res judicata* and was conclusive in favour of the plaintiff's title to the malikana. On the 17th May 1887 the defendant appealed to the High Court, and on the 16th May 1888 the High Court having in the interval dismissed the former suit by its judgment of the 4th July 1887) the appeal came on for hearing. Held that the trial of the present suit by either of the lower Courts was not barred by s. 12 of the Civil Procedure Code by reason of the fact that, at the time of such trial in August and November 1886, the previous litigation between the

RES JUDICATA—continued

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued

parties was pending in second appeal before the High Court **BALKISHAN v KISHAN LAL**

[I L R, 11 All, 148]

204. — Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss 12, 48, 244—Proceeding in replevin—A suit according to s 48 of the Code of Civil Procedure, must commence with a plaint, and a proceeding which is capable of terminating in a decree or an order having the force of a decree cannot, on that ground alone be deemed to be a suit within the meaning of the Code, if it has not commenced with a plaint. Such a proceeding is, in strictness only a proceeding in a suit. *Semble*—That a proceeding under s 244 is not a suit within the meaning of s 12 of the Code of Civil Procedure. **VENKATA CHANDRAPPA NAYANIVARU v VENKATARAMA REDDI** I L R, 22 Mad, 258

205. — Issue as to rate of rent—Possession—Suit for *kabuliat*—Decision on right of occupancy—A suit for a *kabuliat* in which the rate of rent is the subject matter and the question of the right of occupancy is not the main point, is not an estoppel to a suit for repossession under cl 6 s 13, Act X of 1859. **ABODA BUKSH v AKOOL GAZRE** [9 W. R, 595]

206. — Issue as to amount of rent—Suit for rent—Civil Procedure Code 1859, s 2—Held, with reference to Act VIII of 1859, s 2 that where the cause of action is the same in substance in both suits and where the former suit was so constituted that the parties to the present suit were in direct contact with each other and had full opportunity of asserting their rights, the decision in the former suit is *res adjudicata*, e.g., decrees passed in suits for partition in which the jumma payable is put in issue are decisive as to the amount of such jumma. **RAKHAL DOSS SINGH v HEERA MOTEE DOSSER** 22 W. R, 282

207. — Issue as to title Subsequent suit for declaration of right—In a former suit *A* (as plaintiff) sought to establish his right, in execution of his decree against *R* I to have a taluk sold as belonging to *R* *D* *S* a defendant in that suit, held that the whole taluk had been conveyed to him absolutely by his father *R* *R* under a *hubbamam*. An issue was raised and tried whether the taluk belonged to *D* *S* or not, and it was expressly decided that it did not, and that the zamindari was liable to be attached and sold in execution of *A* *G*'s decree as belonging to *R* *R*. Held that it was not open to *D* *S* or to plaintiff claiming under him in a subsequent suit to come into Court and ask for a declaration of his right to a half share of the taluk as against *A* *G*. **ABDOOL GUNDEE v KISHANOND DOSS alias KEBUL RAM DOSS** [17 W. R, 350]

208. — Civil Procedure Code, s 13, expts I and II, and s 44—*L* was the owner of a 4 anna share in a village. On the 1st March 1881, his childless widow *R*, and his nephew *B*, who had separated from his two brothers and

RES JUDICATA—continued

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued

lived for some years with both *L* and *R*, sold to *S* one third of the 4 anna share. The brothers of *B* sued the vendors and the vendee to enforce a right of pre-emption alleging that they, as well as *B* had acquired and entered into exclusive possession of the estate of *L* as his heirs. In the second appeal in this suit the High Court held that, as it was proved that the 4 anna share was *L*'s separate estate, and *R* had succeeded to it and was in possession of it, and thus the plaintiffs had not established a title to, or acquired possession of, any part of the share the plaintiffs were not in a position to assert a preferential claim to purchase the property in dispute. The plaintiffs also pleaded that the question of title and title asserted by them was not a *res judicata* as it had been tried at Court reject

had been based merely on the allegation of *de facto* possession, and that their claim was to obtain by purchase one third share only, and not for any remedy in respect of their right to possession by inheritance of the entire 4 anna estate. Subsequently to this decision, the same plaintiffs alleging equal rights with *B* as reversionary heirs of *L*, sued the same defendants for a declaration of the incompetency of *R*, the widow, to alienate the property and that the sale deed might be declared as against them null and of no effect. The cause of action was stated to be the execution on the 1st March 1841 of the deed of sale. Held that the plea of *res judicata* failed. The matter now substantially in issue between the parties was, the presumptive title of the plaintiffs to possession of the property, had not been heard and finally decided in the sense of s 13 of the Civil Procedure Code. Such title was not alleged and denied by the parties in that suit within expt I, s 13. It was not matter which "might and ought" to have been made the ground of attack in the former suit within expt II. The law does not require a plaintiff at once to assert all his titles to property, or to be thereafter estopped from advancing them. A plaintiff may with the leave of the Court (s 44, Civil Procedure Code) join causes of action, but he is nowhere compelled to do so. The cause of action in the second suit, although the date of its accrual was the same was separate and distinct from the cause of action asserted in the previous suit. **SHEO RATAN SINGH v SHEOSAHAI MISHR**

[I L R, 6 All, 358]

209. — Issue as to account—Suit for money due on bond—Act X of 1877, s 13—*M*

still due, affirmed the *monu* s *decret*. It appeared to the High Court on the ground that an appeal by *R* did not lie to the Subordinate Judge, as *R*

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

was not aggrieved by the Munsif's decree. The Division Bench before which the appeal came, on the 10th August 1877, holding that *R* was not competent to appeal to the Subordinate Judge, set aside the proceedings of the Subordinate Judge. In deciding the case the Division Bench made certain observations to the effect that the account between the parties was not finally settled, but might be taken again in a fresh suit. In November 1877, *M* instituted a fresh suit against *R* to recover the bond on payment of R188-7-4, the sum found by the Munsif in the former suit to be due by him to *R*. Held, on the question whether the finding of the Munsif in the former suit was final and conclusive between the parties or the account might be again taken, that that finding, being a finding on a matter directly and substantially in issue in the former suit, which was heard and finally decided by the Munsif, was final and conclusive between the parties, and the account could not be again taken. Held also that the observations of the Division Bench in the former suit were mere "*obiter dicta*" which did not bind the Courts disposing of the fresh suit. MOHAN LALL v. RAM DIAL . . . I. L. R., 2 All., 843

300. ——— Issue as to satisfaction of money-bonds—Subsequent suit on bonds—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 45—Matter directly and substantially in issue—Meaning of "suit" in Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 13.—*S* sued *K* for four bonds, alleging that the same had been satisfied. *K* had formerly sued *S* on two of these bonds. *S* had alleged in defence of that suit that those two bonds, as also the other two, had been satisfied. It was decided in that suit that not one of the bonds had been satisfied. Held by PETHERAM, C.J., and OLDFIELD, BRODHURST, and DUTHOIT, JJ., that the only issue in the former suit which had to be decided being whether the bonds on which that suit was brought had been satisfied or not, the second suit was, under s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, *res judicata* only in respect of those bonds, and not in respect of the other two bonds. The Court which tried the former suit had not jurisdiction to try the subsequent suit. Per MAHMOOD, J.—This being so, if the word "suit" in s. 13 were taken literally, it might, with some plausibility, be contended that there was no *res judicata* in respect of any of the bonds. The word "suit," however, must be understood to mean such a matter as might have formed the subject of a separate suit independently of the special provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, such as s. 45, which enables this plaintiff to unite several causes of action in one and the same suit. Adopting this interpretation, it was clear that the two bonds which were the subject of the former suit could not be allowed to form the subject of litigation again. As to the other two bonds, which were not the subject-matter of the former suit, they did not, in the former suit, constitute a "matter directly and substantially in issue" within the meaning of s. 13, and, even if they were "directly and substantially in issue," the decision in the former suit would not support the plea of *res judicata*, because the Court which tried that suit was not a Court of

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

jurisdiction competent to try the subsequent suit in which the plea was raised. SHEORAJ RAI v. KASHI NATH . . . I. L. R., 7 All., 247

301. ——— Issue as to validity of mortgage—Suit for possession—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13, expls. I and II.—*H*, the proprietor of a one-third share of a certain undivided estate, made a gift of such share to *P*. He subsequently, in February 1875, gave a mortgage of such share, in his capacity as *P*'s guardian, to *N* and *S*, the two other co-sharers of such estate. In March 1878 *P*, having attained his age of majority, brought a suit, as a co-sharer of such estate, under such gift, against *N* and *S* for possession of certain land appertaining to such estate, on the ground that they were using such land as if they were the sole proprietors thereof. The lower Appellate Court, observing that such land was the property of the three co-sharers, that the mortgage of *P*'s right to *N* and *S* did not affect those rights as such, and that *N* and *S* were not justified in using such land as if they were the exclusive proprietors thereof, gave *P* a decree for possession of one-third share of such land. *N* and *S* appealed to the High Court on the ground that *P* should not have been awarded possession, as they were in possession of such land as mortgagees. The High Court remanded the cases for the determination of the issue thus raised by *N* and *S*, and the lower Appellate Court found that *N* and *S* were in possession of *P*'s share of such estate as mortgagees under the mortgage made by *H* above referred to and of such land as such. *P* did not take any objection to this finding; and it was adopted by the High Court and embodied in its final decree. In October 1879 *P* sued *N* for possession of his share in such estate, claiming under the gift from *H* and alleging that the mortgage of such share by *H* to *N* was invalid. Held that, inasmuch as such mortgage was matter substantially in issue in the former suit, the matter in issue in the second suit was *res judicata* under expls. I and II, s. 13 of Act X of 1877. NIRMAL SINGH v. PHULMAN SINGH . I. L. R., 4 All., 65

302. ——— Issue as to interest on instalment bond—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13—"Subject-matter" of suit.—The obligee of a bond payable by instalments sued the obligor for four instalments, claiming, with reference to the terms of such bond, interest on such instalments from the date of such bond. The obligor contended in that suit that, on the proper construction of the bond, the interest on such instalments should be calculated from the dates of default. The obligee obtained the decree for interest as claimed. The obligee subsequently again sued the obligor for four instalments, again claiming interest on such instalments from the date of such bond. The obligor contended again in the second suit that interest should only be calculated from the dates of default. Held that the question as to the date from which interest due on the defaulting instalments was exigible under the terms of such bond was *res judicata*. It is the "matter in issue," not the "subject-matter,"

RES JUDICATA—continued

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

of the suit, that forms the essential test of *res judicata* in s 13 of Act X of 1877. PAHLWAN SINGH v. RISAL SINGH I L R., 4 All., 55

303 — Issue as to right to property—Civil Procedure Code, s 13, expl I—Issue previously determined—N sued W for a

kila belonged to W, which the Court of first instance decided in N's favour. N eventually obtained a decree for a moiety of the kila, which he claimed by right of inheritance. W appealed, contending, *inter alia*, that it was not proved that a moiety of the kila belonged to N. The appeal was decreed, and the

304 — Issue as to possession—Suit for recovery of produce of land—Civil Procedure Code 1877, s. 12—Matter in issue in former suit—Pending the final hearing in appeal of a suit for confirmation of possession of certain land, and for the recovery of the produce of such land alleged to have been carried away by the defendants, the plaintiff brought a suit again asking for confirmation of possession, but also for the recovery of the produce which had arisen since the institution of the other suit. Held the second suit, so far as it sought for this recovery of the produce, was not barred by the previous suit. BISSESSUR SINGH v. GUNPAT SINGH [8 C. L. R., 113]

305. — Issue of law erroneously decided—Decree prohibiting erection of temple—Rights of rival religious sects—Right to open temple for worship—The erroneous decision by a competent tribunal of a question of law directly or substantially in issue between the parties to a suit

In connection with the temple worship in 1807 and Vadakalais opened a temple for public worship on another site, their private property, in the same street

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued

Held that the decree of the Sudder Court in the former suit was no bar to the action of the Vadakalais. PARTHASARADI v. CHINNAKRISHNA [L. R., 5 Mad., 304]

Dissented from in RAI CHURY GHOSH v. KUMUD MOHUN DUTTA CHAUDHARI I C. W. N., 687

Same case in review I L R., 25 Calc., 571 [2 C. W. N., 297]

306 — Point of law decided in previous suit between same parties—A point of law, though decided in a suit between the same parties, can never be *res judicata*. CHAMAN-LAL v. BARUNHAI I L R., 22 Bom., 689

307 — Issue as to validity of grant—Issue not decided in former suit—In a suit to recover, with mesne profits and other incidents, a jeraiali village alleged by the plaintiff to form part of the zamindari, and to be wrongfully held by defendant by virtue of the execution of a decree of the late Commissioner of the Northern Circars passed in 1814, the defendant pleaded that he held on a permanent lease subject to a fixed quit-rent, that he and his ancestors had held on that tenure

against the plaintiff by a former decree in 1807. Held that the matter of the present claim was not *res judicata*, because the question of the existence and validity of the alleged grant, on which the defendant relied, was not determined in the former decree. VAIRICHARLA SURYA NARAYANA v. ADMINSITRI BHAGAVAT PATANJALI SHASTRI 3 Mad., 120

308 — Issue as to proprietorship of land—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13—Suit to recover land under rental agreement—Subsequent suit for ejectment—In 1874 P sued D to recover

that the suit was not barred by reason of the previous decision in 1874. ANANDA RAMAN VATHIAR v. PALLIL VITTHAL NAYAR I L R., 5 Mad., 9

RES JUDICATA—continued.**7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.**

had been proved by the tenants. The suit was dismissed on the ground that the pottah tendered was not one which the tenants were bound to accept under Act VIII of 1865 (Madras). The landlord then sued in the Revenue Court to compel the tenants to accept a pottah for Fasil 1291 (1881-82), and the tenants again put forward the same plea. *Held* that the question whether the tenants were entitled to hold permanently at a lighter rate without exchange of pottah and muchalka was not *res judicata* by virtue of the decree in the former suit. **MUTUKUMARAPPA REDDI v. ARUMUGA PILLAI I. L. R., 7 Mad., 145**

310. — Issue as to transferability of tenure—Estoppel—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13.—Plaintiff having brought a suit to recover damages for the removal by the defendants of certain crops alleging (1) that he was transferee of the jote upon which the crops were, and (2) that he had purchased the crops, it was objected that the transfer to the plaintiff was invalid. It being found that the crops in question had been purchased by the plaintiff as alleged by him, he obtained a decree for damages for their removal. The plaintiff now brought a second suit as transferee of the jote to recover possession of it from the defendants, who again pleaded that the transfer was invalid. *Held*, reversing the decision of FIELD, J., that the defendants were not estopped, under s. 13, expl. II, of the Civil Procedure Code, from setting up that defence, inasmuch as the question of the transferability of the jote was immaterial in the first suit and had not in fact been determined, and the question of estoppel was not raised by the parties themselves. **CHURN MANJEE v. ISHAN CHUNDER DHUR 9 C. L. R., 474**

311. — Issue as to right of pre-emption—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 562, 588 (28)—Second appeal—Civil Procedure Code, ss. 565, 566—Determination of case by High Court.—In a suit for pre-emption, based on the wajib-ul-uruz of a village, the Court of first instance dismissed the claim on the ground that no right of pre-emption had been proved to exist in the village. The lower Appellate Court, dissenting from this opinion, reversed the first Court's decree, and remanded the case under s. 562 of the Civil Procedure Code for a decision on the remaining question of fact, *viz.*, the amount of the consideration for the sale. On appeal from the order of remand, the High Court, on the 3rd January 1884, observed that it was not disposed to interfere with the finding of fact that the plaintiffs had a right of pre-emption, and accordingly dismissed the appeal, but added that the Judge was in error in remanding the case under s. 562 of the Code, that his order must so far be set aside, and that he should proceed under s. 565 or s. 566, as might be applicable. The Judge, on receipt of this order, replaced the case on his file, remitted an issue to the Court of first instance, under s. 566, as to the amount of consideration, and, accepting the first Court's finding upon that issue, decreed the plaintiff's claim. In second appeal by the defendants the High Court was of opinion that the Judge had disposed of the case upon a condition of things

RES JUDICATA—continued.**7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.**

which the plaintiffs had never asserted, inasmuch as he had treated the right of pre-emption which was in issue as one arising from custom, and not, as alleged by the plaintiffs, as arising from a contract between the ancestors of the parties. All the evidence necessary to the determination of the case was on the record. *Held* by the Full Bench that the defendants were not prevented by the operation of the High Court's order of the 3rd January 1884 from disputing the right of pre-emption, inasmuch as that order was a decision of a merely interlocutory character passed in the same suit, and the questions of fact involved therein were decided only so far as was necessary for the purpose of passing the order, and it could not be regarded as determining the main question in the suit which was still open, and must be decided in the final decree in the suit. *Per* STRAIGHT, J., that the jurisdiction of the High Court in appeal under s. 588 of the Code from the Judge's order of remand was, like the jurisdiction of the Judge in passing the order, limited by the terms of s. 562; and hence the remark made in the High Court's order, dealing with the plaintiffs' right of pre-emption, could only be regarded as an *obiter dictum*, and not as determining any question as to the pre-emptive right. **DEOKISHEN v. BANSI [I. L. R., 8 All., 172]**

312. — Question of title—Question collaterally in issue.—A suit to have a declaration of right and to set aside a thakbust proceeding in respect to certain lands is not barred by s. 2, Act VIII of 1859, by reason of the decision in a previous suit for the value of fruit growing on that land in which the question of title to the land came collaterally in issue. **MAHIMA CHANDRA CHUCKERBUTTY v. RAJKUMAR CHUCKERBUTTY [1 B. L. R., A. C., 1: 10 W. R., 22]**

313. — Incidental decision of title—Suit afterwards for possession.—*A*, alleging himself the owner of a certain garden, brought a suit for damages against *B* and *C* for forcibly carrying off fruit grown in such garden. In this suit the question whether *A* was exclusively in possession of the garden was incidentally raised and decided against *A*. Thereupon *A*, who in the meantime had been ousted from possession, brought a subsequent suit in which *B* and *C* together with others were co-defendants, in which he claimed an undivided share in the same garden. *Held* that under the circumstances the doctrine of *res judicata* did not apply, and that such suit was maintainable. **DOORGA RAM PAL v. KALLY KRISTO PAUL [3 C. L. R., 549]**

314. — Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13—Former suit on different cause of action for same land.—In 1878 plaintiff sued to recover certain land from defendant on the ground that she, being the owner, had made an oral lease of the land to the defendant in 1876. Issues were framed both as to title and as to the letting, but the Munsif, without trying the question of title, dismissed the suit on the ground that the oral lease was

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

claimed. In 1866 the Collector refused to recognize *P*'s right to malikana payable in respect of the share in *X* which had been the subject of the suit in 1860 in which had been the subject of the suit in 1860 or to register his name in respect thereof, but acknowledged *A*'s right thereto, relying on the decision of the Civil Court in the suit between *A* and *B*. Subsequently *P*'s representatives, *C* and *D*, in 1876 sought to have their names registered in respect of the same malikana, but they were opposed by *E*, who alleged that *A* had been acting throughout as his benamidar. Their application was eventually disallowed on reference by the Collector to the Civil Court. *C* and *D* thereupon instituted the present suit against *E* in the Court of the Subordinate Judge for a declaration of their right to the malikana and for a reversal of the order refusing to allow their names to be registered in respect thereof. *Held* that the suit was barred as *res judicata*, on the ground that the right to malikana was substantially the same question as the proprietary right to the share in the dearah, and that this issue had been tried and decided in the suit in 1860 in favour of *A*, who must be taken to be *E*. In a suit for malikana the issue between the parties substantially raises the question of the proprietary right to the estate in respect of which the malikana is claimed, and when the question of the proprietary right has been decided in a previous suit between the same parties, a subsequent suit for malikana will be barred as *res judicata*. *GORI NATH CHONEX v. BHUGWAT PRESHAD*

[I. L. R., 10 Calc., 697]

320.—Finality of decision—Suit for possession—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 13.—In a suit to recover possession of certain land, where it appeared that there had been a previous suit between the same parties with respect to the same land, in which the then plaintiffs sought to have their possession confirmed, and that in that suit the lower Courts had decided the case both on the question of title and of possession, but on special appeal the High Court had dealt only with the question of possession, and in dismissing the appeal had not gone into the question of title, and the defendant in that suit subsequently sued to recover possession of the land,—*Held* that the question of title was still open between the parties, and had not been heard and finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in a former suit within the meaning of s. 13 of Act X of 1877. *GUNGANISHEN BHUGUT v. ROGHONATH OJHA*

[I. L. R., 7 Calc., 381; 9 C. L. R., 34]

321.—Landlord and tenant—Suit for ejectment—Issue previously heard and determined—Estoppel—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 13.—In a suit by a landlord against his tenant for ejectment the defences were (1) no notice to quit had been served; and (2) the tenure was a permanent one. The suit was dismissed on the first ground, the Court holding at the same time that the tenure was not a permanent one. In a subsequent suit for ejectment from the same holding brought by the same plaintiff against the same defendant the defences were: (1) the tenure was permanent; and (2) the plaintiff was

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

estopped by the conduct of his predecessor in title from asserting against the defendant that the tenure was not a permanent one. The lower Appellate Court found the question of estoppel in favour of the defendant and dismissed the suit. On appeal to the High Court,—*Held* that the decision was right, and must be affirmed. *Scoble*—That where a former suit between the same parties in respect of the same subject-matter has been dismissed on a preliminary point, a finding in that suit on the merits in the plaintiff's favour will not bar the defendant from putting forward the same defence on the merits in a subsequent suit by the same plaintiff against the same defendant. *Scoble*—That the case of *Niamut Khan v. Phadu Buldia*, I. L. R., 6 Calc., 319, has been implicitly overruled by the case of *Ran Bahadur Singh v. Luchu Keer*, I. L. R., 12 I. A., 23; I. L. R., 11 Calc., 301. *NUNDO LALL BHUTTACHARJEE v. BIDHOO MOOKHY DEBEE*

[I. L. R., 13 Calc., 17]

322.—Suit for ejectment—Plea of right of occupancy—Issue not finally decided.—*A* as ticcadar brought a suit to eject *B* from certain lands which he claimed as majhes land or land which is ordinarily cultivated by the landlord himself or by the ticcadar. *B* pleaded his right of occupancy. The Court found that the land was majhes land, but dismissed the suit on the ground that *A* had failed to prove notice to quit. Afterwards *A* brought a suit against *B* for ejectment from the same land. *B* again pleaded his right of occupancy. *Held* that *B* was not precluded from raising the same plea, inasmuch as the finding in the previous suit upon the issue whether *B* was an occupancy tenant was not conclusive against him: nor could that issue be said to have been "finally decided" in that suit within the meaning of s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code. *Ran Bahadur Singh v. Luchu Keer*, I. L. R., 11 Calc., 301, and *Nundo Lall Bhutta-charjee v. Bidhoo Mookhy Debee*, I. L. R., 13 Calc., 17, relied on. *THAKUR MAGUNDEO v. THAKUR MAHADEO SINGH* . I. L. R., 18 Calc., 647

323.—Civil Procedure Code, Act X of 1877, s. 13—Matters directly and substantially in issue in a suit.—Where a decree awarding to one of the parties money deposited in a treasury by a third party as the compensation for land taken by the latter for railway purposes, was based upon the right to the land, the question of title having been directly and substantially in issue between the parties,—*Held* that the contest of title was conclusive between them under s. 13 of Act X of 1877. In a suit brought by a ghatwal to resume, as determinable at will, an under-tenure granted by one of his ancestors of land, part of the ghatwali mahal, it was alleged for the defence that the under-tenure was permanent. A prior judgment upon conflicting claims made by the ghatwal and the under-tenure-holders to receive the above-mentioned compensation-money, which had been paid in respect of lands in part comprised in the under-tenure, determined that the ghatwal was entitled to the money being founded on the under-tenure holders having been in possession of it by the mere sufferance of the ghatwal who could put an end to it

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued

at any time *Held* that the question whether the letter had a permanent tenure, having been directly and substantially in issue in the former suit could not be contested in another **RAM CHUNDER SINGH v MADHO KUMARI**

[I. L. R., 12 Calc., 484 L. R., 121 A., 188

324. — *Question incidentally decided Boundary dispute*—Where, in a suit for some land a Judge had considered it necessary to find out the boundary between two villages and had given a decision in favour of one of the parties who in a second suit of the same kind but with reference to some other land, brought in the former decision to show that the land in dispute in the second suit must be his if the finding as to the village boundary in the former suit was correct. *Held* that the finding as to the village boundary in the former suit was conclusive only as to the land in dispute in the former case but did not make the former decision conclusive as to the boundary line itself **MONI ROY v RAJBUNSEI KOORE**

[25 W. R., 393

325 — *Defence not raised in previous suit—Civil Procedure Code (Act I of 1877) s 13 expl (u) Estoppel*—Expl (u) of s 13 of Act I of 1877 was meant to apply to a case where the defendant has a defence which if he had so pleased he might and ought to have brought forward, but as he did not bring it forward the suit has been decreed against him. Under such circumstances the defendant is as much bound by the adverse decree as if he had set up the defence and he is equally estopped from setting up that defence, in any future suit under similar circumstances. The explanation was never intended to enable a party to treat a point of law as having been decided in his favour in a former suit which was in fact not so decided and which it was not necessary, for the purposes of the suit to decide at all **GHURSHIT ABIR v RAMDUT SINGH** I L. R., 5 Calc., 923 6 C. L. R., 537

326 — *Partly raising only one defence, having others—Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 2*—When a plaintiff claims an estate and the defendant, being in possession and knowing that he has two grounds of defence raises only one, he shall not, in the event of the plaintiff obtaining a decree, be permitted to sue on the other ground to recover possession from the plaintiff **Woomatara Debia v Unnopoorna Daisee**, 11 B. L. R., 153 Where therefore the defendants purchased an estate in the plaintiff's possession and sued him to recover possession of it, and the plaintiff resisted the suit merely on the ground that he was the auction purchaser of it and the defendants obtained a decree and the plaintiff then sued claiming a right of pre-emption in respect of the property, a claim which he might have asserted in reply to the former suit—*Held* that he was debarred from suing to enforce such claim **BAUDEO SAIHAI v BATESHAR SINGH**

[I. L. R., 1 All., 75

JADU LAL v RAM GHOLAM

[I. L. R., 1 All., 316

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

327 — *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 2 and 1877, s 13—Omission to raise defence—Subsequent suit*—In a suit for rent and for ejectment the defendant pleaded that his tenure was transferable and istemrari and consequently protected by the rent law. In a former suit for arrears of previous years in which the defendant pleaded that his tenure was istemrari the plaintiff obtained a decree for ejectment on non payment of rent within fifteen days. In that case the defendant saved his tenure by payment within the time stated. *Held* that, inasmuch as the defendant might in the former suit, in which the nature of the tenure was put in issue have urged that his tenure was both transferable and istemrari he could not in the present suit be allowed to alter his defence and rely upon the tenure being transferable **Woomatara Debia v Unnopoorna Daisee**, 11 B. L. R. 153 cited and followed **DINOMOTI DABIA CHOWDHRAIN v ANUNGO MOVI** [4 C. L. R., 598

328 — *Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 2*—If the plaintiff's cause of action might and ought properly to have been made a ground of defence in a former suit, brought against him by the defendant his suit is barred by s 2 of Act VIII of 1859. The father of A and B having died A, alleging that his father's assets amounted in value to Rs 12000 and admitting that he (A) had received Rs 1000, part thereof in 1866 sued B, whom he alleged to be in possession of the rest of the property, for Rs 11000 as the residue of A's share, and obtained a decree for a half share in immovable property of their father of the value of about Rs 700 and no more. In 1871 B sued A for a moiety of the Rs 1000 which A in his suit in 1866 had admitted to be in his possession. *Held* that such a suit could not be maintained as the claim on which it was founded must be deemed a *res judicata* in A's suit in 1866 **MAXTUM TALAD MOHIDIN v ISHAM TALAD MOHIDIN** 10 Bom., 293

329 — *Suit to enforce rights not raised*—Where a party claiming certain land by right of pre-emption failed to set up her rights in a suit in which the purchaser of that land sued her for possession and obtained a decree, it was held that she was not entitled to bring a fresh suit to enforce the same rights **ASGUR MAHOMED v NUZEEMA BIBEE** 14 W. R., 272

330 — *Former suit deciding right of lien for dower*—Where a widow who had taken possession of her husband's property which her defence in which suit an to his heirs, the 1 them is a *res* 8 W. R., 307

Contra, **JAYEE KHANUM v AMATOOOL FATIMA KHANUM** 8 W. R., 51

331 — *Code of Civil Procedure, s 13—Omission to bring forward in a*

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

prior suit what then would have been a defence—Accounts between mortgagor and mortgagee.—A mortgage between parties who had accounts together, comprised lands which also were leased by the mortgagors to the mortgagees, who in 1878 obtained a decree upon the mortgage, although at the time they owed to the mortgagors a considerable sum for rents. The mortgagors did not then set up the defence that they were entitled to have a general account taken and to have the mortgagee's decree limited to such balance as might be found to exist in favour of the latter. But the mortgagors alleged a specific agreement, which they failed to prove, that the rents were to be set off against the mortgage-debt; and they also stated their intention to sue separately for the rents due. No deduction was made in the decree upon the mortgage on account of these rents, for which, moreover, afterwards the mortgagors did obtain a decree. But the mortgagees executed their decree upon the mortgage, notwithstanding objections (which were disallowed in 1882, and, having obtained leave to bid at the judicial sale, purchased the property. In the present suit brought by the mortgagors to have the judicial sale set aside, and to have the mortgage-debt extinguished, by having set off against it the rents which had already accrued, or might afterwards accrue, and for possession of the lands on the expiry of the lease,—*Held* that, although an equity had been raised in favour of the mortgagors, that an account would have been taken, and that the rents payable should have been credited against the sums due by them, yet this equity could not be enforced in this suit. The proper occasion for enforcing it would have been in defence of the suit upon the mortgage; the present claim was within the meaning of s. 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and the plaintiffs were now barred from insisting on it, *exceptione res judicatae*. **MAHABIR PERSHAD SINGH v. MACNAGHTEN** . I. L. R., 16 Calc., 682 [I. L. R., 16 I. A., 107

332. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 13, expl. II—Suit for dower debt after previous suit for partition amongst heirs—Omission to bring forward defence in former suit.*—Two of the daughters of a deceased Mahomedan sued the remaining heirs for partition of the inheritance, and a decree for partition was made, which was confirmed on appeal by the High Court. Pending the appeal to the High Court, two other daughters of the deceased, who had been parties defendants in the suit for partition, brought a suit by which they claimed a large share in the estate of the deceased as part of the dower debt due to their mother. In this suit they impleaded as defendants all the surviving descendants of their deceased father. *Held* that the claim for dower should have been made a ground of defence in the former suit by the plaintiffs who had been defendants in the suit for partition, and that, as no such defence had been set up in that suit, the claim in respect of the dower debt fell within the purview of expl. II to s. 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the suit was barred, not only as against the plaintiffs to the former suit, but

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

as against the other defendants to that suit. **DOST MUHAMMAD KHAN v. SAID BEGAM**

[I. L. R., 20 All., 81

333. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 13, expl. II—Matter which might and ought to have been made ground of defence in a former suit—Mortgage—Prior and subsequent mortgages.—Held* that the holder of three prior mortgages over the same property, who, in answer to suits brought by the holders of other mortgages over that property of dates subsequent to his, had pleaded his rights under one only of the mortgages held by him, was barred by reason of expl. II to s. 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure from afterwards bringing a suit for sale upon one of the remaining mortgages, which he might and ought to have pleaded as an answer *pro tanto* to the suits of the other mortgagees. **Mahabir Prasad Singh v. Macnaghten**, I. L. R., 16 Calc., 682; I. L. R., 16 I. A., 107; **Kameswar Parshad v. Raj Kumari Ruttan Kuar**, I. L. R., 20 Calc., 79; I. L. R., 19 I. A., 234; **Kailash Mondul v. Baroda Sundari Dasi**, I. L. R., 24 Calc., 711; **Sheosugar Singh v. Sita Ram Singh**, I. L. R., 24 Calc., 616; and **Mata Din Karodhan v. Kazim Husain**, I. L. R., 13 All., 432, referred to. **SRI GOPAL v. PIRTHI SINGH**

[I. L. R., 20 All., 110

334. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 13—Ancestral property—Partition—Omission to insist on property being brought into hotchpot—Property out of the jurisdiction—Subsequent suit for partition.*—The three defendants, G, R, and K, and their brother M, the grandfather of the plaintiff, were members of one family possessing undivided ancestral property consisting of the villages of B, P, and S, the two former being situated in the Poona Zillah and the latter in the Satara Zillah. In 1866 the three defendants (each in a separate suit) sued M in the Poona Courts for partition of the villages of B and P. They in their plaints alluded to the village of S, stating that it was their own and not subject to partition. M in his answer contented himself with denying the right to partition of the villages of B and P, and made no claim, in the alternative, to a share in the ownership of S. The plaintiff, the grandson of M, now sued the defendants in the Satara Courts for partition of the village of S, contending that he was not concluded from so doing by the former proceedings in the Poona Courts. *Held* that the plaintiff's claim was *res judicata*, and that his suit was concluded under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 13, expls. I and II. A member of an undivided family, suing his co-parceners for partition of family property, is bound to bring into hotchpot any undivided property in his own possession, in order that there may be a complete and final partition, and cannot claim to withhold any such property on the ground that it is situated within another jurisdiction. That being so, the plaintiff's grandfather M having neglected in the previous suit to make the exception of the village of S a ground of defence,

RES JUDICATA—continued

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued

the judgment which flowed involved the decision of every claim of title upon the cause of action, and must be taken between the parties as amounting to a positive adjudication of all such claims, including the claim to the village of S HARI NARAYAN BRAHME : GANPATRAY DASI

[I. L. R., 7 Bom., 272]

335

Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13—S and B jointly sued N for the redemption of a mortgage of an 8 anna share of a village, B suing as the purchaser from the mortgagor of a moiety of such share. N did not in defence of such suit assert a right of pre-emption in respect of such moiety, although such right had accrued to him on its sale by the mortgagor to B. S and B obtained a decree in such suit, and the mortgage was redeemed. A subsequently sued B and his vendor to enforce his right of pre-emption in respect of such moiety. Held that it was immaterial upon A in the former suit to have asserted in defence his right of pre-emption in respect of such moiety, inasmuch as that right had been established, it must, so far as B was concerned, have proved fatal to his title to redeem, and that, as he had not done so, the suit to enforce his right of pre-emption was barred by the provisions of s. 13 of Act of 1877, *expl. II. NARAIN DAT v BHAIRO BHENSHAPAL*

[I. L. R., 3 All., 189]

336

Civil Procedure Code 1877, s. 13—D, who held a decree for money against I, caused certain property to be attached in execution of such decree as the property of his judgment debtor. M, the wife of I, objected to such attachment, claiming such property as her own. Her objection was disallowed, and she consequently brought a suit against B to establish her right to such property. She did while that suit was pending, having by will such property to her sons. That suit proceeded in the names of her sons who claimed such property under such will. The lower Courts decided in that suit that such property belonged to M, and not to I, and it was therefore not liable to be sold in execution of D's decree against the latter. They did not consider the question whether I's sons were entitled to such property under their mother's will. In second appeal in that suit B contended that I, as heir to M, was entitled to a fourth share of such property, and such share was liable to be sold in execution of such decree. M's sons did not contend before the High Court that they were entitled to the whole of such property under their mother's will to the exclusion of I. The High Court allowed B's contention. B brought a fourth share of such property to sale in execution of his decree and purchased it himself. Thereupon M's sons sued him for such share, claiming it under their mother's will. Held that their mother's will was a matter which should have been made a ground of defence by M's sons in the course of the trial of the second appeal in the former suit between them and B, and that, not having been so made, it was *res judicata* in the sense of s. 13,

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

expl. II, Act X of 1877. SULTAN AHMAD v NAUZA BAKSH I. L. R., 4 All., 21

337. — *Relinquishment of part of claim—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 13 and 43—Drakkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879—Mortgage v. Mortgagee—Suit for account merely—Subsequent suit for possession*—Where there has been a suit between an agriculturist mortgagee and his mortgagee for an account merely, a subsequent suit for possession on payment of the money declared to be due is barred under either s. 13 or s. 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *BRABU BALAJI v HARI NILKANTHAY*

[I. L. R., 7 Bom., 377]

338

Civil Procedure Code, 1877, ss. 13 and 43—Right of karnavan to recover tarwad property in possession of anandran.—A karnavan of a Malabar tarwad, having the right at any time to demand restoration of the property of the tarwad in the hands of the anandran is not debarred by s. 13 or s. 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure from bringing a second suit to recover lands in the wrongful possession of an anandran either by the fact that in a former suit between the same parties the karnavan only laid claim to some of the lands and for or by the fact that the former suit was dismissed upon the joint petition of the parties, alleging a compromise and a surrender of the lands, which as a fact were not surrendered, but wrongfully retained by the anandran. *URAMEUNARATH KANNAN NAYAR v URAMEUNARATH IERU NAYAR*

[I. L. R., 5 Mad., 1]

339

Question not decided—Hindu widow, Power of, to bind reversioners—Chur land—Jungleburi tenure—R, a Hindu widow, granted a jungleburi tenure to certain tenants in respect of a chur belonging to her husband's estate. An amulnuma was granted to the tenant signed by a karpirdaz of R in respect of the tenure. R died in January 1851, a d was succeeded by J and P, two daughters, the first of whom died on the 31st December 1850. On her death, the grandson succeeded to the estate. On R's death, J and P got possession of all estate papers, and amongst them a dmi granted by the tenants in return for the amulnuma. In 1865 proceedings were taken by the tenants to obtain habuylats on the footing of those documents, which proceedings came to an end in 1868. In 1873 J and P instituted suits against the tenants, alleging the amulnuma and demanding to be forgiven and seeking to enhance the rents payable to them as well as to have it declared that R's acts did not bind them. In these suits it was found that J and P had all along been aware of the claim made by the tenants that they held a permanent tenure, and the suits were dismissed on the ground that it was too late for J and P, after the lapse of twelve years from R's death, to raise the question. In 1884 D, a reversioner, instituted a suit in the names of the grandsons to eject the tenants on amongst other grounds that the grandsons (reversioners) were not bound

RES JUDICATA—*continued.*7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—*continued.*

by *R*'s acts, and that the jungleburi tenure was not binding on them; that the tenants were middlemen and had no right of occupancy; that at all events the plaintiffs were entitled to rent on the area of land then held by the defendants, as there had been large accretions to the amount covered by the *anulama* and *dowl*. The defendant, amongst other things, pleaded *res judicata*, and that *R* had the power to grant the jungleburi tenure so as to bind the reversioners. *Held* that the suit was not barred by *res judicata*, as in the suits brought by *J* and *P* the question of whether *R*'s acts bound the reversioners was never decided.

DROBOMOYI GUPTA v. MAVIS

[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 323

340. ——— Specific performance—

Decree in favour of plaintiff—Rectification of decree on application of defendant—Motion to set aside decree dismissed—Subsequent application to rectify decree.—The plaintiff sued in 1877 for specific performance of an agreement, dated 27th September 1871, by which certain landed properties were to be divided, as specified in the agreement, between them and the defendants. The case came on for hearing on the 13th September 1878. The defendant did not appear, and a decree *ex-parte* was made, which declared that the plaintiffs were entitled to have the agreement of the 27th September 1871 specifically performed, and referred the suit to the Commissioner for the preparation of conveyances, etc. The decree was sealed on the 9th October 1878. No further steps were taken by any of the parties for six years, and in September 1884 the matter was first brought before the Commissioner. He then directed the defendants to lodge with him all the title-deeds of the properties which by the agreement were to go to the plaintiffs as their share. The defendants thereupon applied that the plaintiffs should be directed to lodge the title-deeds of the properties which by the agreement were to go to them, but the Commissioner refused to make this order, being of opinion that he was not authorized to do so under the decree, which contained no direction to him in respect thereof. The defendants on the 10th November 1884 gave notice to the plaintiffs that they would apply to the Court—(1) "to set aside or vary its order of the 13th September 1878 so far as it related to the lodging of title-deeds, etc.; (2) to appoint a receiver of certain properties mentioned in the agreement; (3) to order the plaintiffs to deliver up to the defendants the properties which belonged to their share under the agreement; (4) to order certain accounts to be taken." This motion was not brought on until the 10th September 1885, on which day it was dismissed with costs, the Judge holding that the defendants had not shown sufficient cause to justify the setting aside of the decree under s. 108 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882). The plaintiffs having still kept possession of certain of the properties which by the agreement were to go to the defendants, notice was given by the defendants

RES JUDICATA—*continued.*7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—*continued.*

to the plaintiffs on the 28th April 1887 that they would apply to the Court for an order that the plaintiffs should perform their part of the agreement of the 27th September 1871, so far as it remained unperformed by them, by giving up to the defendants possession of certain properties and by accounting for the rents thereof, etc., etc. At the hearing of this motion, counsel for the defendants asked that the decree should be rectified by directing that the agreement should be specifically performed by the plaintiffs and defendants respectively. The defendants contended that the application was barred by lapse of time, and that the question was *res judicata* by the order of the 10th September 1885. *Held* also that the motion was not *res judicata* by reason of the previous order of the 10th September 1885. Although the notice of motion then served by the defendants on the plaintiffs included matters in respect of which the defendants sought relief by their present application, the Judge in making the order dealt with them as ancillary to the first and main point raised in that motion, *viz.*, the defendants' right to set aside the decree under s. 108 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882). Having decided that point against them, he did not really consider the other points at all, and did not adjudicate upon them, and therefore the present application in respect of these matters was not *res judicata*. KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL v. RAJOOMA . I. L. R., 12 Bom., 174

341. ——— Suit for specific performance of a contract of sale and to execute a sale-deed—*Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 13, expl. 2—Sale-deed subsequently executed by the Court under s. 262 of the Civil Procedure Code—Suit on sale-deed to recover possession.*—The plaintiff, claiming specific performance of a contract of sale, sued the defendant to compel him to execute a deed of sale, alleging that he had paid the purchase-money to the defendant and had obtained possession, but was subsequently dispossessed. The plaintiff had claimed the value of the standing crop or damages for the same. The Court found that the plaintiff had paid the purchase-money, but had not got possession, and ordered defendant to execute a deed of sale. On failure of the defendant to do so, the Court executed a deed of sale in plaintiff's favour under s. 262 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882). The plaintiff thereupon brought the present suit to recover possession on the strength of the deed of sale. Defendant pleaded that this second suit was barred under s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code. *Held* that the suit was not barred by s. 13, and that expl. 2 of that section was not applicable, because the object of that explanation would seem to be to compel the plaintiff to rely on all grounds which were open to him in support of the claim made by his plaint, which in the first suit was confined to obtaining a regular deed of sale. NATHU PANDU v. BUDHU BHAIKA . I. L. R., 18 Bom., 537

342. ——— Substantial matters in issue decided in a former suit—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 13—Right of shebaitship of a family deb-sheba under a will.*—A testator, who

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

died leaving widows and a daughter, also three surviving brothers bequeathed all the residue, after certain legacies of his acquired estate, to maintain the worship of a family deity appointing his three brothers and his eldest widow to be shebais and providing that 'the family of us five brothers shall be supported from the prosad offerings to the deity'. One or other of the brothers then for some years managed the estate as shebais and the survivor of them was succeeded by his son, one of the defendants in the present suit, which was brought by the testator's only daughter as heiress to his estate claiming that the Court should determine "those provisions which were valid and lawful and those which were invalid and illegal". She claimed possession and an account and also to be the shebait. In a previous suit the present shebait had obtained a decree, to which the daughter now plaintiff was a party defendant affirming the validity of the will and the rights of the members of the family to be maintained under it. Held that the question of the validity of all the provisions of the will having been substantially decided in the decree in the former suit, which pronounced that the will was wholly valid passing the entire estate of the testator to the deb sheba and maintaining the rights of members of the family under the will this suit was barred under s 13 of Act X of 1877 as to all but the claim to be shebait. **KAMINI DEBI v ASUTOSH MUKERJI ASUTOSH MUKERJI v KAMINI DEBI**

[I L R, 16 Calc, 103
L R, 15 I A, 159]

343 ——— Estoppel by judgment—
*Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) s 13—Act IY of 1947—Allusion—*To apply the law of estoppel by judgment stated in s 6 of Act XII of 1879 and in s 13 of Act XIV of 1882 it must be seen what has been directly and substantially in issue in the suit and whether that has been heard and finally decided for which purpose the judgment

issue and decided the suit was between two defendants. The claim against one of the defendants and in that case the land now claimed had been excepted. Held that the matter now in issue not having been directly and substantially in issue in the prior suit the present suit was not barred under s 13 of Act XIV of 1882, Civil Procedure Code. **KALI KRISHNA TAGORE v SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**

[I L R, 16 Calc, 173
L R, 15 I A, 186]

344 ——— Reference to previous judgment to explain decree—*Tails of reversioner—*In a prior suit a decree of the High Court awarded to the plaintiff the substantial relief claimed by him as reversionary heir entitled to inherit

RES JUDICATA—continued

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued

after the mother of the last male owner, then deceased, she holding her limited estate in the property, and the decree declared that certain alienations made by her were invalid against the reversionary heir. In the present suit the same plaintiff as nearest reversionary heir from the

was admissible and ought to be taken into account in the present suit in order to see what that suit decided as to the reversioner's title. **Kali Krishna Tagore v Secretary of State for India, L R 15 I A 186**
I L R 17 Cal., 173 referred to and followed. The document showed that the question whether the

INUVANTI RAJAGOPAL RAU

[I L R 21 Mad, 344
L R, 25 I A, 102
S C W N 337]

345 ——— Suit for redemption—
Decree for redemption without proviso for foreclosure of payment within a fixed time—Subsequent suit by mortgagee for sale—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) s 13 expl II A decree for redemption which does not provide for payment of the mortgage debt within a fixed time or for foreclosure in case of default operates of itself as a foreclosure decree if not executed within three years. After such a decree is passed it is not open to the mortgagee to file a suit to recover the mortgage money by sale of the mortgaged property his right of sale being barred under s 13, expl II, of the Code of Civil Procedure. On 12th November 1900 a decree for redemption on 12th

Court the sum directed to be paid by the decree. B refused to accept the payment and insisted on his right of sale. Held that the mortgagee's right of sale was not barred.

that right must be determined by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure to have been a matter of course. The issue in the former suit was not the same as the issue in the present suit.

346 ——— Rival suits for pre-emption—*Each pre-emptor made defendant in the other's suit—Suits tried together, but decided by separate decrees—*Decree allowing pre-emption in one case only on condition of default by other pre-emptors—*Finality of decree in superior pre-emptor's*

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

suit—Appeal by inferior pre-emptor in his own suit—Appellate Court, Power of, to alter decree so as to affect superior pre-emptor's right.—In two rival suits for pre-emption each pre-emptor was made a defendant in the other's suit. The suits were tried together upon the same evidence, and were disposed of by a single judgment, but by separate decrees. In one of the suits the pre-emptor obtained a decree in the terms of s. 214 of the Civil Procedure Code. In the other, the pre-emptor obtained a decree, subject to the condition that, in the event of the first pre-emptor failing to execute his decree, the second pre-emptor should be entitled to execute it. The decree in the first suit was not appealed, and became final. The second pre-emptor appealed from the decree in his own suit, upon the grounds that the amount ordered to be paid was excessive, and that the first pre-emptor had lost his right, and the decree in the second suit should not have been made subject to the condition above stated. *Held* that the appellant, if he desired to get rid of the decision regarding the first pre-emptor's preferential right, should have appealed against the first pre-emptor's decree, but that, that decree having become final, the question between the two pre-emptors could not be re-opened on appeal from the second pre-emptor's decree. *CHAJJU v. SUEO SARAI*

[I. L. R., 10 All., 123]

347. ——— Issue as to proprietorship of lands—*Suit as to title to waste lands—Subsequent suit as to right to cultivated lands.*—In a suit by *A*, the inamdar, against *B*, the khot of a certain village, it was decided that *A* was the proprietor of the forest or waste lands attached to the village. *Held* that this decision did not operate as *res judicata* between *A* and *B* so as to estop *B* in a subsequent suit for setting up a proprietary title as against *A* to the cultivated lands in the village. *MORO ABAJI v. NARAYAN DHONDBHAT PIRRE*

I. L. R., 11 Bom., 325

348. ——— Suit in respect of different portions of joint family property—*Material issue in former suit.*—In 1876 the plaintiffs, alleging a partition of the family estate in 1864, sued their uncle (father of the present defendants) to recover their share of the rent of a certain piece of land which had formed part of the family estate. The plaintiffs relied in that suit upon a memorandum or agreement of partition executed in 1864. The defendant in that suit, however, contended that the family was still joint, and that the plaintiff could not claim a share of any particular piece of land, but must sue for partition of the whole property. At the hearing of that suit an issue was raised as to whether partition had taken place. The Court found in the affirmative and awarded the plaintiff's claim. In the present suit the plaintiffs sued the defendants (the sons of the defendant in the former suit) to recover possession of certain property which they alleged formed part of the share awarded to them at the partition of 1864, but of which they had been dispossessed by the defendants in 1873. The defendants denied that there had been any partition of the family

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

property. *Held* that the question of partition was *res judicata*, and could not be raised again by the defendants. The question had been directly and substantially in issue in the former suit. No doubt, the dispute in that suit was as to a different piece of land, but there was no allegation that that land was held on any different tenure to the land now in suit. The plaintiffs there as now alleged that there had been a partition, and that they had a separate share. The defendants there contended, as the defendants now contended, that there was no partition, and that the family estate was joint. The decree in that suit depended on that issue, and where the decree depends on an issue, the finding on that issue is binding as *res judicata*. The status of the family, having been thus tried and determined in the former suit, was binding on the parties in subsequent suits. *ANANTA BALACHARYA v. DAMODHAR MAKUND*

I. L. R., 13 Bom., 25

349. ——— Suit by a woman for a share of property alleging herself to be *A*'s widow—*Prayer for declaration of her marriage to A—Denial of her marriage to A by defendant—Arbitration—Award of a certain sum in satisfaction of plaintiff's claim—Decree on award—No declaration as to her marriage—Subsequent suit by her as widow—Release—Civil Procedure Code (XIV of 1882), s. 13.*—The plaintiff *F* in this suit alleged that both she and the defendant *A* had been the wives of one *H*, a Cuteli Memon Mahomedan, who died intestate in 1878, leaving them his widows and other members of his family him surviving. The plaintiff had a daughter named *M*. Both plaintiff and defendant had since *H*'s death filed separate suits, in which they respectively claimed parts of his estate. In 1879 the defendant had filed a suit (No. 616 of 1879, against the executors of her father-in-law's will to recover certain money belonging to her husband. She obtained a decree, and the suit was referred to the Commissioner to make inquiries. In 1882 the present plaintiff *F* and her daughter *M* filed a suit (No. 227 of 1882) against the present defendant *A*, claiming a share of the estate of her deceased husband *H*. In that suit she alleged that she had been lawfully married to *H* and ever since cohabited with him, and that her child *M* was his legitimate daughter; and she prayed (*inter alia*) for declaration that she was the lawful wife, and that *M* was the lawful daughter of *H*. In the written statement filed by *A* in that suit, she alleged that *F* was not the lawful wife of *H*, but only his kept mistress, and she denied that *F* was entitled to a share in his property. On the 3rd May 1882, an order of reference was made by which both the above suits, viz., No. 616 of 1879 and No. 227 of 1882, "and all matters in difference therein" were by consent of all parties thereto referred to arbitration. The arbitrators were the respective attorneys of the parties. Awards were duly made, and on the 1st October 1883 decrees were passed in both suits in accordance with the said awards. By the decree and award in suit No. 227 of 1882 *F* was to be paid

RES JUDICATA—continued

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

perity of *A*. The material part of the decree was as follows: 'This Court doth by consent pass judgment accordingly to the said award * * * and doth order that the said *A* do pay for the said *F* to her attorneys Messrs Tyabji and Dhyabhai within seven days after the date of this decree, the sum of Rs5000 in full settlement of all and singular the claims and claim of the said *F* and *M* or either of them against or upon the estate of the said *H* whatsoever and whatsoever * * * and doth declare that upon the payment of the said sum of Rs5000 by the said *A* to the said *F* as aforesaid all claims whatsoever of the said *F* and *M* or either of them upon the estate of the said *H* in the hands of any person whatsoever said *H* persons considered to be and absolutely and doth further

absolutely to all the rest of the estate and effects of the said *H* as her sole property as against the said *F* and *M*. The defendant *A* in 1882 also filed another suit (No 198 of 1882) against her father-in-law's executors and recovered certain ornaments which she alleged to be her stridhan. In October 1886 *A* married again and in December 1887 *F* filed the present suit against her alleging that by the law and custom of Cutch Memon *A* had by reason of such second marriage forfeited all rights and interests to and in the property of her first husband *H* and also to the ornaments which she had recovered in the last mentioned suit, and she claimed that the said property and ornaments now belonged to her (*F*) as the surviving widow of the said *H*. She prayed for a declaration that *A* had by her second marriage forfeited her right to the said property and ornaments, and that she (the plaintiff) was now entitled thereto, that the defendant might be ordered to deliver, &c., &c. The defendant *A* filed a written statement in which (*inter alia*) she contended that the plaintiff was never the wife of *H*, but had been merely his kept mistress, that in suit No 227 of 1882 she (the defendant) had denied that the plaintiff *F* was the widow of *H*, that the award and decree in that suit were not made upon the basis of her (*F*) being such widow, and she (the defendant) submitted that the said award and decree were a bar to the present suit. It was contended for the defendant (1) that the plaintiff had in the former suit prayed for a declaration that she had been the lawful wife of *H*, that the decree in that suit contained no such declaration, and that her prayer must therefore be taken to have been refused under s 13 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), and that she was consequently not now entitled to sue as his widow—her claim to be his widow being *res judicata*, (2) that the decree in suit No 227 of 1882 expressly declared that the Rs5000 awarded to the plaintiff by that decree was in full settlement of all her claims; and that she was therefore precluded from claiming against the estate in any possible con-

RES JUDICATA—continued

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued

tingency; and that therefore the defendant's remarriage gave her no right to sue, (3) that at the latter part of the decree amounted to a release and assignment by the plaintiff *F* to the defendant of all her (the plaintiff's) right to the property in question. *Held* that the status of the plaintiff as widow of *H* was not *res judicata*. The question of the plaintiff's marriage with *H* had not been controverted before the arbitrators and finally decided in a manner sufficient to establish *res judicata*. An award can only operate as an estoppel in respect of questions properly brought before and considered by the arbitrators. Expt. III of s 13 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) does not apply where the Court is silent on a head of relief only claimed as

award and release contained in the decree constituted a binding agreement by which the plaintiff *F* for the sum of Rs5000 waived all her rights against *A*, including the claim made in the present suit which existed at the time of the award as a present right dependent on a contingency, and the suit therefore should be dismissed. *PATMADAI v. AISHANAI*

(I. L. R. 12 Bom. 454)

Held on appeal affirming the decision of SCOTT, J. that the present suit was not barred under s 13 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) by reason of the former suit No 227 of 1882. Although *F* litigated in the former suit as widow of *H* as she did in the present suit the matters 'substantially in issue' in the two suits were quite distinct. In the former suit she claimed her share in the estate of *H* as one of his lawful heirs entitled to succeed to him on his death. In the present suit her claim was based on a subsequent event by reason of which she contended that *A*'s share was by law and custom forfeited and reverted to the estate of *H*. *Held* also (affirming the decision of SCOTT, J.) that the status of plaintiff as widow of *H* was not *res judicata*. The plaintiff in suit No 227 of 1882 no doubt, asked for a declaration that she was the widow of

the payment by *A* of *F*'s share of *H*'s estate. Expt. III of s 13 was not intended to apply to such a case. *Held* overruling the decision of SCOTT, J. that the declaration in the former decree that the Rs5000 were paid to the plaintiff in full settlement of all her claims upon the estate, did not bar the present suit. The words of the award and decree were to be read with reference to the character in which the parties were litigating, as widows of the deceased *H* claiming to succeed to his property on his death. Such general language was to be controlled by the circumstances of the case. Upon the proper construction of the award there was no such clear intention shown to include in the settlement a contingent claim of the special nature now made as to

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

preclude the plaintiff from setting it up in the present suit. *FATMABAI v. AISHABAI*

[I. L. R., 13 Bom., 242]

350. ——— Claim in part included in former suit which was dismissed—*Civil Procedure Code, ss. 13, 42, 43, and 212—Reference to pleadings and judgment to explain decree—Omission of portion of claim in former suit—Mesne profits—Oudh Rent Act (XIV of 1868), s. 111.*—That a claim has been included in a previous suit, without its having been directly and substantially put in issue and decided, does not upon the dismissal of that suit preclude a subsequent suit upon it. A consent decree of 1873 decided that alluvial land belonged to the plaintiff's village Sipah. The area was judicially determined in 1876 on a map of 1874, but actual possession was not obtained from the defendant, who owned villages on the opposite side of the river. The decree-holder in 1877 included a claim for part of the same land in a suit for an accretion to another of his riparian villages, Khasapur, and the latter suit was wholly dismissed. To get possession of the land decreed in 1873, he then brought rent-suits against two tenants upon it, the defendant intervening under s. 111 of the Oudh Rent Act, 1868. Both the rent-suits were dismissed; and according to the right reserved in the latter section the plaintiff, to establish his title in a competent Court, brought the present suit, including in it the land which he had made part of his claim in the dismissed suit of 1877. *Held*, on the question whether the dismissal of the suit of 1877 precluded a further suit for that part of the land which had been included in it, that it did not, and that s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code was inapplicable. The pleadings and judgment in the suit of 1877 were referred to, showing that what belonged to Sipah had not been in issue, and that nothing respecting it had been heard or decided. *Held* also, as to the rest of the land claimed in this suit, that there was no bar on account of its omission from the suit of 1877. As to mesne profits, it would have been open to the High Court to direct an enquiry under s. 212 of the Civil Procedure Code. *JAGATJIT SINGH v. SARABJIT SINGH* I. L. R., 19 Calc., 157 [L. R., 18 I. A., 165]

351. ——— Suit for land identical with land given in previous decree—*Proof of identity where decree did not specify boundaries—Long possession.*—The proprietary possession of alluvial land was claimed upon the averment that, having been gained as an accretion to the plaintiff's village, it had been wrongly excluded from settlement with the latter, in consequence of a prior decree, which, however, had not decreed the land to the defendants, as they alleged it to have done. In pursuance of that decree, which was made in 1855, the land had been, according to the evidence, taken by the defendants, in whose possession it was in 1868; from which date till 1883, when the present suit was brought, that land had been treated, alike by the Government authorities and by the defendants, as belonging to the latter. Had the question been one of limitation, the possession of the defendants for a

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

period of twelve years would not have been sufficient to exclude this claim by the plaintiff, the Government, to recover whatever could have been shown to be its property. The question, however, was not one of limitation; and the fact of the possession having been retained for so long a period was used by the defendants, not to make a title, but to define or identify the land which the decree of 1865 had awarded to them. Although the specification of the boundaries (which had been merely by reference to the plaintiff which mentioned adjoining villages) had been ineffectual, the acts of the parties had been such as to fix the meaning of the terms used; and it was established by the evidence that the land now claimed was identical with that which had been made over under the decree of 1865, to which it related. *SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA v. DURBIJOY SINGH*

[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 312
L. R., 19 I. A., 69]

352. ——— Transfer of interest—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 13—Appointment of a creditor as agent to collect rents and appropriate part towards the debt.*—In a suit to redeem a kanom on certain land, the jum of a devasom in Malabar, it appeared that the plaintiff held a melkanom in respect of the same land executed to him (subsequently to the date of the kanom sought to be redeemed), by defendant 3, the samudayam of the devasom. Defendant 3 represented one C, in whose favour the uralers had in 1741 executed a document appointing him samudayam and stating that they had received from him a kanom of 18,000 fanams on the devasom properties, and providing that he should appropriate part of the rents towards the loan. It appeared that in a suit to eject tenants, the uralers had acted as co-plaintiffs with the samudayam; in subsequent suits, however, two of the uralers had sued other tenants for rent and the samudayam for an account; both of these suits were dismissed on second appeal, and in the judgments of the High Court the samudayam was described as a mortgagee in possession. *Held*, (1) on its appearing that no opinion was expressed in the former suits as to the construction of the document of 1741, that the former decisions had not the force of *res judicata*; (2) in view of the conduct of the parties and on the terms of the document of 1741, that the samudayam was not thereby constituted a mortgagee in possession, and that the melkanom set up by the plaintiff was invalid. *KRISHNAN v. VELOO* I. L. R., 14 Mad., 301

353. ——— Creditor of a devasom placed in possession as samudayam—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 13.*—In a suit brought by the uralers of a devasom in Malabar to recover certain land in the possession of the defendant, it appeared that the defendant held under an instrument, dated 1741, whereby his predecessor in title was appointed samudayam, and was authorized to appropriate part of the rents of the devasom properties to the interest on a loan made by him to the uralers. Two of these uralers had brought a previous suit

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

against the defendant for an account of the rents received by him and for an injunction, that suit was dismissed on second appeal when the High Court substantially in issue the defendant was not *res judicata* by reason of the judgment in the previous suit RAMAN SHATHA NATHAN I L R, 14 Mad, 312

354 ——— Matter which should have been ground of attack in former suit—*Civil Procedure Code ss 13, 43*—The widow daughter and divided brother of a deceased Hindu executed an instrument which provided for the distribution of his property both moveable and immoveable, as to which the declaration that the will was a forgery but the Court held that it was genuine. He now sued the widow and daughter in the above instrument to recover his agreed share of the moveable property of the deceased. The widow set up the will which the plaintiff averred was invalid according to the custom governing the family. Held that the plaintiff was not precluded by the decree in the former suit from impugning the validity of the will. THANDAVAN v AZELMANA I L R, 15 Mad, 336

355 ——— Question as to whether decree is binding—*Decree amended after execution to conform with judgment—Decision in suit to set aside sale under amended decree*—In a suit for money against the karnavan and two suandravans of a Mal the payment the tarwad was attached and sold the judgment debt had been continued for purposes and that suit was dismissed. Application was now made for the attachment of other property of the tarwad in further execution of the amended decree. Held that the members of the tarwad were not entitled to contend that the decree was not binding on them, that matter being *res judicata*. CHATHAPPAN v PYDEL I L R, 15 Mad, 403

356 ——— Usufructuary mortgage—*Decree for possession—Decree for redemption*—were mortgaged under an agreement that the mortgagee should hold the lands and apply the profits towards the satisfaction of the mortgage debt. In 1869, the mortgagor having obstructed the mortgagee, the latter filed a suit for removal of the obstruction and for confirmation of his possession. He obtained a decree ordering that he should retain possession until the debt was paid off from the usufruct. In 1885 the mortgagor filed a suit for redemption. The defence to that suit

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued

was that it was barred by the decree in the former suit. Held that the suit was not so barred, the relative rights of mortgagor and mortgagee not having been adjudicated upon in the former suit. NARSINHA MANOHAR v BHAGYANTRAY

[I L R, 14 Bom, 327]

357. ——— Suit by purchaser against mortgagee for possession—*Issue raised by mortgagor impeaching bona fide of sale—Decree for plaintiff without recording finding on issue—Subsequent suit for redemption by mortgagor against mortgagees impeaching sale as fraudulent and void*—In 1874 the plaintiff mortgaged certain property to R D and R L. In 1877 the mortgagees sold it by auction to one K, who in the following year sued the mortgagor for possession. The defendants in that suit filed a written statement impeaching K's title under the alleged sale and at the hearing an issue was raised as to whether the plaintiff K was the purchaser of the premises *bona fide* and for

he did not at the time of the sale but merely that it took place without due notice and was impeachable on that ground and he passed the decree in the affirmative. RAMKRISHNA JAGANNATH v VITHAL RAMJI

[I L R, 15 Bom, 80]

I L R 11 A, 37, referred to MANUJAY I L R, 12 All, 578

358 ——— Finding in judgment in conflict with terms of decree—*Civil Procedure Code, s 13—Immaterial issue in suit*—The decree in a suit gave the plaintiff an unrestricted right to the property claimed by him but in the judgment on which that decree was based it was stated, the finding

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

apparently not being a finding on any material issue in the suit, that the defendants were entitled to certain rights in respect of the property decreed to the plaintiff. No application was made to bring the decree into conformity with the judgment, and the decree as it stood was affirmed on appeal. *Held* that the defendants, as plaintiffs in a subsequent suit between the same parties relating to the same property, could not plead the finding in their favour in the judgment as constituting *res judicata* in the face of the clear wording of the decree. *INDARJIT PRASAD v. RICHHA RAI* . . . I. L. R., 15 All., 3

360. ———— Decree not in accordance with judgment—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 13, 244—Transfer of Property Act (I of 1882), ss. 88, 89—Interpretation of decree.*—Where a mortgagor in suing upon his mortgage included in his plaint certain property which was not included in the mortgage-deed, and this fact was apparently overlooked by the defendant who defended the suit, and where, while the judgment declared "that a decree be given against the hypothecated estate," in the decree the property affected was described as "the property specified in the plaint." *Held* that the decree must be held to mean the hypothecated property mentioned in the plaint, and that neither s. 13 nor s. 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure concluded the defendant from subsequently suing to recover the property wrongly included in the plaint. *RAM CHANDER v. KONDO*

[I. L. R., 22 All., 442]

361. ———— Contentions not raised by way of defence in former suit—*Civil Procedure Code, ss. 13, 43.*—In a suit to recover possession of the impartible zamindari of Sivaganga, it appeared that the istimrar zamindar died in 1829, and that after an interval of wrongful possession by his brother and his descendants, his daughter established her title to succeed him and was placed in possession in 1864. She died in 1877, leaving the present plaintiff, her son, and three daughters her surviving. A suit was then brought by the father of the present defendant, who was the son of her elder sister (deceased), against the present plaintiff and the daughters of the late Rani for possession of the zamindari, to which he claimed to be entitled by right of inheritance. A decree was passed for the plaintiff in that suit, under which he obtained possession of the zamindari and retained it until his death in 1883, when he was succeeded by the present defendant. The plaintiff now sued as above, claiming that the right to the zamindari had devolved on him, and not on the defendant, on the death of the plaintiff in the former suit. *Held* (1) that the defendant's father had not succeeded to a qualified heritage nor to a mere right of management of joint family property in which the plaintiff had a right of survivorship, but that he had succeeded to the estate as full owner and had therefore become a fresh stock of descent; (2) that accordingly nearness or remoteness of relationship to the istimrar zamindar was immaterial, and the defendant's right of succession

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

was not affected by the fact that the whole class of the istimrar zamindar's daughters' sons had not been exhausted. *Held* also that the plaintiff was not precluded from raising the contentions to which the above rulings relate by reason of their not having been raised by way of defence to the suit brought against him by the defendant's father. *MUTTUVADUGANATHA TEVAR v. PERIASAMI* . . . I. L. R., 16 Mad., 11

362. ———— Execution proceedings—*Civil Procedure Code, ss. 13, 272—Matter which ought to have been raised as a ground of defence.*—A and B obtained a decree against X and F, on which about Rs. 9,000 was due. Z obtained a decree against A and B, on which about Rs. 400 was due, and in execution attached the first-mentioned decree. A and B first alleged in the matter of the execution of their decree for the first time that the suit against them had been instituted really by X, though in the name of his son Z, and consequently contended that the decree amount, which they paid into Court, was the property of X and so liable to satisfy their claim. The above allegation was substantiated, and Z's claim on the money in Court was disallowed on appeal. *Held* (1) that A and B were not precluded from asserting their claim to the money in Court by reason of the above allegation not having been made by way of defence to the suit of Z; (2) that A and B were entitled to enforce any claim, which X might enforce, for the purpose of satisfying their decree, and accordingly that Z's claim on the money in Court was rightly disallowed. *ATCHAYYA v. BANGARAYYA* . . . I. L. R., 16 Mad., 117

363. ———— Question substantially in issue in former suit *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 13, expl. 2—Reversioner.*—A widow purported to charge land which she held for her widow's estate with payment of a debt, and afterwards surrendered her estate to the next heir, or reversioner, on condition that he should pay all her debts, and a suit was brought by the creditor after the death of the widow against the reversioner to recover the debt. This suit had been preceded by another one brought by the creditor against both the widow, then alive, and the reversioner, the cause of action against the latter being that in his hands was the property chargeable. That suit was dismissed as against him, but decreed against the widow. In the present suit payment was claimed from him of a balance of the deceased widow's debt, on the ground that he had agreed, on taking the surrender of the estate from her, to become responsible for her debts. *Held* that this "might and ought to have been made ground of attack" in the former suit within the expl. 2 of s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, and must accordingly be deemed to have been directly and substantially in issue in the former suit, and therefore that this suit was barred. The Acts of 1877 and 1882 did not alter the previous state of

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

Narasamma v. Devakonda Kanaya, I. L. R., 4 Mad., 134; *Ghela Ichharam v. Sankalchand Jetha*, I. L. R., 18 Bom., 597; *Tarakant Banerjee v. Puddomoney Dassee*, 10 Moore's I. A., 476; and *Robinson v. Dalip Singh*, L. R., 11 Ch. D., 798. SHIB CHARAN LAL v. RAGHU NATH

[I. L. R., 17 All., 174

367. — Dismissal of suit for want of notice, and also upon the merits—*Civil Procedure Code (1882)*, s. 13, expl. 2—*Bengal Municipal Act (Beng. Act III of 1854)*, s. 363.—In a suit brought by one A against C for damages for not removing certain offensive matter from his land, the questions raised were, whether there was notice, and whether the defendant was bound to remove the filth from the plaintiff's property. The Court having found that there was no notice, which in its opinion was a ground sufficient for dismissal of the suit under s. 363 of the Bengal Municipal Act and also upon the merits, having come to the conclusion that the defendant was not bound to remove the offensive matter from the plaintiff's land, dismissed the suit. In a subsequent suit between the same parties, the plaintiff claiming the same relief as in the previous suit, the defence was that the suit was barred as *res judicata*. Held that, inasmuch as the matter directly and substantially in issue in the subsequent suit was directly and substantially in issue in the previous suit, and as it was finally heard and decided between the same parties, notwithstanding the fact that the previous suit failed by reason of the decision of the Court upon some other matter as well, the subsequent suit was barred as *res judicata*. *Shib Charan Lal v. Raghu Nath*, I. L. R., 17 All., 174, distinguished. PEARY MOHUN MUKERJEE v. AMBICA CHURN BANDO-PADHYA . . . I. L. R., 24 Calc., 900

368. — Different subject-matter of suits—*Code of Civil Procedure (1882)*, s. 13, expl. 2—*Suit for declaration of baradari rights—Subsequent suit for assertion of khadimi rights*.—S. 13, expl. 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure, applies only to cases in which the plaintiff, having on a former occasion sued for certain relief on the strength of one title, afterwards claims the same relief on the ground of another title of which he might have availed himself in the former suit. It does not apply to cases where the subject-matters of the two suits are different. The plaintiffs, in the year 1881, instituted a suit for a declaration of private baradari rights in connection with the daily receipts and offerings at a certain Mahomedan place of worship, alleging that the defendants had dispossessed them on the 27th September 1881; but they did not assert any claim as khadims. The suit was decreed, but the decree was reversed on appeal. On the 7th March 1892, the plaintiffs instituted a suit for a declaration that they were the khadims of a certain durga and, as such, entitled to perform the duties attached to that office for 21 days in each month, and during that period to receive the offerings made by worshippers at the durga. They also claimed an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with them in the exercise of that office. The plaintiffs claimed

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

their khadimi-rights partly by inheritance and partly by purchase, a custom of transferability by sale having been long recognized. Held that the relief claimed in the second suit was not *res judicata*, the subject-matters of the two-suits being distinct. *Denobundhoo Chowdhury v. Kristomonee Dossee*, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 152; *Woomatara Debi v. Unnapoorna Dassee*, 11 B. L. R., 158; *Kameswar Pershad v. Rajkumari Ruttan Koer*, I. L. R., 20 Calc., 79; L. R., 19 I. A., 234; *Doorga Pershad Singh v. Doorga Konwari*, I. L. R., 4 Calc., 190; L. R., 5 I. A., 149; *Vijaya Raghunadha Bodha v. Katama Natchiar*, 11 Moore's I. A., 50; *Soorjoo-monee Dayee v. Suddanund Mohapatter*, 12 B. L. R., 304; L. R., I. A., Sup. Vol., 212; and *Krishna Behari Roy v. Bunwari Lal Roy*, I. L. R., 1 Calc., 144; L. R., 2 I. A., 283, distinguished. SARKUM ABU TORAB ABDUL WAHEB v. RAHAMAN BUKSH

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 83

369. — Suit for rent—*Code of Civil Procedure (1882)*, s. 13—*Landlord and tenant—Question of title incidentally raised in a previous suit—Subsequent suit for declaration of title to land purchased*.—A suit was brought by A against B and others for rent; and the matter directly and substantially in issue was as to what the share was for which A was entitled to rent. The plaintiff obtained a decree for the whole rent. In a subsequent suit by B and others against A for declaration of title to land purchased by them in execution of their mortgage decree, the defence was that the former decree for rent operated as *res judicata*. Held that, as the issue in the rent suit was for what share the plaintiff was entitled to rent, and not to what share of the property was the plaintiff entitled as owner, the question of title could be said to have been in issue in that suit only incidentally and not directly, and it could not have been entertained in the form in which it was now raised; therefore the subsequent suit was not barred as *res judicata*. *Run Bahadur Singh v. Luchu Koer*, I. L. R., 11 Calc., 301; L. R., 12 I. A., 23, followed. *Radhamadhub Holdar v. Monohur Mukerji*, I. L. R., 15 Calc., 756; L. R., 15 I. A., 97, distinguished. *Nanack Chand v. Telukdye Koer*, I. L. R., 5 Calc., 265, and *Dirgopal Lal v. Bolakee*, I. L. R., 5 Calc., 269, referred to. SRIHARI BANERJEE v. KHITISH CHANDRA RAI

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 569
1 C. W. N., 509

370. — *Code of Civil Procedure (1882)*, s. 13, expl. 2—*Whether the question that the plaintiff was a mere benamidar could be raised in a subsequent suit for rent, it not having been raised in a suit previously brought by the same plaintiff against the same defendant*.—In a previous suit brought by the plaintiff for rent the defendant denied the relationship of landlord and tenant, but he did not plead that the plaintiff was a mere benamidar. The plaintiff obtained a decree. In a subsequent suit by the same plaintiff against the same defendant for rent for subsequent years, the defendant, *inter alia*, contended that the plaintiff was a mere benamidar. The plaintiff objected

RES JUDICATA—continued

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued

that the previous decree was a bar to defendant's contention *Held* that, even if the matter in issue

v. BARODA SUNDARI DAS

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 711
[I C. W. N., 565

371. ——— Matter which might have been made ground of attack in a former suit—*Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 13, expl. 2*—Where a plaintiff sued for possession of immovable pro-

Hangurayya, s. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

[I. L. R., 19 All., 517

372. ——— Suit for money—*Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 12*—Application by defendant for an account of dealings with plaintiff—

by the predecessor in title of the plaintiff against the defendants for rent, one of the questions raised was, whether the land, in respect of which rent was claimed, was mal or lakhiraj, and that question was decided in favour of the defendants. In a subsequent suit by the plaintiff against the same defendants for khas possession of certain land, the defence was that the land in dispute was their lakhiraj land, and that the judgment in the previous suit operated as *res*

[I. L. R., 20 Mad., 410

373. ——— Suit for rent—*Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), s. 13*—Landlord and tenant—Issue whether land was mal or lakhiraj

by the predecessor in title of the plaintiff against the defendants for rent, one of the questions raised was, whether the land, in respect of which rent was claimed, was mal or lakhiraj, and that question was decided in favour of the defendants. In a subsequent suit by the plaintiff against the same defendants for khas possession of certain land, the defence was that the land in dispute was their lakhiraj land, and that the judgment in the previous suit operated as *res*

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7 MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

judicata *Held* that, though the previous suit was one for rent, yet the issue upon the question whether the land was mal or lakhiraj was raised directly in that suit, and therefore the subsequent suit was barred as *res judicata* *Radhamadhub Hoidar v. Monohur Mukerji, I L. R., 15 Calc., 756 L. R., 15 I. A., 97, followed Srihari Banerjee v. Khutish Chandra Rai, I L. R., 24 Calc., 569, distinguished, KASISWAR MUKHOPADHYA v. MOHENDRA NATH BHANDARI I. L. R., 25 Calc., 136*

374. ——— Sanction to compromise a suit against a minor—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 13*—Suit to set aside a

that it had been obtained by fraud practised on the guardian *ad litem* That suit was dismissed In 1884 an application was unsuccessfully made in the

cedure Code, s. 462 *Held* that the suit was barred the reason that

[I. L. R., 21 Mad., 91

375. ——— Right to a temple office and its endowments—*Issue as to adverse possession—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 13, expl. 2*—Certain offices in a temple and the endowments attached thereto were held jointly by the members of two branches of a family, represented respectively by the plaintiff and the defendant. Long previously to 1872, the defendant's branch got into sole possession, and in that year a family settlement was arrived at by which it was arranged that the offices should be held in rotation and the lands in

money or that interest, but no issue as to the property

claim in the former suit. ALAOLIRISANI NAICKAR v. SUNDARISWARA AYYAR. I. L. R., 21 Mad., 278

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

376. ——— Suits by different partners for specific sums of money on adjustment of accounts—*Partnership—Accounts adjusted by Ameen appointed in previous suits—Civil Procedure Code, s. 13, expts. 2 and 3, and s. 43—Contract Act, s. 255.*—After dissolution of a certain partnership, two separate suits were brought in 1889 by different partners for specific sums of money due to them, and, in the alternative, for such other amount as might be found due on an adjustment of accounts. Objections were raised against these suits on the grounds, *inter alia*, (1) that the suits were barred by the provisions of s. 255 of the Indian Contract Act; (2) that separate suits for the same matter were not maintainable; (3) that the suits would not lie in the Munsif's Court; and (4) that, accounts having been already adjusted, there was no cause of action. The Munsif overruled the first three objections, and held, as regards the fourth, that the adjustment pleaded had been ratified by the plaintiffs; he appointed an Ameen, who examined the accounts and ascertained the respective claims of the partners, and the plaintiffs in those suits obtained decrees on the basis of the Ameen's adjustment of account. The present suits were brought in 1891 by certain other partners, who were defendants in the suits of 1889, on the allegation that the partnership account had been already adjusted by the Ameen appointed in the suits of 1889, and that the debts and dues of all parties had been determined by the Court. The plaintiffs prayed for recovery of the amount due to them under the Ameen's adjustment, and, in the alternative, for such other relief as might be deemed proper by the Court to grant them against any of the defendants. *Held by NUNNIS and BANERJEE, JJ. (RAMPIST, J., dissenting).*—That neither s. 13 nor s. 43 of the Civil Procedure Code was a bar to the present suits, the issue now in suit not having been determined in the former suits. *Held by RAMPIST, J.*—That there was ground for contending that, under expts. 2 and 3 to s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, the present suits were barred. **DHANI RAM SHAHA v. BHAGIRATH SHAHA**

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 692]

377. ——— Ground of defence not raised in previous suit—*Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 43—Relief not asked for in previous suit—Circumstances giving right to such relief not known at date of previous suit—Constructive notice of possession.*—The plaintiffs, who were the junior members of a Malabar edom, of which defendants Nos. 3 to 5 were the senior members, sued to recover with mesne profits possession of certain property offering to pay the amount of a kanom advanced by defendant No. 1. It appeared that the land had been the subject of a kanom demise in 1865, and that defendant No. 3, the then karnavan, had obtained in 1878 a decree for its redemption, the right to execute which he assigned to a stranger, who executed it, and took possession of the property, taking from the karnavan a new kanom deed. Subsequently defendants Nos. 4 and 5 obtained a decree for possession and the cancellation of both the assignment and

RES JUDICATA—continued.

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—continued.

the kanom deed; but this decree was attached in execution proceedings in another suit and purchased by defendant No. 1, who executed it, purchased the property, deposited the kanom amount, and took possession on the 8th March 1884. The plaintiffs, who had meanwhile taken abortive proceedings to defeat the first defendant's title, instituted a suit in August 1884, praying for a decree that the sale to him be set aside without praying for possession. It was now found that the plaintiffs at that time were not aware that defendant No. 1 was in possession, and he did not plead that fact as a defence to the suit for a declaration merely. *Held* that the plaintiffs were not affected by constructive notice of the defendant's possession in 1884 by reason of the fact that their karnavan, with whom they were not acting, was aware of the defendant's previous application for execution, and that the suit was not barred by the Civil Procedure Code, s. 43. *Seemle*—That apart from the question of the plaintiffs' notice of the first defendant's possession, since he had not pleaded possession in the suit of 1884, he could not fall back upon the fact that his possession dated from March 1884, as a ground of defence to the present action. **SANKARAN v. PARVATHI**

[I. L. R., 19 Mad., 145]

378. ——— Incidents of tenancy, Application to determine—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 13—Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1855), s. 158—Dispute as to tenancy—Landlord and tenant.*—The object of s. 158 of the Bengal Tenancy Act is merely to provide a summary procedure for settling disputes between landlord and tenant in regard to the particulars referred to in cls. (a), (c), and (d) of the section. Though cl. (b) does authorize the Court to determine the name and description of the tenant, this was not intended to and does not authorize the Court to decide conclusively disputes as to the right to possession of the land. An issue therefore regarding a dispute as to the existence of the relation of landlord and tenant between the parties in a proceeding under s. 158 can only be decided collaterally, and does not arise between the parties in such a manner as to make the decision upon it *res judicata* between them in a subsequent regular suit. **Bhopendra Narayan Dutt v. Nemy Chand Mondul, I. L. R., 15 Calc., 627, and Debendra Kumar Bundopadhyaya v. Bhupendra Nardin Dutt, I. L. R., 19 Calc., 182, referred to. PEARY MOHUN MUKERJI v. ALI SHEKH**

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 249]

379. ——— Decision as to genuineness of deed.—In a suit to establish the plaintiff's right to a standing crop on the basis of his title to the land, it was held that, where the plaintiff's title depended upon the genuineness of a kobala in respect of the land, a finding with regard to such genuineness is binding as *res judicata* in a subsequent suit between the same parties with regard to the title to the same land, although no issue was distinctly raised in the former suit on the question of genuineness. **Soorjomonee Dayee v. Suddanand Mohapatter, 12 B. L.**

RES JUDICATA—continued

7. MATTERS IN ISSUE—concluded.

R. 304 I R I A, Sup Vol. 212, referred to
DAKHYANI DEBEA v DOLEGOBIN CHOWDREY
 [I L R, 21 Cal, 430]

8 PARTIES

(a) SAME PARTIES OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES

380 ———— Judgment not inter partes
Questions of fact—A judgment *inter partes* between A and B cannot be considered to conclude A in a suit between A and C, and is not admissible in the second suit as evidence of the truth of the facts adjudicated in the former one. *BALAJI VISHWANATH JOSHI v DHARMA* 2 Bom, 385, 2nd Ed, 363

381 ———— Judgment inter partes—
Point decided in former suit—In a foreclosure suit in which A was plaintiff and B, C, and D were defendants—Held that a verdict on the point in issue in an ejectment suit in which C and D were plaintiffs and A was defendant, was a bar to the suit. *MOHIDIN v MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM* 1 Mad, 246

NUND KISHORE SINGH v HORRE PRESHAN MUN DUL . . . 13 W. R, 64

382. ———— Suit to recover purchase money of the decree of ejectment from purchase—Where the plaintiff purchased land from A and on taking possession was made defendant in an ejectment suit brought by a third person—Held in a suit against A to recover the purchase money that the decision in the ejectment suit—to which A was no party—was not a *res judicata*. *Ram Ranjan Chuckerbutty v Ram Narain Singh*, I L R 23 Cal, 633 and *Ritto Kunwar v Kisho Pershad*, I L R, 19 All, 277, referred to. *GOOL KHAN v TETAB GOALA* 4 C W N, 63

383 ———— Judgment in rem—Decree obtained by fraud—Civil Procedure Code, 1877 s 13—Evidence Act, s 44—Where a decree in a suit has been honestly obtained without fraud . . .

parties thereto) are not bound by such a decree as it is a decree *inter partes*, but if it be a decree *in rem* and passed by a competent Court, they are bound by it. . . . A decree has been . . . in party against . . . privies, and on persons represented by the parties so long as it remains in force, but it may be impeached for fraud, and may be set aside if the fraud is proved. In the case of judgments *in rem* the same rule holds good . . .

the benefit of such privies. But persons represented by, but not claiming through, the parties to the suit

RES JUDICATA—continued

8 PARTIES—continued

may, in any subsequent proceeding, whether as plaintiff or defendant, treat the previous judgment so obtained by fraud and collusion as a mere nullity, provided the fraud and collusion be clearly established. The same rule applies with regard to strangers where the previous judgment is a judgment *in rem*. S 13 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) is not exhaustive as to the effect of *res judicata*. It does not deal with the case of judgments *in rem*, nor with that of parties represented by, though not claiming under, the parties to a former suit. *Quere*—As to the proper construction of s 44 of the Evidence Act. *ARMEDDEBOY HERRINOY v VULLERBOY CASSUMBOY*

[I L R, 8 Bom, 703]

384 ———— Decree against Hindu widow—Fraud—Reversioner—Upon the death of R, a Hindu, who was separate from his brother S, his widow G became life-tenant of his estate, and his daughter B became entitled to succeed after G's death. In 1882 a suit was brought by S and G against V to recover the value of a branch of a mango tree wrongfully taken by the defendant, and for

trees, claiming a declaration of her right and possession of the grove, upon the allegation that the proceedings of 1882 were carried on in collusion between

21. . . . 13. . . . had no . . . from the present plaintiff and

did dispose of the question now sought to be re-opened, the decision in that s it would not be binding on the plaintiff under the circumstances. *Katama Natthar's case*, 9 Moore's I A, 539, *Adi Deo Narain Singh v Dukharan Singh*, I L R, 5 All, 532, and *Sant Kumar v Deo Saran* I L R, 8 All, 365, referred to. *SACHIT v BUDHA KUR*

[I L R, 8 All, 429]

385 ———— Reversioners—Effect on successors in estate to widow of decree

came after her, and in that sense may be dealt with

her husband's divided estate might have passed, but

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—continued.

which the plaintiff distinctly alleged had not been fairly obtained. *Anund Koer v. Court of Wards, I. L. R., 6 Calc., 764; Nand Kumar v. Radha Kuari, I. L. R., 1 All., 282; and Katama Natchiar's case, 9 Moore's I. A., 589, referred to.* Also that *Al's* withdrawal of her suit was not a bar to the suit of the plaintiff. *SANT KUMAR v. DEO SARAN*

[I. L. R., 8 All., 385]

386. ————— Reversioner.—

On her husband's death, a Hindu widow obtained possession of his estate as his heir, and, in a suit against her for possession thereof by certain persons claiming to succeed to the estate as rightful heirs, a decree was obtained by them. *Held* that such decree was a bar to a new suit against those persons by the daughter claiming the estate in succession to the widow, the decree having been fairly and properly obtained against the widow. *NAND KUMAR v. RADHA KUARI* I. L. R., 1 All., 282

387. ————— Decree in suit by Hindu widow — *Reversioners, Suit by*—*Alienation by life-tenant*—*Adverse possession*.—A daughter succeeded to a share of her father's estate, and transferred it in full property by a formal instrument or *ikarnama*, dated March 1849, to her granddaughter, expressly naming her and treating her as her heiress, —the transfer being in the nature of a release, reserving maintenance and other advantages to the donor. Upon the application of the granddaughter before the Collector for the mutation of names according to the terms of the *ikarnama*, the reversioners (collateral heirs of the father) affected to contest the unauthorized nature of the alienation, but dropped their opposition. In 1857 the diaras, or alluvial lands attached to the estate, were perpetually settled with the granddaughter. The alienor quarrelled with her granddaughter, and in 1857 brought a suit against her to set aside the *ikarnama*, upon the ground of the non-performance of a condition subsequent. The plaintiff succeeded in the first Court, but the judgment was reversed (October 1858) on appeal to the Zillah Judge. Pending the appeal, the plaintiff died (February 1858), and reversioners applied to be, and were, admitted as her heirs to conduct the appeal. The granddaughter remained in possession from the date of transfer until 1866, when she died. In April 1867 the present suit was brought by the surviving reversioner, who claimed to be entitled to recover possession of the property by right of inheritance from the alienor's father. He was one of the reversioners who had been admitted to conduct the appeal in the former suit upon the death of the alienor. *Held* (on special appeal and review) there had been no adverse possession; the instrument enured as a transfer of the donor's life-interest only; the judgment in the former suit brought to set it aside did not bind or affect the reversioners, who in that suit merely represented the interest of their predecessors, the life-tenant. *RAJ KUNWAR v. INDURJIT KUNWAR*

[5 B. L. R., 585 : 13 W. R., 52]

388. ————— *Suit against remote reversioner*—*Subsequent suit for possession by*

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—continued.

reversioner.—A Hindu widow and her son, the then presumptive heir to property claimed by the widow, obtained a decree against a more remote reversionary heir. The son predeceased his mother, and the person against whom the decree had been obtained became the next reversionary heir. *Held*, in a suit for possession by him, that the decree in the previous suit did not operate as a *res judicata*. *RAM CHUNDER PODDAR v. HARI DAS SEN* I. L. R., 9 Calc., 463

389. ————— Reversioners entitled to succeed successively on death of Hindu widow—*Suit by some of such reversioners to set aside alienations made by widow in possession*—*Similar suit afterwards brought by others*.—Where there are several reversioners successively entitled to succeed to property for the time being in the possession of a Hindu female, a decree in a suit by some of such reversioners seeking to set aside alienations made by the female in possession will not constitute *res judicata* in respect of a similar suit brought by other reversioners. *Bhagwanta v. Sukhi, I. L. R., 22 All., 33; Jumoona Dassya Chowdhraui v. Bamasooderai Dassya Chowdhraui, L. R., 3 I. A., 72; and Isri Dut Koer v. Mussamat Hansbutti Koerain, L. R., 10 I. A., 150, referred to.* *CHHIDDU SINGH v. DURGA DEI* I. L. R., 22 All., 382

390. ————— Decree against member of joint family—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2*—*Former suit by one of several parties who afterwards sue through a receiver*.—A previous decision against one member of a family suing to recover his own share of certain property is no bar, under s. 2, Act VIII of 1859, to a suit by the receiver in the name of the whole family to recover the whole property. *JUGJUNNATH PERSHAD DUTT v. HOGG*

[12 W. R., 117]

391. ————— Decree in suit by manager of joint family—*Manager of joint family as representative of other members*—*Subsequent suit by another member on same cause of action*.—A Hindu family is regarded as a corporation whose interests are necessarily centred in the manager, the presumption being that the manager is acting for the family, unless the contrary is shown. Before the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code, this was so equally with regard to litigation as to other transactions, and it was not then obligatory, or even customary, for a Hindu manager to set forth that he sued in a representative character (as now required by the Code, s. 50), or to add the co-owners as parties to the suit (as required by English law). A suit therefore brought in 1856 by the manager of a joint Hindu family consisting of himself and the plaintiff, and no fraud or collusion being alleged, bound the plaintiff, though then a minor, and he could not afterwards bring a second suit on the same cause of action. *GAN SAVANT BAL SAVANT v. NARAYAN DHOND SAVANT* I. L. R., 7 Bom., 467

392. ————— Decree against manager of joint family—*Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13*—*Karnavan of Malabar tarwad, Decree against*.—A decree against a *karnavan* of a Malabar

RES JUDICATA—continued

8 PARTIES—continued

tarwad as such, is binding upon the members of that tarwad though not parties to the suit, in the absence of fraud or collusion. *Expl 5 of s 13, Civil Procedure Code, is not limited to the case of a suit under s 36. The members of a tarwad claim under a karnavan, suing as such with the meaning of expl 5 of s 13. VARANAKOT NARAYAN NAMBURI v. VARANAKOT NARAYAN NAMBURI. I L R, 2 Mad, 328*

393 ————— *Karnavan of Malabar tarwad, Decree against*—A decree against a person who happens to be the karnavan of a Malabar tarwad is not necessarily binding on the tarwad in the absence of fraud. *ELAYACHANIDATHIL KOMBI ACHEN v. KENATUMKORA LAKSHMI AMMA. I L R, 5 Mad, 201*

394 ————— *Decree against karnavan of Malabar tarwad—Necessary parties to suits against property of Malabar families—Malabar law—Nambudri family Status of—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 13 expl 5 s 30*—The plaintiff a member of a Malabar Nambudri family, sued for certain land, claiming it as the property of his family the Vadasheri illam. He had been dispossessed by the defendants under a decree declaring their title to the land against the plaintiff's elder brother, who claimed it on behalf of the Vadasheri illam. *Held* that the plaintiff was not estopped by the former decree from recovering the land. *Per INNES, J.*—The question whether a decree obtained against the karnavan of a Nayar tarwad or of a Nambudri illam in Malabar is binding on the family is purely one of procedure. The dictum in *Varanakot Narayanan Namburi v. Varanakot Narayanan Namburi. I L R 2 Mad 328* that in the absence of fraud or collusion a decree against the karnavan, as such is binding on the members of the tarwad is not warranted by any provision of the Code of Civil Procedure. Every member of the tarwad is entitled to be made a party, or to have notice under s 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in any suit the object of which is to affect the tarwad property. *Expl 5 of s 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure does not refer to bona fide defences, but to bona fide claims and does not make a decree binding on a person not a party to it where the actual defendant was jointly interested with such person in the subject matter of the suit and defended the suit bona fide. Hazir Gazi v. Sonamonee Dassee, I L R 6 Calc, 31, approved. KUNNATH URILLATH VASUDEVAN NAMBUDEI v. NARAYAN NAMBUDEI. I L R, 6 Mad., 121*

A and D in the p. C and D and their uncle B had lived together as members of an undivided Hindu family at the time of the former suit, and that he (B) was the manager

RES JUDICATA—continued

8 PARTIES—continued

of the family and assisted by his nephews C and D, in defending the former suit. C and D made no allegation in their plaint that they were minors at the time of the former suit, nor did they assign any reason for not asking to have been made co defendants in it. Their allegation of collusion between A and B was not proved. *Held* that the plaintiff's suit, under those circumstances, was barred by the former suit under s 2 of Act VIII of 1859. *Jogendro Deb Furkut v. Funindro Deb Furkut, 11 B 1 R, 244 and Mayaram Sevaram v. Jijiyant Pandurang, I L R, 5 Bom, 687 note referred to. NARAYAN GOP HABBU v. PANDURANG GAYU. [I L R, 5 Bom, 665]*

396 ————— *Civil Procedure Code, s 13, expl V—Joint Hindu family—Suit against two members—Second suit against third member*—The plaintiff sued the father and brother of the defendant for trespass to a wall. His right to the wall was denied but he obtained a decree. On a second suit against the defendant, his brother. His claim was registered as a suit under s 331 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The plaintiff contended that the defendant was concluded by the decree obtained against the father and brother. *Held* that a Hindu son in a joint family becomes entitled by reason of his birth and in his own right, a right which he can enforce against his father, he does not claim under his father. *Section 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, s 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The case of Narayan Gop Habbu v. Pandurang Ganu, I L R 5 Bom 685 distinguished. RAM NARAYAN v. BISHESHAR PRASAD. I L R, 10 All, 411*

397 ————— *Sale in execution of decree—Mitakshara law—Alienation, voluntary, and involuntary, by the members of a family governed by the Mitakshara law—A Hindu governed by the Mitakshara law, after the attachment of a property, part of his ancestral estate, to which he and his minor son B were jointly entitled as members of a joint Hindu family, conveyed by a deed of gift the whole of his interest in the property to A. A instigated B to do so. B had taken charge of his estate and appointed a manager under Act XL of 1858. These proceedings terminated in 1871 by the application to set aside the sale being dismissed, and the sale was therefore*

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—continued.

confirmed, and *C* took possession of the property. In 1877 a suit was instituted on behalf of *D* by the manager appointed by the Collector against *C* and *A* to recover possession of the property, on the grounds—(1) that when it was sold it was not the property of *A*, the judgment-debtor; and (2) that the property of a joint Hindu family could not be sold or alienated by, or taken in execution of, a decree against a single member of that family. *Held* that the fact that the plaintiff, through his guardian, had actively intervened in the proceedings under s. 256 of Act VIII of 1859, was no bar to the institution of the present suit on his behalf. COLLECTOR OF MONGHYR v. HURDAI NABAIN SHAHAI

[I. L. R., 5 Cal., 425]

S. C. RUDER PERKASH MISSE v. HURDAI NABAIN SAHU . . . 5 C. L. R., 112

398. — Decree against member of joint family as representing minor son—*Alienation made without consent of co-sharers—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13—"Same parties."*—*G* sold an estate nominally to the minor son of *K*, but in reality to *K*. *H* brought a suit in his minor son's name against *N*, the mortgagee of such estate, to redeem the same. *N* set up as a defence to such suit that such sale was invalid under Hindu law, as such estate was a share of certain undivided property of which he was a co-sharer, and had been made without his consent. It was finally decided in that suit that such estate was a share of such undivided property and not the separate property of *G*, and that such sale was invalid, having been made without the consent of *N*, a co-sharer of such undivided property. *G* subsequently redeemed such estate, and, having done so, sold it a second time to *K*. *N* thereupon sued *K* to set aside such sale on the same ground as that on which he had defended the former suit. *Held* that the issue in such suit whether such estate was a share of undivided property or the separate property of *G* was *res judicata*, inasmuch as *K*, though not in name, yet in fact, was a "party" to the former suit in which such issue was raised and finally decided. KHUR CHAND v. NABAIN SINGH

[I. L. R., 3 All., 812]

399. — Dismissal of former suit to have property declared joint—*Subsequent suit for partition.*—Where a plaintiff's claim to have a property declared *ijmali* had been dismissed in a former suit, his suit for a partition of the same property was held to be barred against a defendant who had been a party to that suit, as well as against defendants who were not in possession. BESHARUTOOLLAH v. AJOO . . . 14 W. R., 195

400. — Suit against defendants as principals—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2—Subsequent suit against them as agents.*—A previous suit in which the plaintiff elected to sue the defendants as principals bars a second suit on the same contract in which the defendants are charged as responsible agents under a trade usage. DEVRAY KRISHNA v. HALAMBHAI . . . I. L. R., 1 Bom., 87

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—continued.

401. — Suit not between same parties.—*Held*, on the facts, suit not barred by s. 2, Act VIII of 1859, not being between the same parties. UMES CHANDRA ROY v. NABIN CHANDRA MAZUMDAR . . . 5 B. L. R., 327 note

S. C. WOOMESH CHUNDER ROY v. NOBIN CHUNDER MOZOOMDAR . . . 10 W. R., 457

ABDOOL GUFFOOR KHAN CHOWDHRY v. GOLAM NUJUF . . . 16 W. R., 298

402. — *Decision as to validity of will.*—*S* died in 1865, leaving two sons, *N* and *G*. *M* took possession of the property of *S* under a will alleged by her to have been executed by *S*. In 1867 *G* brought his suit, as one of the heirs of *S*, to set aside the will, and made his brother *N* a co-defendant. The Principal Sudder Ameer dismissed the suit, finding on the evidence that the will was genuine. In 1869 *N* brought this suit for his share as heir of *S* against *M*. The first Court found that the will was a forgery, and gave the plaintiff a decree. On appeal, the Judge held that *N*'s claim was barred by the decision in the former suit brought by his brother, and reversed the decision of the first Court. *Held*, on special appeal, that it was not barred by the finding of the Court in *G*'s suit, as *N* was no party to that suit, and he could not in any manner have availed himself of a decree in that suit to enforce a claim to his share. NABIN CHANDRA MAZUMDAR v. MUKTA SUNDARI DEBI

[7 C. L. R., Ap., 38: 15 W. R., 309]

403. — *Former suits on ikrar between several parties.*—Five brothers, *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E*, executed an *ikrar*, by which talukh *N* and others were to remain in their possession and under the management of *A*. On refusal to give his brothers their shares of the profits, they sued separately and obtained decrees against him for the amount due to them. In a suit by *A*'s son against *B* for the sums which his father was compelled under the *ikrar* to pay his other brothers, on the allegation that *B* alone was in possession of talukh *N* and appropriated the rents wrongfully, *Held* that the suit was not barred by the former suits under the *ikrar*, except so far as *B*'s share in talukh *N* was concerned. KHETRO NATH DEY v. GOSSAIN DOSS DEY . . . 7 W. R., 188

404. — Decree declaring impartiality—*Subsequent suit for partition.*—The plaintiff's mirasidars of a village, held on *pungavali* tenure, sued their co-mirasidars, the owners of the remaining shares, and others, occupants of land in the village, for a partition of the common lands of the village and an allotment to the plaintiffs of specific parts thereof proportionate to the shares which they represented. In a former suit, to which all the present mirasidars were parties, either actually or as privies to those through whom they claim, it was decided that no right existed in any individual shareholder of the village to have allowed to him a distinct portion of the common lands in proportion to his share or shares. *Held* that the former decree

RES JUDICATA—continued

8 PARTIES—continued

declaring the impartibility of the common land of the village was conclusive in the present suit between the present shareholders upon the same question of right *SITARAMAIYAR v ALAGIRY IYER*

[4 Mad, 285]

405. — Decree in suit to establish right—*Subsequent suit for possession—Civil Procedure Code, 1858, s. 2—Suit between same parties*—The plaintiff sued to recover possession of certain houses and grounds as belonging to his zamindari, setting forth that the premises in question had been occupied by his paternal grandmother, on whose death the defendants had taken wrongful possession. The defendants claimed to be legally entitled to the premises in question, and contended that the plaintiff's suit was barred under a 2, Act VIII of 1859, by reason that the plaintiff had already, during his grandmother's lifetime, brought a suit against her and the defendant's father, as co-defendant, to establish his right to the same premises which suit had been dismissed. The defendants also pleaded limitation. It appeared that in the former suit the relief sought by the plaintiff was substantially to restrain his grandmother from acts of waste in alienating property which had belonged to her deceased husband by assigning it to her co-defendant, but that as regards the property now claimed although it was mentioned in the plaint, no charge had been made that she had assigned it, or intended to assign it, to her co-defendant, nor any allegation to show that the co-defendant had any interest in it. *Held*, reversing the decisions of the lower Court, that under the circumstances the decision in the former suit was not a decision in a suit between the same parties or parties under whom they claimed, and that the cause of action in the present suit was not determined in the former suit. *Held* also that the defendant's plea of limitation could not be determined without a finding as to whether the plaintiff's grandmother, who died within the period of limitation, had held the premises with the plaintiff's leave, or as a trespasser. *ZAMINDAR OF PITTAPURAM v PROPRIETORS OF KOLANKA* 1 L R, 2 Mad, 23 L R, 5 I A, 200

S C RAMA RAO v SURIYA RAO 30 L R, 265

Reversing the decision of the High Court in *RAMA RAO v SURIYA RAO* 1 L R, 1 Mad, 84

406. — Decree in suit by first mortgagee for sale of mortgaged property—*Second mortgagee not made a party—Subsequent*

his widow, B. The name of B only was recorded in the revenue registers in respect of the zamindari property left by G. In 1876 A and B gave to X a deed of simple mortgage of 2½ biswas out of a 5 biswas share of a village included in the said property

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8 PARTIES—continued

In 1878 A and B gave to S a deed of simple mortgage of the 5 biswas which were described in the deed as the widow's "own" property. In 1882 X obtained a decree upon his mortgage for the sale of the mortgaged property and it was put up for sale and purchased by X himself in January 1884. In February and November 1884 the daughters of G obtained *ex parte* decrees against A and B in suits brought by them to recover their shares by inheritance in the 5 biswas. In 1885 S brought a suit

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bound by any of the proceedings taken therein or consequent thereto. On behalf of the daughters it was contended (*inter alia*) that the decrees obtained by them against A and B in February 1884 were conclusive, by way of *res judicata* against the plaintiff, who, as mortgagee from A and B, claimed under a title derived from them. *Held* that there being no evidence to show that the decrees of February and November 1884 were fraudulently and collusively obtained the Court of first instance was right in exempting the shares of the daughters from the lien sought to be enforced by the plaintiff, and that, inasmuch as the deed of 1876 was prior in date to the plaintiff's deed of 1878 and there was no allegation of fraud or collusion in regard to it, the decree and sale in enforcement of the former deed would defeat the rights of the plaintiff under the latter. *Khub Chand v Kalan Das* 1 L R, 1 All, 230, and *Ali Hasan v Dhirja*, 1 L R, 4 All 618, referred to. *Per MAHMOOD, J*—The decrees of February and November 1884 did not operate as *res judicata* against the plaintiff, inasmuch as a mortgagee cannot be bound by a decision relating to the mortgaged property in a suit instituted after his mortgage and to which he was not a party. After a mortgage has been duly created the mortgagee, in whom the equity of redemption is vested no longer possesses any such estate as would entitle him to represent the rights and interests of the mortgagee in a subsequent litigation, so as to render the result of such litigation binding upon and conclusive against such mortgagee. The plaintiff in the present suit could not be treated as a party claiming under his mortgagees within the meaning of s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, and that section must be interpreted as if, after the words "under whom they or any of them claim" the words "by a title arising subsequently to the commencement of the former suit" had been inserted. *Duma Sahu v Jeonram Lal*, 3 B L R, A C, 407; 12 W. R., 362, and *Bonomalee Nag v Koylash Chauder Dey*, 1 L R, 4 Cal., 692 referred to. *Outram v Morewood*, 8 East, 346; *Doykuntath Chatterjee v Ameroomissa Khatoon*, 2 W R, 191, *Katama Natchiar v Mooltoo Fijaya Raganadta*, 9 Moore's I A, 539;

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—continued.

and *Ram Coomar Sein v. Prosunno Coomar Sein*, *W. R.*, 1864, 375, distinguished. The principles of the rule *res judicata*, as part of the law of civil procedure properly so called, and those of the rule of estoppel, as part of the law of evidence, explained and distinguished. *SITA RAM v. AMIR BEGAM*

[I. L. R., 8 All., 324]

407. ——— Illegitimacy, Question of —Execution of decree—Act XXIII of 1861, s. 11. —The questions which, under s. 11, Act XXIII of 1861, may be determined by a Court executing a decree, must be between parties to the suit in which the decree was passed, and must relate to the execution of the decree. A person who was not on the record when the decree was made does not constitute himself a party to the suit by applying for execution, and a question as to his legitimacy is consequently not one which the Court executing the decree is competent to entertain. A declaration by a Court in execution proceedings, that a person not a party to the suit applying for execution is legitimate, since it is made without jurisdiction, cannot, under s. 2, Act VIII of 1859, be pleaded as a bar to a regular suit in which it is sought to establish the illegitimacy of the applicant. *ABIDUNNISSA KHATUN v. AMIRUNNISSA KHATUN* . . . I. L. R., 2 Calc., 327 [L. R., 4 I. A., 66]

408 ——— Suits in right of inheritance.—*M*, in 1866, brought a suit against *A*, her son *S*, *B*, and *C*, who, like her, all claimed a right to inherit the estate of *K*, deceased, for her share by inheritance in *K*'s estate, alleging that she had been lawfully married to him. She only denied *A*'s right to inherit, who claimed as *K*'s adopted son; admitting the right of *S*, who claimed as her lawful son by *K*, and that of *B* and *C*, who claimed as wife and daughter respectively of *K*. *S* supported his mother's claim. *A*, *B*, and *C* denied that *M* had been lawfully married to *K*, and alleged that *S* was the son of *M*, not by *K*, but by another person. It was decided in that suit that *M* had been lawfully married to *K*; that *S* was the lawful son of *K* by *M*; and that *A* was not the adopted son of *K*. In 1880 *S* sued *A* for possession of *C*'s share in such estate, *C* having died, claiming as *C*'s step brother and heir. *A* set up as a defence that *M* was not *K*'s wife, nor was *S* *K*'s son. Held that, inasmuch as, although in the former suit *A* and *S* stood together in the same array, they were in fact opposed to each other, *S* being on the side and supporting the case of his mother, and *A* being the true defendant, such suit was one between the same parties as the second, and the matter of *S*'s legitimacy, having been raised and finally decided in the former suit by a competent Court, was *res judicata*, and could not be again raised in the second suit. *SHADAI KHAN v. AMIN-ULLA KHAN*

[I. L. R., 4 All., 92]

409. ——— Party as representative —Civil Procedure Code, 1877, ss. 13, 244.—In 1872 *A* brought a suit on a mortgage against the mortgagor, a Hindu widow, who died pending the suit.

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—continued.

A then applied that the suit should be revived against *B* as the representative of the defendant. *B* denied that he was such representative, but the Judge refused to go into the question, made *B* a party, and gave *A* a decree for the sale of the mortgaged property. *B* subsequently brought a suit to have it declared, *inter alia*, that the mortgage and decree only covered the widow's life-interest. Held that the suit was not barred either as *res judicata* or under the provisions of s. 214 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *KANAI LALL KHAN v. SASHI BHUSON BISWAS*

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 777; 8 C. L. R., 117]

410. ——— Mortgage—Purchaser of mortgagor's interest—Sale in execution of decree—Omission to revive suit.—A mortgagee brought a suit on his mortgage against his mortgagor and against *A*, a person who had purchased the right, title, and interest of the mortgagor in execution of a money-decree obtained against him subsequently to the mortgage. Pending the mortgage-suit and before decree, *A* died, but the suit was not revived against his representatives. The usual mortgage-decree was passed in favour of the mortgagee, who, in execution thereof, sold a portion of the mortgaged property to *B*. In a suit brought by *B* against the representatives of *A* for the property purchased and for general relief,—Held that the decree in the mortgage-suit was not binding on the representatives of *A*; nor, under the provisions of Act VIII of 1859, did the failure to revive such mortgage-suit prevent *B* from bringing a second suit against *A*'s representatives. *B v. DOPADHYA v. BROJONATH MOOKHOPADHYA*

[I. L. R., 8 Calc., 357]

411. ——— Suit for ejectment—Lessor and lessee.—An ejectment suit by *B*'s tenant against the defendant having been dismissed, a second ejectment suit was subsequently, after *B*'s death, brought in respect of the same land against the defendant by the successor in title of *B*. Held that, inasmuch as a lessor cannot be considered as claiming under his own lessee, the principle of *res judicata* did not apply. *RAMBROMO CHUCKERBUTTY v. BUNSI KURMOKAR* . . . 11 C. L. R., 122

412. ——— Former decree declaring status of occupiers of holding—Suit not between same parties.—An attempt having formerly, on the cessation of the services rendered by some palki-bearers, been made to oust them from certain chakran lands which they had held for many years, and which they had claimed to hold rent-free for the future; and it having been held on that occasion that, though theirs was not a rent-free tenure or an uninterrupted tenure from the time of the decennial settlement, yet they had clearly acquired a right of occupancy,—Held, on a suit being brought by the zamindar against the same bearers for recovery of rent, that, although the former suit had not been brought by the zamindar personally, but by the persons to whom he had attempted to transfer the lands, yet the decision in that suit clearly established, as

RES JUDICATA—continued

8 PARTIES—continued

between the zamindar and the palki bearers a relation of landlord and tenant which empowered him to recover arrears of rent from them SUBOOP SIDDAB & BEEB CHUNDER MANIKHA

[25 W R, 370]

413 ——— Suits between representatives—*Document found conclusive*—Where *A* sued *B* for moneys alleged to be due under certain documents, and *B* pleaded that the demands had been included in a settlement of accounts, embodied in a document which he set forth in his answer and the suit was dismissed, on the ground that, being included in the settlement, the demands no longer existed as causes of action,—*Held* that *A*'s repre-

PINGALA SUNKARA RAO

1 Mad, 312

414 ——— Purchaser from party to suit—*Civil Procedure Code, 1832 s 13—Vendor and purchaser—Purchase pendente lite*—Certain persons claiming by right of inheritance to *C*, sued *B*, *N*, *A*, *K* and others for possession of certain immovable property, and on appeal to the High Court in August 1876 their claim was decreed in full. In the course of the litigation which ended in that decree, *Z* purchased certain immovable property from *B*, *N*, *A*, and *K*. *Z* was subsequently dispossessed of such property in execution of the decree of August 1876. He thereupon sued the holders of that decree for possession of the same, alleging that his vendors had inherited it from *D*, that the figures of the total of *C*'s property given in the plaint in the former suit were erroneous, that the property now in suit was not affected by that decree, and that he had been improperly dispossessed of it. It appeared that there was in fact, a mistake in the total of the extent of *C*'s property as stated in the plaint in the former suit. *Held* that the

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former suit having been decreed in suit, the property now in suit was then decreed to the present defendants, and that the claim of the plaintiffs to go behind that decree could not be entertained. HUKM SINGH & ZAFKI LAL I L R, 6 All, 506

415 ——— Suit by son not claiming through his father—*Gift to Hindu widow—Separate property—C*, a Hindu, subject to the Mitakshara law, died leaving a widow, *R*, but no issue. In his lifetime he had transferred to *R* by gift mouzah *B*, a portion of his real estate. After his death *J* and *P*, his brothers, sued *R* for the possession of *C*'s real estate, on the ground that it was ancestral property. This suit was dismissed, it being held by the Sudder Court that *C*'s real estate was separate property, to which his widow would be entitled to succeed by inheritance. The Sudder Court determined that *A* had acquired mouzah *B* by gift from *C*, and that *R* took under the gift a life-interest in the property only. *J* and *P* having died,

RES JUDICATA—continued

8 PARTIES—continued

R made a gift of mouzah *B* to her agent as a reward for his faithful services. *N*, the son of *J*, sued as the heir of his uncle *C*, to set aside this gift to the agent as illegal. *Held* that the decision in the former suit did not make the question as to the interest *R* took under the gift from her husband *res judicata*, inasmuch as *N* did not claim through his father when suing as heir to his uncle. RUDI NARAIN SINGH & RUP KHAIR

[I L R, 1 All, 734]

416 ——— Representation of the estate of a Hindu talukhdar by his widow in a suit for the succession—*Act I of 1869—Act XXIV of 1870, s 23*—Issues substantially the same as those raised in the present suit relating to the succession to a talukhdari estate, had been decided in a former suit in which an order of Her Majesty in Council declared who had the right to succeed. *Held* that a claimant, whose interest was such as would vest in him only upon the death of the widow of the last talukhdar, was bound by the order so made, on the ground that he was privy to the former suit the whole estate for the purpose of representing it being vested in the widow, who was a party to that suit. *Kadama Natchiar v Raja of Shivaganga* 9 Moore's I A, 639, referred to and followed. That order declared that a will made by the last talukhdar, whereby a power to appoint a successor in the talukhdari had been given to the widow had been revoked, and determined the right to succeed as upon an intestacy. The person whom the widow had appointed by her will now contending that he was not bound by the order, having been when the former suit was instituted, a minor, without any duly appointed guardian, it was held that, whether he had, or had not by acts after attaining full age (having been nominally a party) become estopped from setting up the above he was at all events bound by the order, on the ground that the widow holding an estate at least as large as that of the Hindu widow in her husband's property, was the full representative of the estate in the former suit the appoint-

Relief Act), but had not been made a party to the suit this omission did not, under s 23, affect the validity of the decree between the parties. PENTANARAIN SINGH & THELAKNATH SINGH

[I L R, 11 Calc, 186 L R, 11 I A, 107]

417. ——— Benami proceedings—*Decision in former suit*—In execution of a decree of the Revenue Court in a suit brought by *A* for arrears of rent of a certain patti the patti was put up for sale and purchased in the name of *G*. The rent having again fallen into arrear, *A* took proceedings against *G* under Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819 for the sale of the patti, but the arrears having been paid the patti was not sold. In a suit for arrears of rent of the same patti subsequently brought by *K* against *G*, *P*, and *B* (the wife of *P*) jointly, on the allegation that the patti had been

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—continued.

purchased by G benami for P and B,—*Held* that the suit was not barred by the former proceedings instituted by K against G under Regulation VIII of 1819. PROSONNO COOMAR PAL CHOWDRY v. KOLASH CHUNDER PAL CHOWDRY

[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 759
2 Ind. Jur., N. S., 327: 8 W. R., 428

418. ——— Suit for confirmation of possession and declaration of title.—

A brought a suit for a debt against B, obtained a decree, and attached certain land in execution. C intervened, claiming the property as his, but on the 28th March 1868 his claim was disallowed, on the ground that in two suits previously brought against C and others for possession of the same property, on the 30th December 1863, by X and Y, whose interest had, pending the suit, been purchased by B, it had been decreed that the land belonged to B. The decrees in these suits were dated 13th and 19th January 1864; they were in favour of B, and ran in his name alone. C had purchased a moiety of the property at an auction sale on the 7th March 1859; X and Y claimed under a pre-existing mortgage over the same property, the equity of redemption under which had been foreclosed. C now brought a suit against A and B for confirmation of his possession and a declaration of his title to the property. He alleged that B was his servant, and had purchased the interest of X and Y in the property benami for him; that he (C) had made the purchase with his own money in the name of B; that the suits originally brought by X and Y had really been compromised; that while the decrees of the 13th and 19th January 1864 were nominally in favour of B, they were really in his (C's) favour; and that the suit brought by X and Y had been allowed to proceed in B's name, in order that C's title might be strengthened by a decree in his favour, B being only nominally the decree-holder. C also stated that, since his purchase on 7th March 1859, he had always been in possession, and he dated his cause of action from the 28th March 1868, when his claim to the property which had been attached by A in his suit against B was disallowed. The Subordinate Judge gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff C. B alone appealed to the High Court. *Held* that C, not having been disturbed in his possession, and seeking a declaration of his title only and no relief, should have stated clearly and precisely what that title was; that as against A, who had not appealed, the decision of the Subordinate Judge was final; that as between B and C the matter was *res adjudicata*; that C could not go behind the decrees of the 13th and 19th January 1864 which had been passed in favour of B, and show that the purchase by B and subsequent decrees were really benami for C and in his favour. BHAWABAL SINGH v. RAJENDRA PRATAP SAHOO

[5 B. L. R., 321: 13 W. R., 157

419. ——— Civil Procedure

Code, s. 13—*Suit by benamidar*.—In a suit to recover a parcel of land, the plaintiff's case was that it had been purchased by him benami in the name of his brother, who had sued the present defendants to

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—continued.

obtain possession in 1887, but had been negligent in the conduct of the suit, which was consequently dismissed. It was found that there had been no negligence in the conduct of the suit, and that it had been instituted with the plaintiff's knowledge. *Held* that the plaintiff was bound by the decree in the former suit, and could not recover on his secret title. SHANGARA v. KRISHNAN. I. L. R., 15 Mad., 267

420. ——— Suit for share of estate of

Mahomedan—*Lien for dower*.—A Mahomedan died, leaving among others a widow and a sister entitled to shares in his estate. The widow got possession of the whole. The sister died, and after her death her husband, on behalf of himself and grandson, sued the widow to obtain the shares to which the deceased sister was entitled, and obtained a decree for payment of the same, after satisfaction of the widow's lien for dower, in certain proportions to himself and grandson. The husband's interest in the decree was subsequently confiscated by Government for having taken part with the enemy in the Mutiny. He subsequently died leaving his grandson. The widow died during the Mutiny, and her brother was put into possession of the property by the Government as her heir. The grandson now sued the widow's brother to recover his own and his grandfather's share, alleging that the lien for dower had been satisfied. *Held* the suit was not barred by Act VIII of 1859, s. 2. MAHOMED AMBENODEN KHAN v. MOZUFFER HOSSEIN KHAN

[5 B. L. R., 570: 14 W. R., P. C., 5

421. ——— Auction-purchaser—

"Representative."—A purchaser at an execution-sale is not as such the representative of the judgment-debtor within the meaning of s. 115 of the Evidence Act. A Hindu, governed by the Mitakshara School of Law, died on the 12th May 1867, leaving him surviving a widow B and a brother R, who was admittedly the next reversioner. In July 1867 B purported to adopt a son D to A, and subsequently in September 1867 obtained a certificate under Act XL of 1858. In 1872 B obtained a loan from the plaintiff M of Rs. 9,000, and to secure its repayment executed a mortgage of seven mouzahs in favour of M as guardian of D. The money was advanced and mortgage executed at the instigation of R and with his consent, and upon his representation that D was the duly adopted son of A, and it was admitted that the money was specifically advanced for, as well as applied towards, the payment of decrees obtained against A in his lifetime and against his estate after his death. B died in 1878. On the 14th August 1880 M instituted a suit against D upon his mortgage, and in that suit he made S a party-defendant as being the purchaser of the mortgagor's interest in one of the mouzahs included in his mortgage. On the 26th June 1882 M obtained a decree declaring that he was entitled to recover the amount due by sale of the mortgaged mouzahs. In the proceedings taken in execution of that decree M was opposed by L, who was afterwards held to be a benamidar for S, who claimed that he had on the 8th November 1880 purchased

RES JUDICATA.—continued.

8 PARTIES.—continued

five out of the seven mouzabs at a sale in execution of certain decrees against *R*. On the 29th February 1884 *L*'s claim was allowed, and on the 11th August 1884, *M* brought this suit against *L*, *S*, *R*, and *D*, and the decree holders in the suits against *R* for a declaration of his right to follow the mort-

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peared that *M* had himself become the purchaser of one of the mortgaged mouzabs. The lower Court gave *M* a decree declaring him to be entitled to recover the full amount of the mortgage money from the five mouzabs in the hands of *S*, *L* and *Sap-*

liability of the mouzabs to satisfy the mortgage lien was *res judicata* as against him. Held that, as *S* was merely a party to *M*'s original suit as pur-

ing the interest of *R* in the five mouzabs so acquired by him. LALA PARSHU LAL & MYLKE

[I. L. R., 14 Calc, 401]

423 ——— Suit by a judgment-cre-

having obtained a decree against the plaintiff, at-
tached the house in dispute. The defendant inter-

hearing of this suit the judgment-creditor did not
appear. The defendant appeared and produced
a sale deed which the Court found proved, and

the defendant to the lower Court, — *res*, confirming
the lower Court's decree, that the dismissal of the
former suit did not operate as *res judicata* in the

RES JUDICATA.—continued.

8 PARTIES.—continued

absence of any evidence to show that the judgment-
creditor, in point of fact, represented the plaintiff
so as to constitute him a party to the suit
SHIVAPA & DOD NAGAYA

[I. L. R., 11 Bom, 114]

423 ——— Party to proceedings in
execution—*Civil Procedure Code*, 1882, s. 13,
253—*Order in execution—Estoppel*—A claim in
execution to a house which had been attached was
dismissed and the claimant then sued the decree-
holder to establish her title to it. It appeared that
the house had been previously attached in execution
of another decree obtained by *A* against the same
judgment debtor and his father (since deceased),
that the present plaintiff had then preferred a claim,
which was allowed, that the judgment debtor had
taken no steps to have the order allowing the claim
set aside, and that a suit filed by *A* with that object
had been dismissed. Held that the plaintiff's claim
was not *res judicata* as against her. *to the form*
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not estoppel
PARVATHI. I. L. R., 10 Mad., 411

424 ——— Suit against de facto man-
ager or trustee by de jure trustees—*Dismissal*
of such suit as barred by limitation—*Subsequent*
suit against same defendant with sanction of *Advoc-
ate General—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of*
1882), s. 539—In 1887 certain persons alleging that
they had been appointed trustees of a temple and its
property by its founder Purshotam, brought a suit to
evict Purshotam's son from the premises, alleging
that he had been their gumbasta that they had dis-
missed him, and that he refused to give up the prop-
erty. The High Court dismissed that suit on the
ground that it was barred by limitation. In 1882 the
plaintiffs brought the present suit with the consent
of the Advocate General, under s. 539 of the Civil
Procedure Code, against the same defendant alleging
that after Purshotam's death the defendant had
entered into possession of the property and for some
years had carried out the trusts created by his father
Purshotam, but that latterly he had claimed the prop-
erty as his own and refused to perform the trusts.
They prayed that trustees might be appointed and
the property made over to such trustees. The de-
fendant contended that the plaintiffs in both the suits
were the same, viz., persons representing the same
certus que trustent, i.e. the devotees of the temple
or the general public, that they sued in the same
right and as the plaintiffs in the former suit were
held barred by limitation, the plaintiffs in the present
suit were also barred. Held that the present suit
was not barred. The plaintiffs in the former suit had
no general warrant, such as is conferred on plaintiffs
suing under s. 539 of the Civil Procedure Code, to rep-
resent the public the objects of the charity. They
based their title to sue on their particular appoint-
ment by Purshotam, and when it was found that
they had by limitation lost their rights to the title de-
rived from that appointment, they ceased to represent
the public just as though they had been removed

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—continued.

from their office. The *de jure* managers and trustees of a public charity losing their right by limitation to oust the *de facto* trustee does not confer on the latter immunity from suit on the part of the Advocate General or the temple. **LAKSHMANDAS RAGHUNATH-DAS v. JUGALKISHORE**. I. L. R., 22 Bom., 216

425. — Suit brought by one of several trustees after dismissal of suit brought by the others—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 13, expl. V.*—Where the uraima right over a certain devasam was vested in five trustees representing different illams, and a suit was brought by one of the trustees to recover certain property alleged to have been illegally alienated by three other trustees to a stranger and dismissed,—*Held* that the decree in such suit was a bar to a second suit brought for the same purpose by the fifth trustee, who had not been a party to the former suit, on the ground that he must be deemed to claim under the plaintiffs in the former suit within the meaning of s. 13, expl. V, of the Code of Civil Procedure. **MADHUVAN v. KESHAVAN**. I. L. R., 11 Mad., 191

426. — Representation of minor by manager of estate—*Madras Boundary Act, 1860, s. 25—Mad. Reg. V of 1840—Decision of boundary officer, Effect of, if not contested by suit.*—A survey officer in 1875 held an enquiry under the Boundary Act, 1860, and demarcated certain land out of a zamindari. At that time the zamindar was a minor under the Court of Wards, and he was represented at the enquiry by the manager of his estate appointed under s. 8 of Regulation V of 1804. In a suit brought by the zamindar to recover the land it was contended that the decision of the survey officer was not binding on the zamindar because he was not properly represented by his guardian at the enquiry. *Held* that the decision of the survey officer was binding on the zamindar, and that the matter in dispute was *res judicata*, no appeal by way of suit as provided by the Boundary Act, 1860, s. 25, having been brought. **KAMARAJU v. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**

[I. L. R., 11 Mad., 309]

427. — Decree in suit by a karnam, Effect of, as regards his successor—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 13.*—The karnam in a certain mitta sued to recover certain land as part of the mirasi property attached to his office. It appeared that the plaintiff's father and predecessor in office had sued by virtue of his office to recover the same land, and that his suit had been dismissed. *Held* that the plaintiff's claim was *res judicata*. **VENKAYYA v. SURAMMA**. I. L. R., 12 Mad., 235

428. — Suits not between same parties—*Suit for declaration of right to office, Dismissal of.*—Certain land was attached and sold in execution of a decree against the dharmakarta of a devasthanom. One claiming to be the lawful successor in office of the judgment-debtor now sued the purchaser for a declaration that the sale was invalid. *Held* the suit should not be dismissed on proof that the plaintiff had failed to obtain a declaration of his right to the dharmakartaship against

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—continued.

another claimant to the office, in a suit to which the present defendant was not a party. **RAMALINGAM v. THIRUGNANA SAMMANDHA**

[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 312]

429. — *Civil Procedure Code, s. 13.*—One *N* brought a suit against a lambardar for her share in the profits of a certain mehal, her claim being based upon an assignment executed in her favour on the 29th of July 1889 by one *B* as heir to one *M*, deceased. Prior to that assignment, namely, on the 3rd of June 1887, a suit had been commenced by the lambardar against *B* and one *K* for possession of other property alleged to have belonged to *M* in her lifetime, and in this suit it was ultimately found, but subsequently to the abovementioned assignment in favour of *N*, that *K*, and not *B*, was the heir to *M*. *Held* that the suit commenced on the 3rd of June 1887 did not operate as *res judicata* in respect of the present plaintiff *N*'s claim under her assignment from *B*. *Foster v. Earl of Derby*, 1 Ad. & E., 790, referred to. **NAZ-ULLAH KHAN v. NAZIR BEGAM**

[I. L. R., 15 All., 108]

430. — Party for purpose of discovery only—*Civil Procedure Code, 1832, ss. 13, 43—Joint wrong-doers, Judgment against one of several—Contract Act, s. 43.*—Prior to and in the year 1865 the defendant's brother *B* carried on an extensive business in Bombay and China. The defendant and another brother *A* carried on a separate business under the name of *A H*. In December 1866 *B* became insolvent, and his property vested in the official assignee. The present suit was brought in 1887 against the defendant by the official assignee to recover certain property which he alleged belonged to the insolvent, and ought to be distributed amongst his creditors. The plaintiff alleged that in 1865 the insolvent was possessed of a very large amount of property, and that, being unwilling to meet his liabilities, he and his son and his two brothers, *viz.*, *A* and the defendant *R*, fraudulently concealed his property from his creditors, and in September 1866 he himself went to Damar beyond British jurisdiction. In 1891 the plaintiff, having obtained information that some of the insolvent's property was in the possession of his brother *A*, filed a suit (473 of 1881) against *A* to recover it. That suit was referred to arbitration, and the plaintiff obtained a decree for Rs. 3,60,000. The plaintiff now alleged that, shortly before the hearing of that suit, and subsequently, he had obtained information which led him to believe that the defendant had obtained some of the insolvent's property for which he was accountable. The defendant had been made a party to the former suit (473 of 1881) for the purpose of discovery only, and it was in the course of such discovery being given that some of the above information had been obtained. The plaintiff then set forth, in detail, the various items of claim in respect of which the plaintiff sought to make the defendant liable. The defendant pleaded that the said claims had been in issue in the former suit (473 of 1881), and were adjudicated upon, and that this suit was therefore barred by s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code; that the plaintiff was barred by s. 43 of the

RES JUDICATA—continued

8 PARTIES—continued

Civil Procedure Code the plaintiff having omitted to include these claims in the former suit, to which defendant was a party, that the decree in the former suit (473 of 1881) was (*inter alia*) in respect of the matters alleged in this suit and that, as according to the plaintiff's allegation the defendant in that suit was a joint wrong doer with the defendant in this suit in respect of these matters the said decree was a bar to this suit. *Held* by SCOTT, J. that the suit was not barred either by s 13 or s 43 of the Civil Procedure Code. The defendant was made a party to the former suit for certain limited purposes only. No relief was asked from him, no decree was made against him. He was merely a nominal defendant.

He was merely a nominal defendant. *Held* by SCOTT, J. that the suit was not barred either by s 13 or s 43 of the Civil Procedure Code. The defendant was made a party to the former suit for certain limited purposes only. No relief was asked from him, no decree was made against him. He was merely a nominal defendant. Similarly, in a matter where a judgment against one of several wrong doers in a bar to an action on the same matter against the others. Such of the wrongs therefore alleged in the present suit as were of a joint character, and were adjudicated upon the previous suit, were extinguished by the former judgment. Applying the above rule, the former judgment applied to one of the plaintiff's

SHOY HURIBHOY v TURNER

[I L R., 14 Bom., 408

431. Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) s 13, 43—Account—In a suit brought by the official assignee it was held that the defendant was a "party" but only

assignee
insolvent
and RA

[I L R., 11 Bom., 341
I L R., 20 I. A., 1

432. Estoppel—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s 13—Priority between execution creditor and purchaser at sale in execution of decree—Where all the conditions prescribed by s 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure as necessary to bar the trial in a subsequent suit of an issue adjudicated upon in a previous suit exist, the fact that in the first suit the defendant was an execution creditor and in the second he is a purchaser at an execution sale, makes no difference as to the second suit being *res judicata*. A priority exists between an execution creditor and a purchaser at a Court sale, the latter

RES JUDICATA—continued

8 PARTIES—continued

representing the former in so far as he had a right to bring the property to sale in execution of his decree. Thus, when the plea of estoppel is available to a decree holder, it is likewise available to the purchaser at the execution sale, as his representative or as one claiming under him. *Sarat Chunder Dey v. Gopal Chunder Laha*, I L R., 20 Cal. 296. I L R., 19 I. A. 203, followed. KRISHNABHUPATI DEVI v. VIKRAM DEVI I L R., 18 Mad., 13

433. Decree holders in case of claim to attached property—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss 278 and 283—Effect of order under s 278—An order in favour of one of several decree holders on an objection under s 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure does not enure for the benefit of other decree holders who are not parties to the proceedings under s 278. *Badr Prasad v. Muhammad Yusuf*, I L R. 1 All., 382, referred to. JAGAN NATH v. GANESH I L R., 18 All., 413

(b) INTERVENORS

434. Intervenor added in former suit—Suit against other parties—A suit to recover possession of land, on the ground of purchase from the admitted owners is not barred by Act VIII of 1860, s 2, simply because plaintiff's claim as against the same defendant was dismissed in a former suit in which he (defendant) appeared as an intervenor. *TUKRA v. DEO NARAY SINGH*

[24 W. R., 248

435. Reservation of intervenor's rights—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 2—In a former suit against a party and his vendor, in which an intervenor was made a defendant, plaintiffs obtained a decree with a reservation of intervenor's rights. The decree was not a *res adjudicata* in a subsequent suit by a purchaser from the intervenor against the said vendor, the reservation being a mere *obiter dictum*. *BUKSH ALI v. NITYA NUND DOB* 5 W. R., 227

436. Suit for rent—Enjoyment of and receipt of rent, Proof of—

share of the talukh and that he had purchased

ing Accordingly the suit was dismissed. *Actual and bona fide receipt of rent as required by s. 77, Act X of 1859* GROV CHUNDER CHAKRA-BUTTY v. AJMALALI 11 W. R., 91

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—continued.

437. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2—Suit for rent.*—A sued B and C in the Civil Court to recover possession of certain lands, of which he alleged that they had dispossessed him, under a decree obtained by them in a suit in which he had previously sued B in the Civil Court, before Act X of 1859 had been passed, for rent, in which suit C had been added as a party, and had proved his title to the land against A. Held that A's suit must fail, on the ground that it involved a material issue of fact which had already been determined by a Court of concurrent jurisdiction in the former suit, which was between the same parties, and which issue disposed of the present suit. CHOWDHARI NILKANTH PRASAD SINGH v. DIGNARAYAN SINGH

[I B. L. R., A. C., 30 : 10 W. R., 75]

438. ————— *Judgment in suit for rent.*—In a suit by plaintiff for arrears of rent against one set of tenants defendant intervened, claiming a moiety of the whole estate. His claim was dismissed in lower Courts, and the case came up on special appeal. Meanwhile plaintiff brought suits against another set of tenants on the same estate, in which defendant again intervened on the same ground as before. Held that the decision in the former set of cases, unless and until set aside in special appeal, was binding on the intervenor, even though the estate was of such value that the Court which passed the decrees in the rent suits would not have jurisdiction to try the title which was in dispute. PRAN NATH SANDYAL v. RAM COOMAR SANDYAL

[2 C. L. R., 33]

439. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2—Suit for rent.*—The plaintiffs brought this suit to establish, as against the defendants, their title to certain land in the occupation of a tenant. In a previous suit instituted by one of the present defendants against the tenant for rent, one of the present plaintiffs (representing the right now claimed by all of them) intervened as a defendant, on the ground that he was the person entitled to the rent, and failed to establish his claim. Held, following the Full Bench case of *Hurri Sunker Mookerjee v. Mukhtaram Patro*, 13 B. L. R., 238, that the plaintiffs in this suit were barred by the judgment in the former suit. When once it is made clear that the self-same right and title is substantially in issue in two suits, the precise form in which either suit was brought, or the fact that the plaintiff in the one case was the defendant in the other, becomes immaterial. GOBIND CHUNDER KOONDoo v. TARUCK CHUNDER BOSE . I. L. R., 3 Calc., 145 : 1 C. L. R., 35

440. ————— *Rights under partition under Beng. Reg. XIX of 1806—Suit for arrears of rent.*—A sued B to establish his rights of possession to certain lands allotted him under a batwara made in accordance with the provisions of Regulation XIX of 1806. In a previous suit by B instituted after the batwara against a tenant for arrears of rent due for a portion of the lands now in dispute, A intervened and was made a defendant on the sole ground that he was the person entitled to

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—continued.

the rent, but failed to establish his claim. Held, following the Full Bench case of *Gobind Chunder Koondoo v. Taruck Chunder Bose*, I. L. R., 3 Calc., 145, that A's present suit was barred by the judgment in the former suit. BEMOLASOONDURY CHOWDHRAIN v. PUNCHANUN CHOWDHRY

[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 705]

441. ————— *Rights as between original defendant and intervenors—Suit for possession.*—Where a plaintiff claimed certain property, and two persons intervened and were allowed to put in their claim to a portion of it, which claim, at the hearing, the intervenors, however, refrained from pressing, and the suit was decided in favour of the plaintiff, the original defendant alone appealing (unsuccessfully) against the decree.—Held that it was not open to the intervenors to institute any fresh proceedings to obtain the property against the original defendant, the decree in the suit in which they intervened being conclusive as between them and such defendant. Sivagnana Tevar v. Periasami, I. L. R., 1 Mad., 312, distinguished. SHEO CHURN SINGH v. FAKERA DOOBAY

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 91 : 7 C. L. R., 69]

The principle of this case was held applicable in UMBICA CHURN BHUTTACHARJEE v. PROSONNO COOMAR SEN 9 C. L. R., 365

442. ————— *Want of jurisdiction as to valuation of suit—Subsequent suit between the same parties—Competent Court—Rent suits.*—A judgment of a Court not competent to try the case in which the judgment is pleaded as *res judicata* must nevertheless be held to be the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction within the rule as laid down in the maxim *Nemo debet bis vexari pro eadem causa* and s. 13 of Act X of 1877 ; more especially where the first suit is tried, decided, and affirmed on regular appeal by a Subordinate Judge who would have been competent to decide the suit (had it been brought before him) in which the judgment was pleaded. The rule of *res judicata* ought to be held to apply to judgments in rent suits, at least until interventions in such suits are authoritatively prohibited. RUN BAHADUR SINGH v. LUCHO KOER

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 406 : 7 C. L. R., 251]

Reversed on this point by the Privy Council in RUN BAHADUR SINGH v. LUCHO KOER

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 301
L. R., 12 I. A., 27]

See PURDHOO TEWAREE v. RAMJEEAWUN PATUOK
[1 N. W., 65 : Ed. 1873, 119]

443. ————— *Rent suit—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 13.*—A sued B for rent in the Court of the Deputy Collector of Tipperah under the provisions of Act X of 1859. C intervened, claiming that the land in respect of which the rent was claimed was his property, and the suit was dismissed. On appeal, the District Judge of Tipperah reversed this decision and decreed the claim, on the ground that C had no right whatever to the land. In a subsequent suit brought by C against A

RES JUDICATA—continued

8 PARTIES—continued.

and B for possession of the same land.—*Held* that

444 ———— *Suit for possession—Co defendants—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) s 13—A leased lands to B, who sued C for possession of a certain mouzah, alleging*

A was made a defendant by the plaintiff, making A and C defendants. The decree was reversed and the suit dismissed, on the ground that the mouzah sued for was the property of C, and that ruling was upheld on special appeal to the High Court. Subsequently A brought a suit against C for the same mouzah making B a defendant. Held that the title to the mouzah was res judicata between A and C, and that the suit would not lie. Gobind Chunder Koondoo v Taruck Chunder Bose I L R 3 Calc, 145, followed BISHORUP GOSSAMY v GORACHAND GOSSAMY I L R, 9 Calc, 120

445 ———— *Rent suit—Dismissal for default—Questions of title—Issues—Code of Civil Procedure, 1859, s 13—In a suit for arrears of rent and possession of certain property a person intervened and was made defendant on his own motion and claimed to be an equal share of*

(c) PARTY ERRONEOUSLY IN DECREE

446. ———— *Party ordered to be struck out of suit—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 2—Mistake in decree—S 2 Act VIII of 1859, was held not to apply to a case where the present plaintiff's name was ordered by the High Court to be expunged from the list of defendants in a former suit, but notwithstanding that order, her name by some mistake still appeared some two years afterwards in the decretal order, the onus being on the present defendant to show how that happened and that the former suit was decided in her presence. KALAN COOMAR DUTT ROY v PRAN KISHORE CHOWDHRAIN 18 W. R., 29*

(d) PRO FORMA DEFENDANTS

447 ———— *Parties made defendants by way of caution—Effect of former decree—A decree made in favour of a plaintiff in a suit is binding upon the defendants collectively and*

RES JUDICATA—continued

8 PARTIES—continued

severally notwithstanding any of them was made a defendant only ikhtatan, i.e. by way of precaution. DEOKER NUNDUN ROY v KALEE PERSHAD

[8 W. R., 366]

448 ———— *Nomina party—Suit against surety of defaulting tenant—A landlord sued his tenants and his tenants' surety in the Collector's Court for arrears of rent the surety being merely treated as a nominal party, and the decree being given against the tenants. He afterwards sued the surety in the Civil Court on the bond given by him, and in the lower Court obtained a decree not only for the arrears of rent but also for the costs in the Act X suit. Held on special appeal that the suit was as regards the arrears of rent not barred by s 2 Act VIII of 1859, but that the costs in the Collector's Court could not be recovered. RAMTANU ACHARJI v KORNAL LOCHAN ROY 3 B L R, Ap, 37*

S C RAM TANOO ACHARJI v RADHA GOBIND
[11 W. R., 407]

449 ———— *Party added as landlord in a suit between tenants—Subsequent suit for possession by landlord—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) s 13—A brought a suit against*

KEDAR NATH MOZUMDAR
[I L R., 12 Calc, 580]

(e) CO DEFENDANTS

450 ———— *Decision in former suit, Effect of, as between co defendants—A decision in a former suit cannot operate as an estoppel as between co defendants in that suit or parties claiming under them. MODHOO MOKEE DAREE v GUNGA GOBIND MUNDLE 11 W. R., 1864, 299*

RAM CHAND SOMABDAR v KALA CHAND CHUCKERBUTTY 1 W. R., 267

MADHOO PERSHAD v LALLJEE SHAHOO
[O W. R., 557]

KHILUT CHUNDER GHOSH v KISHEN GOBIND DEB 16 W. R., 128

NABIN CHUNDER DOSS v NIM CHAND DOSS
[17 W. R., 191]

RAMESSUR GHOSH v AZEEM JOARDAR
[17 W. R., 373]

AM ALI v JUWOTT CHUNDER ROY CHOWDHRY
[25 W. R., 416]

ORHOY CHURN NUNDEE v BROOBON MOJUMDAR
[12 W. R., 524]

KALLY PERSAD SEIN CHOWDHRY v MONESH CHUNDER DHUTTACHARJEE 1 May, 430

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—continued.

451. ————— *Finding on unnecessary issue between co-defendants.*—A finding between co-defendants unnecessary for the determination of the suit, or the rights of the parties involved in the suit, is not *res judicata*. *BAPU v. BHABANI* . . . I. L. R., 22 Bom., 245

452. ————— *Decision when binding between co-defendants.*—Where an adjudication between the defendants is necessary to give the appropriate relief to the plaintiff, the adjudication will be *res judicata* between the defendants as well as between the plaintiff and defendants. But for this effect to arise, there must be a conflict of interest between the defendants and a judgment defining the real rights and obligations of the defendants *inter se*. Without necessity, a judgment will not be *res judicata* amongst defendants, nor will it be *res judicata* amongst them by mere inference from the fact that they have been collectively defeated in resisting a claim to a share made against them as a group. *RAMCHANDRA NARAYAN v. NARAYAN MAHADEV* . . . I. L. R., 11 Bom., 216

453. ————— A suit which was brought by *A* against *B* and *C*, and dismissed, cannot be pleaded as *res judicata* in a subsequent suit brought by *B* against *C*. *HURO MONEE DEBIA v. TUMEEZOODEEN CHOWDHEE*

[7 W. R., 181]

454. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 13.*—Two-thirds of a village were sold by *T*, *P*, and *B*. *B* was the widow of *S*, her name being recorded in respect of the property formerly recorded in his name, and what she sold was his one-third share in the village, the other one-third being sold by *T* and *P*. The vendors having refused to give possession of the property, the purchasers sued them for possession of it and joined as defendants to the suit *C*, *D*, and *M*, to whom belonged the remaining one-third share in the village. These latter persons contended, *inter alia*, that the family was a joint one, and that *B* was not competent to alienate her deceased husband's share in the village. The Court decided that the family was joint. After *B*'s death, her daughter *K*, whose name had been recorded in place of her mother's, made a usufructuary mortgage of another village in which her deceased father had formerly owned a share. A suit was brought by certain persons who had purchased the right in the same village of the representatives in interest of *C*, *D*, and *M* against *K*, her mortgagee, and their vendors, to set aside the mortgage and recover the interest which they had purchased. They contended that the family was joint, and that the question whether it was joint or divided was *res judicata* by reason of the decision in the former litigation. *Held* that the question whether the family was joint or divided had not, in the former suit, been determined among the defendants *inter se*, but simply as against the plaintiff, and could only be *res judicata* against him or parties claiming under the same title; and the decree in that suit was therefore not binding against

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—continued.

K in the hands of the present plaintiffs, who were not the assignees of the plaintiff in the former suit, but of persons who were arrayed in it as defendants along with *B*, *K*'s mother, and on the same side. *Shadal Khan v. Amin-ullah Khan*, I. L. R., 4 All., 92, referred to by *STRAIGHT, J.*, and distinguished by *TYRELL, J.* *Narain Kuar v. Durjan Kuar*, I. L. R., 2 All., 738, referred to by *STRAIGHT, J.* *BHAGWANT SINGH v. TEJ KUAR* . . . I. L. R., 8 All., 91

455. ————— *Suit for pre-emption.*—*M* sued *K* and *J* to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of property which he alleged *K* had sold to *J*. *K* denied that she had sold such property to *J*. *J* set up as a defence that *M* had waived his right of pre-emption. The suit was dismissed on the ground that the sale had never taken place. *Held* that the finding as to the alleged sale was one between the plaintiff and the defendants in the suit, and not between the defendant-vendor and the defendant-vendee, who were not litigating, and would not bar adjudication of the matter in issue between them in a suit brought by the latter for the establishment of the sale. *JUMNA SINGH v. KAMARUN-NISA* [I. L. R., 3 All., 152]

456. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 13.*—Issue decided in former suit, in which parties were rival defendants claiming under different titles.—*B* sued *L N* and *P V* to recover certain property claimed under a nuncupative will of his father *N*. *P V* denied the will, and alleged that the property was ancestral and had vested in him by survivorship. *L N* set up title to the property under a will in writing executed by *N* and denied the title both of *B* and of *P V*. The question whether *P V* was divided or not from *N* was tried. It was found that the will in writing was valid, that *P V* was divided, and that *B*'s title was not proved. In a suit by *L N* against *P V* to recover certain land granted to her by the will executed by *N*,—*Held* that the question whether *P V* was divided from *N* was *res judicata* under s. 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure by reason of the decision in the former suit, although in that suit *P V* and *L N* were both defendants. *VENKAYYA v. NARASAMMA* [I. L. R., 11 Mad., 204]

457. ————— *Civil Procedure Code, s. 13, expl. V.*—*Suit for possession of a share in the property of a Mahomedan family.*—In a suit in 1882 between the members of a family following the Mahomedan law of inheritance, in which the plaintiffs sued as sharers for the recovery of their share in certain property, one of the defendants pleaded that a paramba, part of the property in dispute, was not subject to division, but this plea was unsuccessful, and a decree was passed for the plaintiffs. The present suit was brought by a mortgagee from one of the defendants in the former suit (against whom it had been decided *ex-parte*) to recover his share of the above-mentioned paramba, the subject-matter of his mortgage; the mortgagor was joined as defendant, among others, including the defendant who had

RES JUDICATA—continued

8 PARTIES—continued.

raised the plea above stated. This plea was repeated by the same person *Held* that the claim that the paramba was not subject to division was *res judicata* by virtue of the Civil Procedure Code, s 13, expl V *CHANDU v KUNHAM*

[I L R., 14 Mad., 324]

As to the effect of a partition decree as constituting *res judicata* between co-defendants, see *DOST MUH MMAD KHAN v SAID BEGUM*

A [I L R., 20 All, 81]

458. — Civil Procedure Code, s 13, expl V—*Suit for possession of land*—The plaintiff, a junior member of a Malabar tarwad alleged that her karnavan had assigned to her his kuksanon right over certain land and that she had obtained a fresh demise from the jeem and placed a tenant in possession. The tenant was dispossessed by the present karnavan, and in 1883 sued him and the plaintiff to recover possession of part of the land. That suit was dismissed on the ground that the above allegations of the plaintiff were unfounded. She now sued the present karnavan for possession of the entire land. *Held* that the claim of the plaintiff was *res judicata* so far as it related to the land in question in the former suit, but not as to the rest. *MADHAVI v KELU*

[I L R., 15 Mad., 264]

459. — *Plea raised in former suit*—A Mapilla, alleging that certain "family property" had been enjoyed by herself and the defendants (who were her relations on the mother's side) in common till one year before suit, when she was excluded from possession, now sued to recover the share to which she claimed to be entitled under the Mahomedan law of inheritance. It appeared that the property had been acquired in the lifetime of the plaintiff's maternal grandfather, who had died more than thirty years before suit, and that one of his sons had obtained a decree for his share of it in a suit to which, among others, the plaintiff and the father of the present contesting defendants were parties as defendants, and that a plea then raised by the latter to the effect that the property had been acquired by him was overruled. The present claim was sought to be resisted on the same ground, which was the subject of the second issue, and it was held by the lower Courts that the defendants were estopped from raising the plea, but there was no evidence as to whether this matter had been in controversy between the present plaintiff and her uncle in the former suit, which was decided *ex-parte* as far as she was concerned. *Held*, on second appeal without finding on the question of *res judicata*, that in the absence of evidence no finding on the second issue should be called for. *ABDUL KADER v ATSHAYMA*

[I L R., 13 Mad., 61]

480. — *Plaintiff and defendants co-defendants in former suit decreed against them ex-parte*—In a suit to recover the plaintiff's share of lands appertaining to an aghraharam the defendants pleaded that the lands in

RES JUDICATA—continued

8. PARTIES—continued.

question were their own and were not subject to partition. It appeared that in a previous suit brought by a third party against the present plaintiff and defendants and others to recover his share of the aghraharam lands it was held that the lands now in question formed part of the lands of the aghraharam, and they were divided in execution of the decree in that suit. Against the present plaintiff that suit was decreed *ex-parte*. *Held* that the defendants were precluded under the Civil Procedure Code s 13, from raising the above plea. *LATCHANNA v SARAVAYYA*

I L R., 18 Mad., 164

461. — *Party through whom plaintiff claimed, and defendant, co-defendants in former suit*—In a suit for land the plaintiff claimed under a conveyance executed to him by defendant No 1. The property had previously belonged to the father, since deceased, of the first defendant's wife, and her sister defendant No 2. Shortly after the father's death a suit for maintenance was brought by his sister in law against his widow and two daughters in which the then defendants alleged that the property now in question had been given by him to the wife of the plaintiff's vendor, and the Court recorded a finding that the gift was valid. Defendant No 2 now raised a plea that the gift to her sister had not been accompanied by possession and was invalid and she asserted title in herself under the will of her mother, under which title she had been in possession for ten years. *Held* that the second defendant was not precluded by the proceedings in the former suit, in which defendant No 2 and the wife of defendant No 1 had been co-defendants, from raising the plea above referred to. *RAMANUJA ATTANGAR v NARAYANA ATTANGAR*

[I L R., 18 Mad., 374]

462. — *Parties to subsequent suit arrayed on the same side as co-defendants in previous suit*—No essay adjudication between co-defendants—*Civil Procedure Code (1892), s 13*—Where an adjudication between the defendants is necessary to give the appropriate relief to the plaintiff, there must be such an adjudication, and in such a case the adjudication will be *res judicata*.

463. — *Proceedings in former case not between same parties*—*Admissibility in evidence of finding in former case*—*S*

483. — *Proceedings in former case not between same parties*—*Admissibility in evidence of finding in former case*—*S*

RES JUDICATA—continued.

8. PARTIES—concluded.

suit was decreed with costs, the whole of which were realized from *G*. In a suit for contribution brought by *G* against *S* and *A* the lower Appellate Court found that *G*, *S*, and *A* had conspired in setting up a false defence in the former suit in order to defeat *P*'s claim. The only evidence on which the lower Appellate Court had acted as establishing such collusion was the finding of the Court in the former suit (gathered from the grounds of appeal in that suit). Held that that finding was inadmissible in evidence, as laid down in *Surrender Nath Pal Chowdhry v. Braje Nath Pal Chowdhry*, I. L. R., 13 Calc., 352, being the finding in a case in which *G*, *S*, and *A* were all co-defendants, and a third party the plaintiff; and the case was remanded for the determination of the question whether *G*, *S*, and *A* were wrong-doers, and were as such held liable for the costs of the former suit. *GOMIN CHUNDER NUNPY v. SUGOMIN CHOWDHRY*. I. L. R., 24 Calc., 330

[I. C. W. N., 179]

464. — — — — — Under what circumstances a decision may be *res judicata* as between defendants.—Where an adjudication between defendants is necessary to give the appropriate relief to the plaintiff, the adjudication will be *res judicata* between the defendants as well as between the plaintiff and defendants. But for this effect to arise there must be a conflict of interest between the defendants and a judgment defining the real rights and obligations of the defendants *inter se*. Without necessity a judgment will not be *res judicata* amongst defendants, nor will it be *res judicata* amongst them by mere inference from the fact that they have been collectively defeated in resisting a claim to a share made against them as a group. *Ramchandra Narayan v. Narayan Mahadev*, I. L. R., 11 Bom., 216; *Ahmad Ali v. Najabat Khan*, I. L. R., 18 All., 65; and *Madhavi v. Keli*, I. L. R., 15 Mad., 264, followed. *Bishnath Singh v. Bisheshar Singh*, *Weekly Notes*, All., 1891, p. 34, referred to. *CHAJJU v. UMRAO SINGH*

[I. L. R., 22 All., 386]

9. COMPETENT COURT.

(a) GENERAL CASES.

465. — — — — — Court without jurisdiction.—*Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877)*, s. 13.—The decision of a Court, in order to be conclusive in another Court, must have been that of a Court which would have had jurisdiction to decide the question raised in the subsequent suit in which the decision is given in evidence as conclusive. The words "Court of competent jurisdiction," used in s. 13 of the Court of Civil Procedure, include the meaning that the first Court must not have been precluded by the pecuniary limit of its jurisdiction from deciding the question raised in the other. The two Courts must exercise such concurrent jurisdiction in regard to the pecuniary limit of their powers that the subject-matter of the second suit would not have been

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued.

beyond the powers of the Court which disposed of the prior one. The defence made to a suit on a bond for Rs 12,000 and interest thereon, in a Court having no pecuniary limit of jurisdiction, was that in a prior suit for Rs 1,665, balance of interest, brought in a Court with power to try suits not exceeding Rs 5,000 in value, the principal sum due on that bond had been decided to be Rs 4,790. Held that the issue as to the amount of principal due on the bond had not been heard and finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction within the meaning of s. 13. *Misir RAGHO BARDIAL v. SHEO BAKSH SINGH*

[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 439; 12 C. L. R., 520
L. R., 9 I. A., 197]

466. — — — — — Act VIII of 1859, s. 2—Act X of 1877, s. 13—Cross-appeal—Practice.—The decision in a suit in order to be final and conclusive as *res judicata* upon an issue raised in another suit must be the decision of a Court which would have had jurisdiction to decide the question raised in the subsequent suit, in which the prior decision is given in evidence as conclusive. This proposition, stated in the judgment in *Edun v. Bechun*, 8 W. R., 175, and affirmed by the Judicial Committee in *Misir Raghobardial v. Sheo Bak h Singh*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 439, is applicable equally to cases under Act VIII of 1859, s. 2 (as supplemented by the general law), and to cases under the more complete enactment in Act X of 1877, s. 13, which is not to be construed as having altered the former law. A suit was brought in the Court of a Subordinate Judge by a Hindu against the widow of a deceased brother, claiming his property by right of survivorship, the issue being whether, at the death of the latter, the ownership of the brothers was joint or separate. An order under Act XXVII of 1860, granting a certificate to the widow, did not, on the above issue, operate as *res judicata* in the widow's favour, being a proceeding of representation, and not otherwise of title. Held also that a decision of the same issue in a Munsif's Court in a rent suit brought by the widow, the surviving brother, on his application, having been made a party defendant under s. 73 of Act VIII of 1859, did not constitute *res judicata* in her favour. *Krishna Behari Roy v. Brajeswari Chowdhry*, I. L. R., 2 I. A., 283, referred to and followed. Held also that the brother having appealed against a decree dismissing the suit as *res judicata* (the judgment which that decree followed having nevertheless found that the widow was disentitled by reason of the brothers having been in fact joint in estate), the widow could have supported the decree without filing a cross-appeal as to that finding, on the ground that the decree had been rightly made (though not for the reason given) in her favour. *RUN BAHADUR SINGH v. LUCHO KOER*

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 301; L. R., 12 I. A., 23]

Reversing, as far as the question of *res judicata* was concerned, the decision of the High Court in *RUN BAHADUR SINGH v. LUCHO KOER*

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 406; 7 C. L. R., 251]

RES JUDICATA—continued

9 COMPETENT COURT—continued.

467. — Courts without concurrent jurisdiction—*Court not having jurisdiction to decide question of title*—Where the Court trying the case, in which the judgment is set up as *res judicata*, has not concurrent jurisdiction with the Court trying the subsequent case, the principle of *res judicata* cannot apply. So the judgment in a suit before the Deputy Collector which decides merely questions of rent—in other words a rent suit pronounced by a Court not having jurisdiction to decide the question of title to the property itself cannot be regarded as amounting to *res judicata* in a subsequent suit brought to decide the question of title to that property. *Ran Bahadoor v. Lwaha Koer, 1 L R., 11 Calc., 301 L R., 12 I A., 23*, followed. KHETTER KRISTO MITTER v. DINEENDRA NARAIN ROY

[3 C. W. N., 202]

468. — Court without power to make final decision—*Issue decided in a suit not subject to appeal*—Same issue raised in a subsequent suit subject to appeal—*Small Cause Court suit*—Civil Procedure Code (Act XII of 1882), s 13—Meaning of the words “competent to try such subsequent suit”—In 1879 the plaintiff brought a suit against the defendants to recover Rs 119 which he alleged had been wrongfully exacted from him by the defendants as enhanced rent of certain land in his occupation. He claimed to be owner of the land subject to a quit rent payable to the defendants. The defendants denied his ownership, and asserted their right to levy the enhanced rent. The lower Court held that the defendants were entitled to the

District Court to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs 68 alleged to have been wrongfully exacted from him by the defendants as enhanced rent of the land in question. He made the same allegations as in the former suit. The District Judge dismissed the suit, holding it to be *res judicata*. The plaintiff appealed to the High Court. Held that, although

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9 COMPETENT COURT—continued.

decision was in one sense “competent to try” the second suit, and did try it, yet it was not competent to try the second suit with final effect, as it had tried the earlier one. In s 13 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) the words “competent to try such subsequent suit or issue” must mean “competent to try the suit or issue with conclusive effect.” The District Court could not in the present suit have tried with conclusive effect, and disposed of the issue tried in the first suit, and hence the prior decision was not *res judicata*. BHOLABHAI v. ADESANG BHOLABHAI v. COLLECTOR OF KAIRA

[I L R., 9 Bom., 75]

469.

— Court not of competent jurisdiction—A brought a suit against B for Rs 152, that is, for one instalment due under a bond. The suit was heard and decided by a Subordinate Judge of second class, who had been deputed to assist a Subordinate Judge of the first class. A obtained a decree for the amount claimed. A then brought a second suit against B in the Court of a Subordinate Judge of the first class to recover Rs 525, being the amount of two instalments due under the bond. In this suit B raised the same contentions as in the former suit. Held that the decision in the first suit did not operate as *res*

470. — Decision in superior Court of suit cognizable by inferior Court—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 13—In a suit for possession of immovable property before the Subordinate Judge, it was objected that the suit ought to have been instituted before the Munsif, the value of the property being less than Rs 1,000. An issue having been framed on this point, other issues were also framed as to the sanity of the plaintiff, his having had possession of the property, and evidence upon all the issues was gone into. The Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit on the first issue, but expressed his opinion that the other issues ought also to have been decided against the plaintiff. In a subsequent suit by the plaintiff for the same relief in the Court of the Munsif, —Held that the questions

471. — Powers of Court deciding suit—Decision on question of title—Civil Procedure Code (Act A. of 1877), s 13—When a question of title has to be, and is, decided by a Court

judicata as between the parties to the suit, although it may have the effect of determining the title to an estate or estates the value of which exceeds the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit was instituted. *Per WHITE, J.*—In considering, on the hearing of an appeal, the competency of a Court

had if the amount was larger. The former decision could not be appealed against to the High Court, and thus, though the District Court which gave that

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued.

for the purpose of deciding upon a question of *res judicata*, the powers of the Court in which the suit was instituted, and not those of the Court in which the suit was decided on appeal, must be looked to. **TOPOINDHAR DHIRJI GIR GOSAIN v. SHREEMUTY SAHANEI**

[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 832: 6 C. L. R., 305

472. ——— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 13—Decree of competent Court.*—In 1875 *P* sued in Munsif's Court to eject a tenant from a house and to recover arrears of rent. *S* intervened and claimed the house under a deed of gift. The value of the property comprised in the deed of gift exceeded the limit of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsif's Court. The suit was dismissed, but on appeal the claim of *S* under the deed of gift was adjudicated upon and rejected, and *P* obtained a decree for the land. In 1882 *S* sued *P* to recover all the property comprised in the deed of gift. Held that *S* was estopped by the decree in the former suit from claiming the house. It was contended by *P* that the deed of gift was invalid. Held that, as to validity of the deed of gift, the decree of the Munsif's Court was not the decree of a competent Court within the meaning of s. 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, and therefore that *S* was not estopped from showing that the deed was valid and claiming the rest of the property comprised therein. **PATHUMA v. SATTIMAMMA**

[I. L. R., 8 Mad., 83

473. ——— *Jurisdiction of Court at time suit is brought—Decision of Munsif—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 13.*—In a suit for malikana the issue between the parties substantially raises the question of the proprietary right to the estate in respect of which the malikana is claimed; and when the question of the proprietary right has been decided in a previous suit between the same parties, a subsequent suit for malikana will be barred as *res judicata*. The fact that the previous suit had been brought in a Munsif's Court, whereas the present suit was brought before a Subordinate Judge, did not affect the question, inasmuch as the property was the same, and it was not shown that the present suit, if brought in 1860, would not have been within the jurisdiction of the Munsif, nor was it alleged that the suit in 1860 was beyond his jurisdiction. In s. 13 of Act XIV of 1882 the words "in a Court of jurisdiction competent to try such subsequent suit" refer to the jurisdiction of the Court at the time the first suit is brought. Thus, when the first suit is within the jurisdiction of a Munsif, and the subsequent suit, by reason of an increase in value of the property, is beyond his jurisdiction, such subsequent suit would nevertheless be barred, inasmuch as, if the subsequent suit had been brought at the time when the first suit was brought, the Munsif would have been competent to try it. **GORI NATH CHOBAY v. BHUGWAT PERSHAD** . I. L. R., 10 Calc., 697

474. ——— *Decision of Deputy Collector—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 13—Meaning of the words "Court of jurisdiction competent to try such subsequent suit."*—The words of

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued.

s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, "in a Court of jurisdiction competent to try such subsequent suit," refer to the jurisdiction of the Court at the time when the first suit was brought. Where therefore a suit was brought and decided in 1867 in the Court of a Deputy Collector, that Court being at the time of suit the only Court competent to try suits of the nature of the one brought, and subsequently a second suit, regarding the same subject and between some of the same parties and the representatives of others, was brought in 1881 in the Court of a Munsif, which latter suit, if it had been brought in 1867, would have been cognizable by a Deputy Collector alone,—Held that the decision of the Deputy Collector was a bar to the second suit under s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code. The principle in **Gopinath Chobey v. Bhaghwat Pershad**, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 697, approved. **RUGHUNATH PANJAH v. ISSUR CHUNDER CHOWDURY**

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 153

475. ——— *Former judgment in Court without jurisdiction—Property situate out of jurisdiction.*—Held that the judgment of the Lucknow Civil Court, in a suit for property situate within the jurisdiction of that Court, was no bar to a subsequent suit in respect to property situate at Allahabad. There was no splitting of the claim, inasmuch as the former suit was for the entire property situate in Lucknow and Allahabad, though leave was not obtained to sue in the Lucknow Court. **THAKOOR PERSHAD v. KALKA PERSHAD**

[2 Agra, 104

476. ——— *Property situate out of jurisdiction—Suit for land.*—*A* brought a suit in the Court of *S* against *B* for certain land as being an accretion to an estate in the district of *S*. *B* claimed it as being part of his estate in the district of *G*, to which district he alleged the land had, in a former decision, been found to belong. The Court of *S* held that the land was an accretion to *A*'s estate in the district of *S*. In a subsequent suit brought by *B* in the Court of *G* against *A* for the land to which the subject of the former suit had been found to be an accretion,—Held that the holding in the former suit necessarily decided that the land claimed by *B* was in the district of *S*, and therefore that the Court of *G*, under Act VIII of 1859, s. 14, had no jurisdiction. **PAHALWAN SINGH v. MAHESHWAR BUKSH SINGH**

[12 B. L. R., P. C., 391: 18 W. R., 182.

477. ——— *Decree in claim for rent—Subsequent suit to remove attachment—Decision by Court without jurisdiction.*—Where a Court, without jurisdiction, decreed a claim by a landholder for arrears of enhanced rent, and the tenant subsequently sued to remove an attachment based on the decree, it was held that the decree could not be regarded as binding on the parties, and the second suit should have been tried and disposed of on its merits. **KALKA PARSHAD v. KANHAYA SINGH**

[7 N. W., 99

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9 COMPETENT COURT—continued.

478. — Court of Rajah of Independent Tipperah.—The Court of the Rajah of Independent Tipperah was not a competent Court within the meaning of s. 2, Act VIII of 1859. **MAHOMED AHMED v. ALIBUR GAZEE** 10 W. R., 337

479. — Civil Procedure Code 1859, s. 2—Competent Court.—The Tipperah Rajah's Court was a Court of competent jurisdiction within the meaning of s. 2, Act VIII of 1859. **Binay Bhowmik v. Bhowmik** 31

480. — Court of Agent of Adawlat of Zillahs Ramghur and Jungle Mahals were abolished. By the 4th section the administration of civil and criminal justice was vested in an officer appointed by the Governor General in Council. **Binoy Kumar v. Purnan Gopal** 1883, s. 2, the Courts of Adawlat of Zillahs Ramghur and Jungle Mahals were abolished. By the 4th section the administration of civil and criminal justice was vested in an officer appointed by the Governor General in Council.

A to be the rightful heir of B, was not affected by the Regulation, and was not judicial in its nature, and that therefore, in a subsequent suit relating to the inheritance to the same property, the heir of A could not set up the order as conclusive. **BINOY KUMAR v. PURNAN GOPAL** [Marsh, 80: W. R., F. B., 28: 1 Hay, 148]

481. — Joint contract—Liability of partners—Joint liability—Judgment recovered

Company. On the 1st of January 1880, the defendant borrowed from the plaintiff, for the purposes of the partnership business a sum of Rs 10000 and passed a khata in the name of his firm On

Abmedabad to recover the balance, viz., Rs 10000, from all the partners (defendants Nos 1 to 8) residing in Baroda territory, and not appear. The Court, holding on the

RES JUDICATA—continued

9 COMPETENT COURT—continued

authority of *King v. Hoare*, 13 M. & W., 494, that the judgment of the Baroda Court against one partner (the first defendant) was a bar to a fresh suit against the other partner. **The**

reading in British territory. The judgment of the Baroda Court was therefore no bar to the present suit under s. 14 of the Code of Civil Procedure. **LAKSHMIN SHANKAR DEVSANKAR v. VISINCHAM**

[I. L. R., 24 Bom., 77]

482. — Foreign Court—Judgment of a Native Court—Civil Procedure Code (Act XII of 1882), s. 13, expl. VI—Meaning of the words "a Court of jurisdiction competent to try such subsequent suit"—The words in s. 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), "a Court of jurisdiction competent to try such subsequent suit," mean a Court having concurrent jurisdiction with the Court trying the subsequent suit whether as regards the pecuniary limit of its jurisdiction, or the subject matter of the suit, to try it with conclusive effect. Reading expl. VI with the earlier part of s. 13 the term "Court of competent jurisdiction" includes a foreign competent Court. The plaintiff sued as the adopted son of O to recover certain property in British territory. The defendants disputed the plaintiff's adoption. The plaintiff relied on a decree of a Native Court which he obtained against defendant No. 2 in a suit for possession of certain other property belonging to O and situate within the territorial jurisdiction of the Native Court. In that suit the question of plaintiff's adoption had been raised and decided in plaintiff's favour. In the present suit both the lower Courts, without attaching any weight to this decree of the Native Court, held that the plaintiff's adoption was not proved and dismissed the suit. Held on second appeal that the question of plaintiff's adoption was *res judicata* as between him and defendant No. 2, the judgment of the Native Court being one on the merits and conclusive between the parties within the territory of the Native State. **BADABHAT v. NARABHAT**

[I. L. R., 13 Bom., 224]

483. — Pecuniary valuation of suit—Civil Procedure Code, s. 13—A suit for two declarations filed in a subordinate Court was valued by the plaintiffs at a sum in excess of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Munsif. It was pleaded that the matter in dispute was *res judicata* by reason of decrees passed in District Munsifs' Courts. No objection was taken in the Subordinate Court to the valuation of the suit. Held that the plea of *res judicata* failed. **GANAPATI v. CHATHU**

[I. L. R., 13 Mad., 223]

484. — Finality of order—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 214—S brought a suit under a mortgage bond, making R S, a subsequent incumbrancer, a defendant, and obtained a decree for

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued.

a sale of the whole of the mortgaged premises. After the decree, a compromise was effected between all the parties, with the exception of *R S*, by the terms of which, in consideration of the judgment-debtors (mortgagors) undertaking to do certain acts, *S S* promised to execute his decree against only a 3 annas 12 dams share of the mortgaged premises. The judgment-debtors (mortgagors) having failed to carry out the compromise, *S S* applied for a sale of the whole of the mortgaged premises, but on the petition of *R S* setting out the terms of the compromise to which he was no party, the Subordinate Judge, by an order of the 7th September 1885, held that under the agreement *S S* was entitled to sell only a 3 annas 12 dams share of the mortgaged premises, which was accordingly directed to be sold. That order was not appealed against, but subsequently in March 1886 *S S* made a fresh application for a sale of the remainder of the premises, *R S* objecting. Held that the order of the 7th September was one which the Court was competent to make under s. 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure and by reason of that order not being appealed it became final. *BASUDEO NARAIN SINGH v. SEOLOJY SINGH*

[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 640]

485. — Separate suit on disallowance of objection to execution—*Evidence Act, s. 44*.—In execution of decree the defendant, who was sued as the representative of her deceased brother, objected under s. 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure to the attachment of certain lands to which she set up independent title. The objection was disallowed, and the land was sold. She then sued the execution-purchaser to set aside the Court-sale, and obtained a decree, against which no appeal was preferred. She now sued for possession. Held that, as against the execution-purchaser, the decree in the former suit was *res judicata* and therefore final. *Per Cur.*—The words “not competent” in s. 44 of the Evidence Act refer to a Court acting without jurisdiction. *KETTILAMMA v. KELAPPAN*

[I. L. R., 12 Mad., 228]

486. — “Court of competent jurisdiction”—*Civil Procedure Code, ss. 13, 98, 103*.—*Landlord and tenant—Suit for damages against lessor—Joinder of one of two co-lessees as defendant—Suit dismissed against such lessee.*—In 1883 *A*, the trustee of a certain charity, executed in favour of *X* and *Y* an agricultural lease for nine years and delivered over possession of the lands comprised in it, being part of the trust property. The lease contained a provision that it should be cancelled on default being made in payment of the rent and kist, and it contained no express covenant for quiet enjoyment. In 1887 default was made in payment of the rent and kist. *A* thereupon cancelled the lease and sued *X* and *Y* in a subordinate Court and obtained a decree for the arrear, the total amount of his claim being Rs. 2,807. In that suit *X* alleged that *Y* was merely a name lender for *A*, who desired to benefit himself at the expense of the charity, and also that certain raiyats setting up a false claim had evicted *X* from the lands demised at the instigation

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued.

of *A*, who had subsequently sought unsuccessfully to obtain further advantages for himself. The Subordinate Judge framed an issue on each of these allegations and recorded findings in the negative. In the same year *X* filed a suit for damages for breach of contract against *A* and *Y* in the High Court, repeating in his plaint the above allegations. When that suit came on for hearing, it was dismissed for default, *Y* being the only party who appeared. *X* now sued *A* again on the same cause of action, making the same allegations. *Y* was subsequently brought on to the record as being a necessary party to the suit, being joined as second defendant, but he applied to be and was struck off the record on the ground that the dismissal of the former suit in the High Court was final as against him. Held that the matters put in issue in the subordinate Court were not *res judicata* by reason of the decision of that Court; and that the plaint disclosed a good cause of action against the lessor. *VITHILINGA PADAYACHI v. VITHILINGA MUDALI*. I. L. R., 15 Mad., 111

487. — Civil Procedure

Code (Act X of 1877), ss. 13, 433—Suit against a Sovereign Prince.—A suit for a declaration of the title of the plaintiffs' tarwad to certain land was filed in a District Court against the Maharaja of Cochin and others, including the trustees of a devasom. It appeared that the same land was the subject of a suit instituted in a subordinate Court on the 6th August 1877, to which the representatives of both the plaintiffs' tarwad and the devasom were parties, and that the land was then found to be the property of the devasom; and a decree was passed accordingly. It was contended that the present claim was not *res judicata* by reason of that decree, because, under the provisions of Act X of 1877, s. 433, which came into operation during the pendency of that suit, no Sovereign Prince could be sued in any Court subordinate to a District Court, and the Court which passed that decree was not therefore “a Court of jurisdiction competent to try” the present suit within the meaning of Civil Procedure Code, s. 13. Held that, although these words must be taken to refer to the jurisdiction of the Court at the time the suit was heard and determined, yet the present claim was *res judicata*, since the title to the land was a matter in issue within the cognizance of the Subordinate Judge and was adjudicated on by him. *KUNJI AMMA v. RAMAN MENON*

[I. L. R., 15 Mad., 494]

488. — Valuation of
suit—Munsif, Jurisdiction of—Evidence Act, s. 44
—*Power of guardian to alienate land—Compromise of litigation.*—In 1882 the daughter of a deceased Hindu brought a suit in the Court of a District Munsif for a declaration that the defendant was not the adopted son of her father (deceased) as he claimed to be. It was found that the alleged adoption was valid, and the suit was dismissed. The then defendant now brought in 1889 a suit in the same Court to recover possession of land from the then plaintiff alleging that it had been wrongfully transferred to her by way of gift by his adoptive mother. The defendant

RES JUDICATA—continued

9 COMPETENT COURT—continued

denied the adoption and asserted that the transfer was valid as having taken place in accordance with an

order to the defendant was apparently made to induce her to abandon her litigation as to the adoption. Held that the defendant was not at liberty to question the plaintiff's adoption that matter being *res judicata*, and that the Court should try whether the transfer was made *bona fide* by the plaintiff's mother as his guardian for his benefit. VENKATARAGHAVA v. RAN GANNA. I L R, 15 Mad., 488

488 ———— Decision in suit of the nature of Small Cause suit—Decisions in previous suits which were in the nature of Small Cause suits.

489 ———— *Munsif, Jurisdiction of—Resistance to execution of decree for possession—Civil Procedure Code, s 13, 331*—The plaintiff, having obtained a decree for possession of certain land, applied for execution by delivery of possession, whereupon a third party filed an objection in the Munsif's Court that he held a prior decree for possession of the same land and that therefore the plaintiff's decree could not be executed. This objection

order was not a *res judicata* in the proceedings. MAHABHIE PRASAD v. PARNIA. I L R, 14 All, 417

491. ———— *Suit by a walaan against an agent of a decedent—Repudiation of agency—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1932), s 13—Munsif, Jurisdiction of—In 1873 a predecessor of the plaintiff claiming to be the walaan of a*

suit was now brought in 1900 for a declaration of the plaintiff's title as walaan, and to recover from the defendant as such agent property of a value which exceeded the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of a District Munsif, the suit being therefore instituted in the Subordinate Judge's Court. *Semle*—The decision in the prior suit did not

RES JUDICATA—continued

9 COMPETENT COURT—continued

constitute a bar to the present suit on the ground of *res judicata*. SANKARAN v. KRISHNA.

[I L R, 16 Mad., 456]

492 ———— *Civil Procedure Code, ss 13 and 43—Suit by mortgagee for personal remedy in one Court—Subsequent suit against mortgaged property in another Court—Latter suit not within jurisdiction of former Court—Munsif, Jurisdiction of—Transfer of Property Act, s 99*—A bond whereby certain immoveable

estate. That Court dismissed that suit so far as it related to the property and also so far as the claim for principal was concerned, but awarded the plaintiff the interest claimed against the defendant personally. Subsequently the obligee brought a suit in the Court within the jurisdiction of which the property was situate for recovery of the principal money due on the bond by sale of the hypothecated property. Held that the latter suit was not barred by reason of the former suit either under s 13 or under s 43 of the Civil Procedure Code. NABASINGA RAU v. VENKATANABAYANA.

[I L R, 16 Mad., 481]

493 ———— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s 13* The term "competent jurisdiction" in s 13 of the Civil Procedure Code has regard to the pecuniary limit as well as to the subject-matter. There is no authority for the general proposition that the competency of one Court as compared with another is affected by the circumstance that in the one case an appeal lies in the first instance to the District Court and in the other directly to the High Court. *Misr Jaghobardal v. Sheo Bakh Singh*, I L R, 9 Cal., 439, cited and followed. *Vithalinga Padayachi v. Vithalinga Mudali*, I L R, 15 Mad., 211 qualified. SUBHAMMAL v. HUDDLESTON.

[I L R, 17 Mad., 373]

494 ———— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s 13—"Court of jurisdiction competent to try such subsequent suit"*—The words "a Court of jurisdiction competent to try," as used in s 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure mean a Court having jurisdiction not only as to the nature, but also as to the amount of the suit. *Misr Jaghobardal v. Sheo Bakh Singh*, I L R, 9 Cal., 439; I L R, 9 I A, 197, referred to. HASSAT v. ILM KUMAR SINGH. I L R, 16 All, 183

495 ———— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s 13—Jurisdiction of Munsif*—Defendants, against whom the District Munsif had wrongly passed a decree in 1877 in a suit in a

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued.

mortgage of certain land, were held to be not precluded from the right to have their shares in the land exonerated in a subsequent suit relating to the same mortgage which the District Munsif has no jurisdiction to try. *BADI BIBI SAHIBAL v. SAMI PILLAI* [I. L. R., 18 Mad., 257]

496. ————— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 13.*—In a suit for arrears of rent brought against *A* in a Munsif's Court, *B* intervened as a defendant, alleging that he, and not *A*, was the true tenant in possession. *B* succeeded in the first Court, but on appeal it was decided that *B* had no right in or possession of the tenure. In a second suit for arrears of rent brought against *A*, the tenure was sold in execution of decree, and the landlords purchased and took possession of it. *B* brought the present suit (valued at more than Rs. 1,000) in the Court of the Subordinate Judge for declaration of his right and recovery of possession. The lower Court of appeal held that the decision in the former suit, in which *B* intervened, operated as *res judicata* upon the question of title raised in the present suit, and in support of that decision it was contended that the word "suit" in s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code included an appeal, and that, as the District Judge who tried the appeal in the former suit had jurisdiction to try the present suit and it was the decision of that Court which was pleaded in bar, the defence on the ground of *res judicata* was good and valid. Held that the contention was not right, and the present suit was not barred by *res judicata*, the former suit having been brought in a Court which was not a Court of jurisdiction competent to try the present suit. *Ran Bahadur Singh v. Luchko Koer*, I. L. R., 11 Calc., 301; I. L. R., 12 I. A., 23, followed. *Misir Raghobardial v. Sheo Baksh Singh*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 439; I. L. R., 9 I. A., 197; *Topondhee Dhirji Gir Gosain v. Sreputty Sahane*, I. L. R., 5 Calc., 832; *Pathuma v. Salimamma*, I. L. R., 8 Mad., 83, referred to. *BHARASI LAI CHOWDHRY v. SARAT CHUNDER DASS* [I. L. R., 23 Calc., 415]

497. ————— *Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), s. 13.*—Issue decided in a previous suit not subject to second appeal—Same issue raised in a subsequent suit subject to appeal.—In a previous suit for rent valued at less than Rs. 100 by the plaintiff against the defendants one of the questions raised was, in how many instalments the rent was payable, and it was held that it was not payable in instalments. In a subsequent suit for rent valued at more than Rs. 100 between the same parties, the question of instalment was again raised, as the plaintiffs claimed the rent to be payable in four instalments. The defendants *inter alia* pleaded that the question as to instalment was barred as *res judicata*. The Munsif held that it was so barred. On appeal the Subordinate Judge reversed the decision of the Munsif. On a second appeal to the High Court, — Held that the judgment in the previous suit operated as *res judicata*, notwithstanding that no second appeal was allowed by law in

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued.

that suit. *Vithilinga Padayachi v. Vithilinga Mudali*, I. L. R., 15 Mad., 111, and *Bhola Bhai v. Adesang*, I. L. R., 9 Bom., 78, dissented from. *Misir Raghobardial v. Sheo Buksh Singh*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 439; I. L. R., 9 I. A., 97; *Edun v. Bechun*, 8 W. R., 175, distinguished. *David v. Grish Chunder Guha*, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 183, referred to. *RAI CHARAN GHOSE v. KUMUD MOHUN DUTT CHOWDHRY* . . . I. L. R., 25 Calc., 571 [2 C. W. N., 297]

(b) SMALL CAUSE COURT CASES.

498. --- -- Question of title—Decree of Small Cause Court.—A decree passed in a suit in Small Cause Court in which a question of title is incidentally dealt with is not a bar to a suit for a general declaration of title. *KHANDU VALAD KERU v. TATIA VALAD VITHOBA* [8 Bom., A. C., 23]

499. --- -- Suit for rent of the nature cognizable in a Small Cause Court—Determination of title.—The incidental determination of an issue of title in a suit for rent of the nature cognizable in a Court of Small Causes does not finally estop the parties to such suit from raising the same issue in a suit brought to try the title. *INAYAT KHAN v. RAHMAT BIBI* . . . I. L. R., 2 All., 97
CHUNDER NARAIN MOZOOMDAR v. PRITHANUND ASRUM . . . 12 W. R., 290

500. --- -- Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13—Question of title.—Per INNES, J.—The decree of a Small Cause Court in a case where a question of title is raised incidentally is no bar to a suit upon the title under s. 13, expl. II, of the Civil Procedure Code, because the Small Cause Court is not competent to pass a decree upon the title. *MANAPPA MUDALI v. MCCARTHY* [I. L. R., 3 Mad., 192]

501. --- -- Decree for money due on bond—Subsequent suit in which execution and *bona fides* of bond are contested.—In a suit to enforce a lien created by a mortgage-bond on property which was sold by the mortgagor (*R*) ten months later to the defendant, the lower Appellate Court held that the defendant, as standing in his vendor's shoes, was concluded by a judgment obtained in the Small Cause Court by the plaintiff against *R* a month after the date of the bond. Held that, as the Small Cause Court could not have jurisdiction to decide as to the lien, its decree would only be relevant as showing that the defendants at the time owed the money to the plaintiff, and that it would be open to the defendant to question the execution and *bona fides* of the bond as affecting the property which he had taken by conveyance. *PONOLI MULLICK v. FUKER CHUNDER PATNAIK* . . . 22 W. R., 349

502. --- -- Suit for rent in Small Cause Court—Question of title.—The plaintiff, in a suit to establish her *lakhiraj* right to *lakhiraj* land, stated in her plaint that she was in

RES JUDICATA—continued

9 COMPETENT COURT—continued

possession of certain land by virtue of the will of her husband that while in possession of the land a suit was brought against her in the Small Cause Court for rent by the leaseholders who obtained a decree and that there being no appeal against the decision the lakshuraj rights in respect of the lands were consequently injured; she therefore brought the present suit. *Semle per JACKSON J.* dismissing the suit that at the plaintiff might if a fresh suit for rent be brought again raise the question of her lakshuraj title because the Small Cause Court had no power to determine finally a question of right. **PERAN SOOKH CHUNDER v. PARBUTY DOBSE**

1 C L R, 3 Cal, 612 1 C L R, 404

503

Decree in suit of Small Cause nature—Subsequent suit for declaration of title—
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declaration of his title and for a declaration that an agreement entered into by them in 1856 with the other defendants was void as having been executed under coercion and because part of the consideration was the withdrawal of a pending criminal charge of trespass and theft against them. The defendants pleaded that the validity of the agreement was *res judicata* for the reason that they had brought a previous action upon it against the plaintiffs and had obtained a decree for it. *Held* that the validity of the agreement was not *res judicata* because the previous suit was of a Small Cause nature. **SRIKANGACHARIAN v. RAMSAMI ATTANAN**

1 C L R 18 Mad, 180

NAMASIVAYA GURUKAL v. KADIR AHMAL

1 C L R, 17 Mad, 168

504

Claim by mortgagor in execution proceedings in Small Cause Court—Civil Procedure Code (Act VII of 1852) s 278—Presidency Small Cause Court Rules of Practice 43 and 51—Tiled huts—For the purposes of execution—Meaning of—Question of title—Presidency Towns Small Cause Courts Act (XV of 1852) ss 28-37—An order made upon

*Ismael Solomon Bhampy v. Mahomed Khan I L R 18 C L R 296 followed. The words of s 2 (Act XV of 1852) for the purpose of execution must mean for all purposes of execution, inclusive of the purpose of determining objections made to attachments. Tiled huts for all the purposes of execution are therefore moveable property under that section. The Small Cause Court has full power and authority to determine the question of title under a mortgage over attached property and that question is therefore *res judicata*. **DENO NATH BATAYAL v. NEFFER CHUNDER NUNDY***

1 C L R, 28 Cal, 778
 3 C W N, 580

RES JUDICATA—continued

9 COMPETENT COURT—continued

This case was however reversed on appeal
See DENO NATH BATAYAL v. ADHOR CHUNDER SETT
 4 C W N, 470

(c) REVENUE COURTS

In early decisions it was held that a decision of a Revenue Court in a case under the Rent Act 1859, was in some circumstances binding in a Civil Court. **WOOMESH CHUNDER SOOTER v. RAM CHUNDER MOOWERE**

4 W R, Act X, 40

OOMA CHURN DITT v. BECKWITH

5 W R, Act X, 3

EESHOORZEE SINGH v. HUNTER 2 N W, 53

505

—Suit for declaration of title—
 same parties in a Civil Court for a declaration that the land is liable to pay rent. **MONESH CHUNDER BUNDORADIA v. JOYKISHEN MOOREJEE**

15 B L R, 248 note 22 W R, 362

506

*Suit for resumption of invalid lakshiraj—Act V of 1859 s 25—Beng Reg II of 1819 s 80—That a raiyat's holding was of a date prior to 1790 once decided in the zamindar's suit under s 25 Act V of 1859 must be considered as *res judicata* in a subsequent suit under s 30 Regulation II of 1819. **KALLER PERSHAD HOLLAR v. SOONHOOGA DABHA***

1 W R, 218

Most of the later cases however decided that a decision of the Revenue Court was not conclusive on a matter of title in a subsequent suit in the Civil Court.

507

*Decision of Collector on question of possession—The decision of a Collector on a question of possession and of the right to receive the rent does not bar an action in the Civil Courts to try the title of the parties. **KALI DASS GHOSE v. CHANDRAMOHINI DAS***

6 W R, 68

508

Entry in revenue record under order of Collector—Suit in ejectment to determine title—N.W. 1 Land Revenue Act

Anwar v. Unkar Pande I L R 19 All 452
 referred to **KALIANI v. DASSU PANDY**

1 C L R, 20 All, 520

509

Suit for declaration of title after suit for rent in Revenue Court—A ruling B for arrears of rent on the allegation that B held an unburdened jote from him on certain lands of plaintiff's jote jumma obtained a decree for rent for one year the period for which he sued B then brought an action in the Civil Court for a declaration of his right to the jote jumma in question alleging that he held the land direct from the zamindar and

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued.

was not *A's* right; *A* pleading that the Civil Court had no jurisdiction after the Revenue Court had declared *B* to be his right. *Held* that the Revenue Court's decree was not conclusive as to the question of title, i.e., as to whose right it was to have the particular jote passing as his property. *DEWANE MESRI v. ABIR MUNDUL*

[9 W. R., 300]

510. *Decree of Revenue Court for arrears of rent. Suit for declaration of title and lakshiraj.*—A decree of a Revenue Court awarding arrears of rent for a certain year under a *lakshiraj* against a raiyat does not bar the jurisdiction of the Civil Court in a suit brought by him for a declaration of title as *lakshiraj* in the same land. *TARA CHAND MAHER v. NITAMBER MANDAL*

[3 W. R., 227]

511. *Suit for possession after ejectment. Jurisdiction of Collector.*—In a suit to recover possession on the ground of illegal ejectment, a Collector has no jurisdiction to inquire into any matter having reference to the rights of the parties on as to bar a subsequent suit for them. *SURESH CHANDER MAHESWAR v. BHOGNATH ADITYA*

[14 W. R., 301]

512. *Suit in Revenue Court under s. 23, Act X of 1859. Title—Subsequent suit for possession.*—A decision in a suit to recover occupation where the plaintiff is found to have been illegally ejected under Act X of 1859, s. 23, cl. 6, does not bar a regular suit for possession by the defendant in the former suit grounding his claim on title, and in which the question of title is to be tried. *SCORER KANTO ROY v. FORLONG*

[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 382; 6 W. R., Act X, 44]

513. *Decision of Deputy Collector in suit for ejectment.*—Where a Deputy Collector declined jurisdiction in a suit for ejectment under s. 28, Act X of 1859, and the appeal against this decision to the Judge was dismissed, *Held* that that decision was no bar to a suit for ouster in the Civil Court, either in the way of *res judicata* or otherwise. *BASER MAHOMED v. SUBBER GHAYEN*

[7 W. R., 87]

514. *Possessory suit under Rent Act.*—A possessory suit under cl. 6 of s. 23 of the Rent Act, 1859, by a raiyat against his zamindar did not bar a suit for confirmation of title by the intervenor in that suit. *TARA CHAND GHOSE v. RADHAMONER DOSSEE*

[7 W. R., 469]

reversing on review . . . 5 W. R., Act X, 9

515. *Suit for rent—Jurisdiction of Collector.*—In a suit for rent under Act X of 1859, the Collector had no jurisdiction to decide a question of *mokurari* title otherwise than so far as it might be incidental to the determination of the amount of rent, if any, due; and his decision on such a question was therefore not binding in a subsequent suit to establish the *mokurari* right. *BABUR ALI v. DOWLAT ALI*

[15 B. L. R., 242; 19 W. R., 217]

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9. COMPETENT COURT—continued.

Doss MONTE DORSEE v. HIRONATH ROY

[4 W. R., 2]

NEYPAL SINGH v. GUYADUT . . . 3 Agra, 311

516. *Decision of Collector in reference from Deputy Collector.*—*Held* that reference to the Collector in a suit pending before the Deputy Collector was irregular, and his opinion and order on such reference had no weight at all, and could not amount to a decision which, not having been appealed against, would operate as a bar to the adjudication on the point referred. *SAHIB SINGH v. PUT RAM* . . . 1 Agra, Rev., 17

517. *Same parties in different character.*—The decision in a suit under Act X of 1859 against the defendants as the plaintiff tenants did not bar a suit brought in the Civil Court against the same defendants as the plaintiff's vendors, the parties being accidentally the same persons, but legally different persons, with different rights and interests. *GOLAM AHMED v. SHAM SOODER ROY* . . . 5 W. R., Act X, 9

518. *Suit to assess or resume invalid lakshiraj land—Jurisdiction of Collector.*—Act X of 1859, s. 28.—A suit by a zamindar to assess or resume land alleged to be invalid *lakshiraj*, under s. 28 of Act X of 1859, had to be brought in the Revenue Courts. *GENGA HUBER DHOBER v. THURP* . . . 1 W. R., 31

In such a suit a Collector had no jurisdiction to try whether a title under a grant made prior to the 1st of December 1790 was valid or not. *MOOROOBER SAHOO v. LATOO COOMAR* W. R., F. B., 70

519. *Act X of 1859, s. 28—Jurisdiction of Collector.*—If it was established, in a suit under s. 28, Act X of 1859, that the defendant's *lakshiraj* tenure was created prior to 1790, it was immaterial whether it was within plaintiff's talukh or not. Therefore the finding upon the question of parcel or no parcel by a Deputy Collector in such a suit was not binding on the Civil Court in any suit which might thereafter be brought to resume the land as invalid *lakshiraj* created prior to 1790, or in any other suit. *RAMNEEDHY BOYDE v. NEAMUT* [Marsh., 355; 2 Hay, 437]

520. *Suit for rent—Act X of 1859—Beng. Act VIII of 1869—Jurisdiction of Collector.*—*Held* (JACKSON, J., dissenting) that a judgment by a Collector, in a suit under Act X of 1859, declaring the plaintiff entitled to assess rent upon land alleged by the defendant to be *lakshiraj*, is not conclusive in a subsequent suit between the same parties for arrears of rent under Bengal Act VIII of 1869. *Per JACKSON, J.*—A decision in a previous and similar suit upon an issue raised substantially in the same manner by parties in a Revenue Court is binding upon them as evidence in a subsequent suit, which, but for the passing of Bengal Act VIII of 1869, would also have been brought in a Revenue Court. *HURRI SUNAR MOOKERJEE v. MUKTARAM PATRO*

[15 B. L. R., F. B., 238; 24 W. R., 154]

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521 ——— *Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), s 106—Decision of a Revenue Officer under s 106—A question heard and decided by a Revenue Officer under s 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act 1885 is res judicata between the same parties in a subsequent suit in a Civil Court.* *Hursi Sunker Mookerjee v Mukhtarum Patra* 15 B L R, 238, not applied. *GOKHUL SAHU v JODU NUNDUN ROY* *GORIND SAHU v LUCHMI NARAIN ROY* [I L R, 17 Calc, 721]

522 ——— *Order of settlement officer fixing rate of rent—Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) s 104 cls 2 and 3, and 3, s 107—Civil Procedure Code (1882) s 13—Objection—Dispute—Where a settlement officer of his own motion settled what appeared to him to be a fair and equitable rent in respect of the lands held by the plaintiffs and other tenants under s 104 cls 2 and 3 of the Bengal Tenancy Act and the plaintiffs preferred an objection under s 105 cl 1 to the settlement officer's order, the order was not liable to be set aside. Held that the proceedings of the settlement officer were of an executive rather than of a judicial character, and did not operate either as a res judicata under s 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure or as a final decree under s 107 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, estopping the plaintiffs from having the same matters tried by the regular Civil Court. The words 'objection' and 'dispute' in ss 105 and 107 of the latter Act are not synonymous terms.* *SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA v KAJIMUDDY* I L R, 23 Calc, 257

523 ——— *Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) s 103 106 107—Record of rights—Landlord and tenant—Cadastral survey—The decision of a revenue officer under s 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act operates as res judicata between the parties in a subsequent suit between the same parties regarding lands which formed the subject matter of the proceeding under s 106.* *Pandit Sardar v Meagan Mirdha*, I L R, 21 Calc, 378, distinguished. *Gopal Shaha v Jodu Nundun Roy*, I L R 17 Calc, 721, relied upon. *JOTPAI DHONI v PALUKDHARI DAS* 2 C W N, 481

See *RAM AUTAR SINGH v SANOMAN SINGH* [I L R, 27 Calc, 167]

524 ——— *Decision in rent suit—Bengal Act VIII of 1869—Jurisdiction of Civil Court—The decision of the Civil Court in a suit for rent under Bengal Act VIII of 1869 was binding in a suit between the same parties for a declaration that the land, the rent of which was the subject of the former suit, is lakhiraj.* *MOHIMA CHUNDER MOZOUDAR v ASRADHA DASSIA* [15 B L R, 251 note; 31 W. R., 207]

525 ——— *Question of title in Civil Court in rent suits since the passing of Bengal Act VIII of 1869—The old Privy Council and Full Bench rulings that a Revenue Court's*

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9 COMPETENT COURT—continued.

decision on title in a rent suit under Act X of 1859 is not conclusive, went upon a Collector's incompetency to determine a question of title but do not now apply to the decision of a competent Civil Court hearing a rent suit under the Rent Act, 1859. *RAM DOSS NUSKUR v RASH MOVEE DOSSER* [25 W. R., 189]

526 ——— *Decision in suit declaring title—Subsequent suit for rent—A decree of a Civil Court in a suit for rent is not a bar to a subsequent suit for rent if it relates to the property in question and is in force the Collector should give effect to the decree as a bar to the plaintiff's suit for rent notwithstanding that the plaintiff may have an actual receipt of rent prior to the institution of the suit.* *TARINER v RAMONDOS MOAKREY* I W R, 331

527 ——— *Decision as to validity of pottah—Decision of Revenue Court—Title—Collateral issue—The trial and determination by the Revenue Court of the amount of rent which the plaintiff is entitled to under a mokurami pottah in which the genuineness of the pottah only comes collaterally in issue in determining the amount of rent was not a bar to a subsequent suit in the Civil Court to try the validity of the pottah.* *JANESWAR DAS v GOLZANI LAL* [5 B L R, 866 note; 11 W R, 216]

TEKAITNE GOWRA KUMARI v BENGAL COAL COMPANY 5 B L R, 667 note; 13 W R, 129

Affirmed by the Privy Council in *TEKAITNE GOWRA COOMARKE v SAROO COOMARKE* [19 W R, P C, 352]

528 ——— *Decision of Revenue Court—Suit for ejectment—A Collector's judgment as to the genuineness of a pottah could not be pleaded as an estoppel in the Civil Court in an action for ejectment on account of trespass.* *ABU DHUN DRY v GOLAM HOSSEIN* 8 W R, 487

529 ——— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 2—Suit for declaration of title—Order of Collector under Act X of 1859 s 23—In a suit for declaration of title to land from which*

S C BHAYRO SINGH v OODER KURY SINGH [12 W. R., 284]

530 ——— *Suit to declare pottah forged—The proceedings in a suit under Act X of 1859, in which the Collector did not finally adjudicate upon the genuineness of a pottah, although he accepted it as genuine, were no bar to a subsequent suit in the Civil Court for a declaration*

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that the pottah was a forgery. **PIYAMBER SHARMA v. RAMJOY GHOSH** 7 W. R., 92

SHRI PERSHAD PASAH v. MUDUN MOHUN DOSS
[15 W. R., 416]

531. ———— Decision as to validity of kabuliat—*Question of competent jurisdiction—Question of title. Decision of Revenue Court.*—Where, for the purpose of a rent suit, a Revenue Court found that a kabuliat propounded by the plaintiff was a genuine document, such finding was a bar to a Civil Court trying the question of right between the parties, and for that purpose trying the validity and genuineness of the kabuliat. **HOTTER CHENS SEN v. TRAMER RAM SEIN** 15 W. R., 32

532. ———— Decision as to validity of bond—*Question of competent jurisdiction—Concurrent jurisdiction. Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2.*—A brought a suit against B in the Collector's Court for rent. In answer, B set up a bond, by the terms of which A, in consideration of a loan of Rs. 10,000, stipulated that B should apply a certain portion of the annual rent to the reduction of the loan, and the payment of the interest thereon. A alleged that the bond was false. The Collector, in an issue directed by the High Court, decided that it was genuine, and this decision was affirmed on appeal. B afterwards sued A in the Civil Court upon the bond. *Held per PRACECK, C.J., and PHILLIPS, J. (CAMERON, J., dissenting),* that the Collector's decision as to the genuineness of the bond did not operate as an estoppel. The two Courts were not Courts of concurrent jurisdiction. *Per PRACECK, C.J.—Quare.*—Is a judgment of a Court of concurrent jurisdiction between the same parties on the same point conclusive between the parties in another Court in the country? **EVES v. BRENN**
[2 Ind. Jur., N. S., 264: 8 W. R., 175]

533. ———— Decision as to genuineness of document—*Decision by Deputy Collector—Jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts.*—A, a raiyat, brought a suit in the Court of the Deputy Collector against B, his zamindar, for recovery of possession of a piece of land, on the ground that he was the holder of a mirasi pottah, and that he had been illegally ejected by B. The Deputy Collector held that the mirasi pottah was genuine, and that B had illegally ejected A. He passed a decree in favour of A, in execution of which A obtained possession of the land in dispute. In a suit brought by B against the heirs of A in the Civil Court for recovery of possession of the said piece of land, on the ground that the mirasi pottah was a spurious document, and that no mirasi pottah had been granted to A,—*Held (JACKSON, J., doubting)* that the decision of the Deputy Collector was not conclusive between the parties. **CHUNDER COOMAR MUNDEL v. NUNTEE KHANUM**
[11 B. L. R., F. B., 434: 19 W. R., 322]

UNNODA PERSHAD MOOKERJEE v. SOORENDRONATH PAL CHOWDHRY 20 W. R., 105

GUNGA GOBIND ROY v. KALA CHAND SURMA GANGOOLY 20 W. R., 455

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Contra, **HERO LALL SAMA v. TIRTHANEND THAKOOR**

[11 B. L. R., 437 note: 13 W. R., 417]

534. ———— Decision as to validity of document—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2—Former suit in Revenue Court.*—In a suit by a tenant to recover possession of land from which he had been dispossessed by defendant under colour of a sub-lease alleged to have been extorted by force, it appeared that plaintiff had, on this very cause of action, sued the defendant in the Court of the Collector, who had found the sub-lease to be good and valid, and had dismissed the suit. *Held* that the suit, having once been dismissed by a Court of competent jurisdiction, could not again be entertained by the Civil Court. **HOLLOWAY v. ASMAN ROY**
[10 W. R., 325]

535. ———— Order of Revenue Court for ejectment—*Suit for possession—Act X of 1859, s. 25.* The defendant had obtained an order under s. 25, Act X of 1859, to eject the plaintiff, who now sued in the Civil Court for recovery of possession. *Held* that s. 2, Act VIII of 1859, did not bar the suit. **AMARAT ALI CHOWDHRY v. MUSEN ALI**
[2 B. L. R., Ap., 36: 11 W. R., 145]

536. ———— Suit for ejectment—*Order on application under Act X of 1859, s. 25.*—A suit for ejectment from land assigned for building purposes under a contract was not barred under s. 2, Act VIII of 1859, by reason of a previous order for ejectment obtained on an application under s. 25, Act X of 1859, such an application not being a suit. **RAM NARAIN MITTER v. NOBIN CHUNDER MOODAFARASH** 18 W. R., 208

537. ———— Suit for ejectment, Dismissal of—*Subsequent suit for ejectment.*—A suit for ejectment, on the ground that the defendant had entered the plaintiff's land wrongfully and forcibly, having been dismissed by the Court, which found that the defendant was not a trespasser, but a tenant,—*Held* that a subsequent suit by the same plaintiff on the allegation that the defendant was a trespasser, though lately a tenant, was not prohibited by s. 2, Act VIII of 1859. The suit, however, was dismissed on other grounds. **HEERA RAWUT v. RACHA RAWUT** 22 W. R., 115

538. ———— Refusal of Collector in suit under s. 25, Act X of 1859—*Subsequent suit for ejectment.*—A Collector's refusal to give assistance under s. 25, Act X of 1859, was not a determination by a Court of competent civil jurisdiction in a former suit within the meaning of s. 2, Act VIII of 1859. **GOCOL CHUNDER v. ALI MAHOMED**
[10 W. R., 6]

See **MUDUN MOHUN ROY v. GOURKONEE GOPTO**
[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 31: W. R., F. B., 126]

539. ———— Order by Revenue Courts for registration of name—*Suit for declaration of title.*—In a suit for declaration of title, the mere

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9 COMPETENT COURT—continued

fact that the Revenue Courts decreed the registration of the plaintiff's vendor's name as a joint sharer of

540 ———— *Proceedings under s 27, Act X of 1859*—Two purchasers of holdings in the defendant's zamindari at a sale for arrears of revenue applied to the Collector to have the transfer registered in the zamindar's sherista under Act X of 1859, s 27. Their application was refused and then they brought a suit in the Civil Court to set aside the Collector's order and register their names. *Held* that proceedings authorized to be taken in the Collector's Court under s 27, Act X of 1859 were not proceedings in a suit, and consequently that such proceedings were no bar to a suit in the Civil Court under s 2 Act VIII of 1859. CHANDRA NARAYAN GHOSH v KASINATH POY CHOWDERY 4 B L R, F B, 43

S C CHUNDER NARAYAN GHOSH v KASHEENATH ROY CHOWDERY 12 W R, F B, 30

541 ———— *Orders of Collector amending Collectorate record, and refusing partition—adjudication of rights*—Two applications before a Collector, the one by defendants asking an amendment of the Collectorate record by expunging

the ground that they had not established their

referred to in such application. HISHV DAVAI v RAGHOO SINGH 2 N W, 64

542 ———— *Order by settlement officer—Civil Procedure Code 1882 s 13—Act XIX of 1873 s 56, 62 61 2ff (g)*—*Held* that an order by a settlement officer directing that certain persons should be recorded as the sub-proprietors of certain land as they claimed to be, and not as lessees as certain persons asserted that they were, did not operate as *res judicata* in a suit by the latter persons against the former for a declaration that the former were not sub-proprietors of the land but lessees thereof, the settlement officer not being competent, under Act XIX of 1873 (N-W P Land Revenue Act) to try such a question of right. TOTA RAM v HAN HISHV 1 L R, 7 All, 224

543 ———— *Decision of Collector in measurement proceedings—Beng Act VIII of 1869, s 15—Jurisdiction of Collector*—If a Collector professing to proceed under the provisions of s 38 Bengal Act VIII of 1869 does not ascertain the existing rates of rent but proceeds to assess the rents—in other words to determine what rates are in his opinion fair and equitable—he exceeds his jurisdiction and his proceedings are null and void. But if he has properly exercised the jurisdiction

RES JUDICATA—continued

9 COMPETENT COURT—continued

conferred on him by that section his proceedings are conclusive between the parties in a subsequent suit for rent. MURJAH JAYARD v KRISHNO CHUDRER alias KINOO LAHARY

[1 L R, 10 Cal, 507]

544 ———— *Decision as to surety in rent suit—Jurisdiction of Revenue Court—Suit against sureties of lessee—Competent Court—Decision by*—When a person became security for the due payment of rent by a third party and on default of such payment the creditor sued both the principal debtor and the surety in the Revenue Courts for the amount owing and such suit as against the surety was an appeal thrown out by the High Court on the ground that the Revenue Courts had no jurisdiction to entertain it and the creditor then sued the surety in the Civil Courts—*Held* that the proceedings instituted in the Revenue Courts were no bar to the entertainment of this suit. GUNESH KOER v OOHUT OON NISSA BEGUM 6 N W, 77

545 ———— *Dismissal of suit for rent—Subsequent suit for possession with mesne profits*—The dismissal of a suit for rent is no bar to suit for title and possession with mesne profits. GOUR HULDER DOSS v MUTTEZSOOLAH 1 W R, 99

546 ———— *Dismissal of suit in Revenue Court for want of jurisdiction—The*

BRUKAREE PANDAI v AJOODHYA PERSHAD 3 W R, 176

547 ———— *Decree for rent at enhanced rate—Suit for declaration of right to same land*—A decree in a suit for a kabuliat at an enhanced rate was no bar under s 2 Act VIII of the

1859 of the
suits
not be
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L, 424

548 ———— *Decision as to liability*

that party suing in a Civil Court to obtain a declaration of title on his general civil rights, either as proprietor by purchase or as mukusindar. JEDDOO-NATH SEIV v I AM COOMAR CHATTERJEE

[6 W. R., 360]

ISHAN CHUNDER ROY CHOWDERY v NATHAN CHUNDER DOSS 21 W. R., 25

549 ———— *Decision as to tenancy agreement*—A Deputy Collector having in a suit for rent given plaintiff (A) a decree determining adversely to defendant (A) an issue which he had raised as to an arrangement of tenancy—*Held* that

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued.

K could not succeed as plaintiff in a new suit in the same Court in which he set up the same arrangement and asked to have it declared as that under which he held the land from *M. KALEE DASS GHOSAL v. MUDDOOSOODUN ROY*. 10 W. R., 465

550. ——— Suit in Revenue Court on a lease—*Subsequent suit for same sum as damages.*—When a suit for rent due on a certain stipulation in a patni lease was dismissed in the Revenue Courts,—*Held* that another suit could not be brought in the Civil Court as for damages laid at the amount of rent which would have been realized. *GOPALKISTO MOOKERJEE v. MUDHOOSOODUN PAUL CHOWDHRY*. W. R., 1864, Act X, 82

551. ——— Suit in Revenue Court to set aside attachment—*Subsequent suit in Civil Court to assess rent on same land.*—A suit was brought in the Revenue Court to set aside an attachment for rent, on the ground that such attachment was for rent at a higher rate than was due. The landholder claimed the higher rate under an alleged assessment of a Batwara Ameen. The Collector made a decree setting aside the attachment, on the ground that the landholder failed to prove that the higher amount was due. *Held* that the landholder could not maintain a suit in the Civil Court to assess the land at the higher rate claimed for the year for which the attachment had issued, on the ground of prior service of notice of demand of the higher rate, under Bengal Regulation V of 1812, that question having been already adjudicated upon by a Court of competent jurisdiction. *REAZOON-NISSA KHANUM v. DOYANAUTH JHA*. Marsh., 638

552. ——— Decision of Revenue Court as to possession—*Former suit by lessee against zamindar.*—*Held* that a decree of the Revenue Court, in a suit for possession brought by one lessee against the zamindar, was no bar to a suit in the Civil Court brought by another lessee to obtain possession against both the zamindar and the first lessee. *RUN SINGH v. MAHOMED ABID*

[2 Agra, 127

553. ——— Dismissal of suit for ejectment—*Suit for removal of trees—Jurisdiction of Revenue Court—Act X of 1859, s. 23.*—The dismissal of a previous suit brought by plaintiff for ejectment of defendant, his cultivator, on account of breach of contract under cl. 5, s. 23, Act X of 1859, as being barred by limitation, was held not to operate as a bar to a suit for removal and possession of certain trees, and avoidance of sale-deed executed by cultivator, which was of a different nature from the one dismissed, and did not come within the suits defined in s. 23, Act X of 1859, and therefore was not cognizable by the Revenue Court. *JOGUL KISHORE v. CHUTTER SINGH*. 1 Agra, 27

554. ——— Refusal of application for ejectment—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 13—Landholder and tenant—Application for tenant's ejectment for building on land—Suit for demolition*

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued.

of building.—A decision of a Revenue Court disallowing an application to eject a tenant, because he has built on his land, does not, under s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code, bar a suit in the Civil Court to have the building demolished. *AMBIT LAL v. BALBIR*

[I. L. R., 6 All., 68

555. ——— Decision ordering ejectment—*Jurisdiction of Revenue Court—N. W. P. Rent Act (XVIII of 1873), s. 93—Landlord and tenant—Determination of title.*—The decision of a Revenue Court, in a suit by a landholder against a tenant under s. 93 (b) of Act XVIII of 1873 for the ejectment of the tenant on the ground of misconduct in constructing a well, that the tenant could not be ejected from his holding without compensation being given to him for his outlay in constructing it, is not a determination of the landholder's right to demolish the well as having been constructed by a person not having a right to construct it; and consequently such a decision is not a bar to a suit by the landholder in the Civil Court for the demolition of the well as having been so constructed. *RAJ BAHADUR v. BIRNHA SINGH*. I. L. R., 3 All., 85

556. ——— Decision as to existence of relation of landlord and tenant—*Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13—Suit for arrears of rent—Determination of title—Act XVIII of 1873 (N. W. P. Rent Act), ss. 93, 95, 148.*—The question whether the parties to a suit in a Court of revenue for arrears of rent stand in the relation of landlord and tenant is one which it is necessary for such Court to try incidentally for the purpose of disposing of such suit, but not one which such Court has special jurisdiction to determine, and its determination of that question is not that of a competent Court. Consequently, where a Court of revenue determines in such a suit that the parties do not stand in such relation, such determination does not bar the party alleging that the parties do stand in such relation from suing in the Civil Court to establish such relation. *GOPAL v. UCHABAL*

[I. L. R., 3 All., 51

557. ——— Decree of Revenue Court in suit as to rate of rent—*Suit for arrears of rent.*—A Revenue Court cannot entertain a suit to determine the rate of rent payable by an ex-proprietary tenant, but an application only. *Held* therefore, where a landholder sued an ex-proprietary tenant for arrears of rent at a certain rate, and obtained an *ex-parte* decree for arrears of rent at that rate, and again sued the tenant for arrears of rent at the same rate, that the Revenue Court had not jurisdiction to determine the rate of rent in the first suit, and that therefore the tenant was not precluded from setting up as a defence to the second suit that it was not maintainable, as the rate of rent had not been fixed. *PHULAHRA v. JEOLAL SINGH*

[I. L. R., 6 All., 52

558. ——— Determination of question of title—*Act XIX of 1863, ss. 8, 9.*—Where *M*, the recorded proprietor of an estate, applied to have his share of such estate separated, and an objection

RES JUDICATA—continued

9 COMPETENT COURT—continued

was made to such separation by *H*, another recorded proprietor of the estate which raised the question of *M*'s proprietary right to a portion of his share, and the Collector proceeded under s 8 Act XIX of 1863, to inquire into the merits of such objection, and decided that *M*'s interest in such portion of his share was that of a mortgagee and not a proprietor and *M* did not appeal against such decision and it became final—*Held* in a suit in the Civil Court by *M* against *H* in which he claimed a declaration of his proprietary right to such portion that a fresh adjudication of his right was barred *HAR SAHAI MAL v MAHARAJ SINGH* I L R, 2 All, 294

559 ———— Partition—
Appeal—Act XIX of 1873 (N W P Land Revenue Act), ss 113 114—Where in proceedings for partition of 1873, a suit for title

such
between
at the
title to such land notwithstanding that in some respects such adjudication may have been irregular or defective *Har Sahai Mal v Maharaj Singh* I L R 2 All 294, and S A No 129 of 1881, decided the 27th July 1891, followed *Held* in this case on

580 ———— Determination
of proprietary right—N W P Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), ss 113 114—In the case

183 but that it could be contested by a suit in the Civil Court *Rameshwar Rai v Subhoo Rai*, 1 N W, Et 1873, 131, *Bukhta v Ganga* 3 Agra, 161, and *Harsahai Mal v Maharaj Singh*, I L R, 2 All 291, distinguished *ASNOOR ALI SHAH v JHANDA MAL* I L R, 2 All, 839

581 ———— N W P. Rent
Act (XII of 1881), ss 86, 39, 93 (e), and 96 (b)—
Suit in a Civil Court for a declaration on a question of title decided by a Court of revenue under s 39 of Act XII of 1881—Jurisdiction of Civil and Revenue Courts—The defendants served a notice of ejectment under s 36 of Act XII of 1881 on the plaintiffs alleging the plaintiffs to be their sub-tenants and themselves to be tenants with a right

RES JUDICATA—continued

9 COMPETENT COURT—continued

of occupancy The plaintiffs objected that they, and not the defendants, were the tenants in chief of the land in question This objection was decided under s 39 of the said Act by a Court of revenue adversely to the plaintiffs The plaintiffs thereupon sued in a Civil Court for a declaration that they were tenants with a right of occupancy and for maintenance of possession *Held* that inasmuch as s 96 (b) of Act XII of 1881 gave to a decision of a Court of revenue under s 39 the effect of a judgment of a Civil Court, the hearing of the plaintiffs' present suit by a Civil Court was barred The principle of the decision in *Tarapat Ojha v Ram Katan Khar* I L R, 15 All 387, affirmed The jurisdiction of Civil Courts and Courts of Revenue in the North Western Provinces considered *SHEO NARAIN RAI v PARMESHWAR RAI* I L R, 18 All, 270

582 ———— Civil Procedure
Code s 13—Partition—N W P Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873) ss 113 114 Irregular procedure—Upon an application made under Cl IV of the N W P Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873) for partition of common land in which the owners of six pottis were interested into six equal parts, an objection was raised that the land should be divided into parts proportionate to the size of the different pottis The Assistant Collector before whom the objection was made disallowed it with reference to the provisions of the *wajid nuz* in which the custom of the village was recorded and made the partition in the manner prayed No appeal was preferred by the objectors to the District Judge The Collector confirmed the partition and after an appeal to the Commissioner, the Assistant Collector's decision was upheld The objectors then brought a suit in the Civil Court for a declaration that the defendants were only entitled to a share of the common land proportionate to the area of their

any mistakes in procedure that had been made in the Revenue Courts *AMIR SIVAN v NAWARAT PRASAD* I L R, 9 All, 388

583 ———— Estoppel—Suit

plaintiff had not paid rent for 1881 and 1882 plaintiff thereupon instituted a suit in the Revenue Court contesting his liability to pay rent for such

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued.

but from its date until August 1877 paid the defendants rent for such land. On the 8th August 1877 the plaintiff instituted the present suit against the defendants in the Civil Court, in which he claimed a declaration of his proprietary right to such land, and to be maintained in possession thereof as proprietor, free from the liability to pay rent, and to have the decree of the Revenue Court dated the 16th August 1865 declared null and inoperative. *Held* that the plaintiff's suit in the Revenue Court not being one which that Court was competent to entertain, the decision in that suit could not be held final on the question of title raised in the present suit; and that there was nothing in the conduct of the plaintiff which estopped him from instituting the present suit. **DEBI PRASAD v. JAFAR ALI . I. L. R., 3 All., 40**

564. — Jurisdiction of Revenue Courts—Landlord and tenant—N.-W. P. Rent Act (XVIII of 1873), ss. 36-39.—The question of title raised in a suit for a declaration that the defendant holds an estate paying revenue to Government as a manager subject to ejectment at will, and for ejectment, is not concluded by the orders of the Revenue Courts establishing the relationship of landlord and tenant between the parties, on an application having been made by the defendant under s. 39 of Act XVIII of 1873, upon a notice having been served upon him by the plaintiff under s. 36 of that Act, objecting to his ejectment. **MUHAMMAD ABU JAFAR v. WALI MUHAMMAD**

[I. L. R., 3 All., 81

See CHOTU v. JITAN . I. L. R., 3 All., 63

565. — Landholder and tenant—Decision of Revenue Court on an application under s. 39 of Act XVIII of 1873.—The plaintiffs in this suit, landholders, had caused a notice of ejectment to be served on the defendants, their tenants under a lease, on the ground that the tenancy had expired. The defendants applied to the Revenue Court, under s. 39 of Act XVIII of 1873, contesting their liability to be ejected, on the ground that the lease was a perpetual lease. The Revenue Court held, with reference to the word "istemrari" contained in the lease, that the lease was perpetual, and defendants were not liable to be ejected. The plaintiffs thereupon sued in the Civil Court for the cancellation of the word "istemrari" in the lease, on the ground that it had been inserted fraudulently. *Held*, on appeal from the decree of the lower Appellate Court dismissing the suit as barred by the decision of the Revenue Court, that it was not so barred, the matter in dispute being peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the Civil Court, and not one which a Revenue Court was competent finally to determine on an application under s. 39 of Act XVIII of 1873. **HUSAIN SHAH v. GOPAL RAI**

[I. L. R., 2 All., 428

566. — Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 13—N.-W. P. Rent Act (XVIII of 1873), s. 39—S caused a notice of ejectment to be served upon K in respect of certain land, alleging that he held the same by virtue of a lease

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued.

which had expired. K contested his liability to be ejected under s. 39 of Act XVIII of 1873, denying that he held the land by virtue of such lease, and alleging that he had a right of occupancy. The Revenue Court decided that K held the land under a right of occupancy, and not under such lease. S thereupon sued K in the Civil Court, claiming possession of such land, on the allegation that K was a trespasser wrongfully retaining possession thereof after the expiration of his lease. *Held* that the decision of the Revenue Court did not render the matter in issue *res judicata*. The provisions of s. 13 of Act X of 1877 do not apply to applications such as those under s. 39 of Act XVIII of 1873. **SUKHDAIK MISR v. KARIM CHAUDHRI . I. L. R., 3 All., 521**

567. — Jurisdiction of Civil Court—Act XVIII of 1873 (N.-W. P. Rent Act), ss. 36-39.—The defendants, claiming to be occupancy tenants of certain land and alleging that the plaintiff was their sub-tenant, caused a notice of ejectment to be served on the plaintiff under ss. 36-39 of Act XVIII of 1873. The plaintiff thereupon, under the provisions of s. 39 of that Act, preferred an application contesting his liability to be ejected, alleging that he had a right of occupancy in such land jointly with the defendants and was not their sub-tenant. The Assistant Collector trying the case finally decided that the plaintiff was the sub-tenant of the defendants, and the plaintiff was ejected. The plaintiff then sued the defendants in the Civil Court for a declaration of his right as an occupancy tenant to such land and possession of the same. *Held* that the decision of the Assistant Collector as to the respective rights of the parties could only be regarded as incidental and ancillary to the main point to be determined by him, *viz.*, whether, assuming the relation of landlord and tenant to exist between the parties, the plaintiff was liable to be ejected; and such decision was not a bar to a fresh determination of such rights in the Civil Court. **BIRBAL v. TIKA RAM . I. L. R., 4 All., 11**

568. — Decision as to liability to ejectment—Landholder and tenant—Ejectment of tenant—Suit by tenant for declaration of right—Jurisdiction—Act XVIII of 1873 (N.-W. P. Rent Act), s. 93 (b).—An occupancy-tenant, who had been ejected under ss. 34 and 93 (b) of the N.-W. P. Rent Act, on the ground that he had committed an act mentioned in those sections which rendered him liable to ejectment, sued in the Civil Court for a declaration of his right of occupancy, and to have the decree of the Revenue Court directing his ejectment declared of no effect, on the ground that his act was not one of those rendering him liable to ejectment, being authorized by local custom. *Held* that the question of the plaintiff's liability to ejectment on account of the act in question being a matter the cognizance of which was limited to the Revenue Courts, and the decision of the Revenue Court against him having become final, the plaintiff's suit was barred by s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code. **Raj**

RES JUDICATA—continued

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued

Bahalur v Birmia Singh, I L R, 3 All 85,
distinguished *RADHA PRASAD SINGH v SALIK RAI*
[I. L. R, 5 All, 245]

569

Act XVIII of

under cl. (n)

under cl. (n) of

the recovery of the

occupancy of certain land, alleging that the occupancy of such land had devolved upon her by inheritance, and that the landholder had wrongfully dispossessed her. The landholder set up as a defence to this application that S was not entitled to the occupancy of the land by inheritance, but that she was a trespasser. The Revenue Court determined that S was entitled to the occupancy of the land by inheritance, and granted her application. The landholder then sued S in the Civil Court for the possession of the land. *Held, per PEARSON, J., and TURNER, J.,* that the question of S's title to the occupancy of the land was, with reference to the decision of the Revenue Court, *res judicata*, and could not again be raised in the Civil Court. *Per SPANKIE, J., and OLDFIELD, J., contra SHIMBET NARAY SINGH v BACHCHA.* I. L. R, 3 All, 200

570

Decision as to

liability to ejectment—*N. W. P. Rent Act, 1881,*

make an application under s. 30 of the N. W. P. Rent Act, 1881, for an order of ejectment.

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tant in the Civil Court for a declaration that the latter was not a partner with them in the lease, and for possession of the land by his ejectment therefrom. *Held* that the relief sought in the suit by the plaintiffs was not one which a Revenue Court could give under any of the clauses of s. 95 of the Rent Act,

of the Civil Court.

SINGH

I. L. R, 6 All, 295

571.

Resumption of

rent-free grant—Suit for declaration that land is "garden land" and for possession—*Act XII of 1881, ss. 10, 30, 95 (a), (c), (n)*—A zamindar applied to the Revenue Court under s. 30 of the N. W. P. Rent Act, and obtained an order for the resumption of certain plots of land, on the finding that they were resumable rent-free grants. The occupiers of the land were ejected, and the zamindar

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued

obtained possession. Subsequently the occupiers brought a suit in the Civil Court to obtain a declaration that they held plots in question, under a license from the zamindar's predecessor in title as orchard.

Court was not barred by the provisions of s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code inasmuch as the jurisdiction of the Civil Court to entertain it was not ousted by a 95 of the Rent Act since the "matter" presented by the plaintiffs was not one on which an application of the nature mentioned in that section."

tween the parties to the enquiry, upon the question of title, in a suit instituted in a Civil Court for declaration of right to and possession of, the land, in respect of which the Rent Court decree was passed. The period of limitation for instituting a suit in the Civil Court, as prescribed in these sections applies only to suits brought by plaintiff or unsuccessful intervenor to have it declared that plaintiff had a title to receive the particular rent claimed, and which the Rent Court has refused to give him, and not to suits for declaration of title to and possession of, the land in respect of which the rent accrued due. In 1881 the plaintiffs had, under the provisions of the Rent Act (VII of 1881), made a distraint for rent alleged to be due by one of their tenants. The tenant contested the legality of the distraint by a proceeding in the Rent Court, and the defendant intervened on the

Rent Court decided against the defendant, but owing to some irregularity, the distraint was withdrawn. Plaintiffs subsequently instituted a suit in the Rent Court against the tenant for recovery of arrears of rent and the defendant again intervened, and upon enquiry, under s. 118 of the Rent Act (VII of 1881), plaintiffs' suit for arrears of rent

28th June 1881, from entering plaintiffs' title.

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9 COMPETENT COURT—continued.

Held that the decision of the 28th June 1881 in the inquiry held under s. 84 of the Rent Act (XII of 1881) was not conclusive between the parties in a subsequent suit between them to determine their title to the land in respect of which the distraint proceedings had been taken. **GANGA PRASAD v. BALDEO RAM**. . . . **I. L. R., 10 All., 347**

573. ———— “Court of jurisdiction competent to try the suit in which such issue has been subsequently raised”—*N. W. P. Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), s. 112 and 114—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 13—Mortgage—Foreclosure—Suit for redemption.*—One *H S* mortgaged in 1864, by two mortgages of the same date certain immovable property to one *A S*. In 1877 *A S* applied for foreclosure of these mortgages and obtained an order under s. 8 of Regulation XXVII of 1806, but these proceedings were, it was alleged, never brought to a legal conclusion. Subsequently, the mortgagee applied in a Court of revenue for partition in his favour of the mortgaged property. The mortgagor resisted that application on the ground that the foreclosure proceedings had not been completed; but the Court, acting under ss. 113 and 114 of Act XIX of 1873, overruled that objection and granted partition in favour of the mortgagee. In 1892 the mortgagor sued the representatives of the original mortgagee in a Civil Court for redemption of the mortgages of 1864. The defendants resisted the suit principally on the plea that s. 13 of Act XIV of 1852 applied and was a bar to the suit; but no plea of *res judicata* outside s. 13 was raised. The plaintiff's suit was dismissed as stated by the principle of *res judicata*. The plaintiff appealed. *Held* by **TYRRELL, J.**, that the Court of revenue being incompetent to determine the suit in which the issue whether the mortgages had been foreclosed or not was subsequently raised, s. 13 of Act XIV of 1882 did not apply, and no plea of *res judicata* outside s. 13 could be entertained, inasmuch as no such plea had been put forward in the Court below or in the High Court. *Misir Raghobar Dial v. Sheo Buksh Singh, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 439*, referred to. *Per BIRKITT, J., contra.*—The provisions of s. 13 of Act XIV of 1882 are not exhaustive, and, the plaintiff not having appealed therefrom, the decision of the Court of revenue must be held, upon the principle of *res judicata*, to be a bar to the present suit. **Ram Lal v. Chhab Nath, I. L. R., 12 All., 578**, and **Ram Kirpal v. Rup Kuari, I. L. R., 6 All., 269**, referred to. **HAR CHARAN SINGH v. HAR SHANKAR SINGH** [**I. L. R., 16 All., 464**]

Held in the same case by **KNOX, BLAIR, and BANERJI, JJ.**, on appeal under the Letters Patent, that where a Court of revenue, acting under s. 113 of Act XIX of 1873, has decided a question of title or of proprietary right, such decision, being the decision of “a Court of civil judicature of first instance,” will operate as *res judicata* in a subsequent civil suit in which the same question is being litigated. **HAR CHARAN SINGH v. HAR SHANKAR SINGH**

[**I. L. R., 18 All., 59**]

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9. COMPETENT COURT—continued.

574. ———— *Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), s. 99—Sale by a Court of revenue in contravention of s. 99—Subsequent suit for partition in a Civil Court based upon rights acquired under such sale—Co-sharers.*—A Court of revenue, in execution of a decree for rent, sold the mortgagor's interest in a certain house which had been mortgaged together with other property, and the sale was upheld on appeal to the Board of Revenue. Subsequently the auction-purchaser at the sale above referred to sued in a Civil Court for partition of the share purchased by him. *Held* that the co-sharers in the property in question could not dispute the validity of the sale, notwithstanding that the decree and the sale in pursuance thereof were in direct violation of s. 99 of Act IV of 1882. **TARA CHAND v. IMDAD HUSAIN** **I. L. R., 18 All., 325**

575. ———— *Decision of Revenue Court—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 13.*—A zamindar distrained for rent under the Rent Recovery Act of 1865. Thereupon the tenant filed a summary suit under that Act in a Revenue Court, and the distraint was annulled on the ground that the zamindar had not tendered a proper pottah as required by s. 7. The zamindar now sued in the Court of the District Munsif to recover the arrears of rent. *Held* that the question of the propriety of the pottah tendered was not *res judicata*. **RANGAYYA APPA RAU v. RATNAM**. . . . **I. L. R., 20 Mad., 392**

576. ———— *Decision of Collector under Mad. Reg. V of 1822 when unappealed.*—A case decided by a Collector under Regulation V of 1822, from whose decision no appeal was made, was held to be *res judicata*, and could not be re-opened before a Small Cause Court Judge. **UPPALAPATI GANAKAYA GARU v. BALAVI RAMUDU** [**2 Mad., 475**]

But see **ADMULAM PILLAI v. KOVIL CHINNA PILLAI**. . . . **2 Mad., 22**

577. ———— *Decision as to rate of rent—Decision on agreement set up by tenant.*—In a suit brought in a Revenue Court by a landlord against his tenant to enforce acceptance of a pottah at certain rates, for a certain year, the tenant pleaded that by virtue of a special agreement he was entitled to hold at favourable rates, but failed to establish this plea, and a decree was passed in favour of the landlord. The tenant then sued in the Civil Court to establish his right to compel the landlord to grant him a pottah at favourable rates for the next year, by virtue of the special agreement put forward by him in the suit in the Revenue Court. *Held* that the decision of the Revenue Court was no bar to the suit. **HARIKA RAMAYYAR v. SINDU TIRTASAMI**

[**I. L. R., 7 Mad., 61**]

578. ———— *Former suit under Madras Rent Recovery Act (Mad. Act VIII of 1865)—Jurisdiction of Revenue Court—Question of title.*—In a suit for land it appeared that the defendant had obtained, under the Madras Rent Recovery Act, a judgment that the present plaintiff

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9 COMPETENT COURT—continued.

should accept from him a pottah for the land in question and deliver to him a corresponding muchalka and subsequently an order for ejectment which was executed. The present plaintiff did not appear when the above orders were made. The defendant relied on these proceedings as constituting a bar to the present suit. *Held*, following *Harika Ramayyar v Sunder Tirtasami*, *I L R, 7 Mad 61*, that the decision of the Revenue Court was no bar to the suit. **GANGARAJU v KONDIRREDDISWAMI**

[I L R, 17 Mad, 108]

579 ——— Decision as to right to possession—*Dismissal of application by Collector to raise attachment*—S, the mortgagee of a talukhdari village, obtained a decree upon his mortgage against his mortgagor, the talukhdar of the village, under which S attached the village. The Collector of the district in which the attached village was situated thereupon came in under a 246 of the

Upon seeking to obtain possession of the village, he

DAS 9 Bom, 205

580. ——— Order of Mamlatdar under Bom. Act V of 1884—Effect of order of mortgagee—A mortgagee is not affected by the order of a Mamlatdar made under Bombay Act V of 1884 on the application of the mortgagor for possession subsequent to the date of the mortgage. **KRISHNAJI NARAYAN v GOVIND BHASKAR** 9 Bom, 275

581. ——— Dismissal of suit by Mamlatdar on the merits—*Possessory suit in Mamlatdar's Court*—*Subsequent suit in Civil Court under s 9 of the Specific Relief Act (I of 1877)*—*Mamlatdars' Act (Bomb Act III of 1876), s 18*—*Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), s 9*—A possessory

suit's claim was *res judicata*, and that the Mamlatdar's decree barred the second suit. *Held* that, having regard to s. 18 of the Mamlatdars' Courts

RES JUDICATA—continued.

9 COMPETENT COURT—concluded.

Act (Bomb Act III of 1876), the Mamlatdar's decision was not conclusive, and that the plaintiff was entitled to bring the second suit under s 9 of the Specific Relief Act. **RAMCHANDRA BALAJI PHADNIS v NAR-SIMHACHARYA YEDUNATHACHARYA KATTI**

[I L R, 24 Bom, 251]

582. ——— Decision of Revenue Court as to landholder's title—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 13*—*Madras Rent Recovery Act, s 9*—In a summary suit filed by a landlord against his tenant in the Court of the Deputy Collector under the Madras Rent Recovery Act s 9, to enforce acceptance of a pottah by the defendant, it appeared that, in a former suit between the same parties in the same Court, it had been decided that the defendant was the plaintiff's tenant and as such bound to accept a pottah from him in respect of the land in question in the present suit. *Held* that the defendant was not entitled in the present suit to dispute the plaintiff's title since the former decision constituted it *res judicata*. **VENKATACHALAPATI v KRISHNA**

[I L R, 13 Mad, 237]

(d) CRIMINAL COURTS.

583. ——— Decision of Criminal Court *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 13*—*Suit by Hindu father for compensation for the loss of his daughter's services in consequence of her abduction*—*Compensation for costs of prosecuting abductor*—A Hindu sued for compensation for the loss of his daughter's services in consequence of her abduction by the defendant and for the costs incurred by him in prosecuting the defendant criminally for such abduction. The defendant was convicted on such prosecution. *Held* that the decision of the Criminal Court did not operate under s 13 of Act I of 1877 to bar the determination in such suit of the question whether the defendant had or had not abducted the plaintiff's daughter. **RAM LAL v. TULA LAM**

[I L R, 4 All, 87]

584. ——— Conviction in criminal case—*Subsequent civil suit for damages*—The conviction in a criminal case is not conclusive evidence in a civil suit for damages in respect to the same act. **BISNOOYATH DEORAY v. HURO GOBIND DEORAY**

[5 W. R., 27]

585. ——— Decision as to validity of document in criminal case—*Subsequent suit in Civil Court*—A Civil Court is not bound by a Magistrate's view of the genuineness of a document. **NITTAYANUND SURNAN v KASHEENATH NYALUCKAN**

[5 W. R., 28]

JUGGUT NISSEN v BAROO LALL

[5 W. R., Cr., 50]

GOONAYATH ROY CHOWDHRY v. RAGHOONATH MITTAR

[Marah., 43; W. R., F. B. 10; 1 Hay, 76]

10 RELIEF NOT GRANTED

586. ——— Dismissal of suit without leave to bring fresh suit—*Civil Procedure*

RES JUDICATA—continued.

10. RELIEF NOT GRANTED—continued.

Code, s. 373—Withdrawal of suit.—Expl. III of s. 13 of the Civil Procedure Code contemplates a decree which does not expressly grant the relief claimed: the termination of a suit by the plaintiff being allowed to withdraw it, without leave to bring a fresh one, is not a bar, under expl. III, to a subsequent suit in which the same matter is in issue.

KAMINI KANT ROY v. RAM NATH CHUCKERRUTY
[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 265]

587. ——— Refusal to give relief not claimed in plaint—*Subsequent suit for possession of the land not claimed—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 2.*—A B instituted a suit against F B to recover possession of one-half of a field. S N and B N, on their application, were made plaintiffs in that suit, but no alteration in the amount either of stamp or claim was made in the plaint. The Principal Sudder Ameen awarded to A B one-fourth of the field, and to S N and B N conjointly he awarded one-fourth, but as to the remaining one-half he passed no decree, as it had not been claimed in the plaint. S N and B N thereupon filed a fresh suit to recover possession of their remaining one-fourth of the field, and the Principal Sudder Ameen passed a decree in their favour. This decree was confirmed by the Joint Judge. *Held* that the decrees of the lower Courts were erroneous, and that the claim of the plaintiffs was barred by the provisions of s. 2 of the Civil Procedure Code, but leave was granted to them to apply to the Court below for a review of the decree passed in the former suit. VIJASRAY BALAJI v. SUBHAJI NARAYAN. 5 Bom., A. C., 173

588. ——— Plaint in former suit, Description of property in—*Variance between body of plaint and schedule.*—The father of the appellant obtained a decree against G's widow and his reversionary heirs, who had intervened in the suit, for possession of property mortgaged by the widow. In the schedule annexed to the plaint the mortgaged property was described as "Mouzah B, usli with dakhili,"—that is, Mouzah B K and Mouzah M B,—but in the body of the plaint it was described simply as "Mouzah B." On the death of plaintiff in that suit, the reversionary heirs of G sued the appellant for an adjudication of their right to 16 annas of Mouzah M B, and it was found that Mouzahs B K and M B were not usli with dakhili, but distinct mouzahs, and that the mortgage-deed did not include Mouzah M B. *Held*, affirming the judgment of the High Court, that in the first suit the Court was called on to adjudicate upon the property as described in the body of the plaint, and not as described in the schedule annexed thereto, and that the question in the latter suit was therefore not *res judicata*. HET NARAIN SINGH v. RAM PERSHAD SINGH

[7 C. L. R., 404]

589. ——— Refusal to decide question of title—*Reference of party to another suit.*—In a suit between A and B a question of title was raised and decided in B's favour in the Court of first instance, but on appeal the Judge refused to go into it, saying that B might bring a fresh suit. *Held* that a

RES JUDICATA—continued.

10. RELIEF NOT GRANTED—continued.

subsequent suit by B raising the same question was not barred as *res judicata*. *Watson v. Collector of Rajshahye*, 3 B. L. R., P. C., 48; 12 W. R., P. C., 43, cited and distinguished. EMAMOODEEN SHOW-DAGHUR v. FUTTEH ALI. 3 C. L. R., 447

590. ——— Suit to determine issue left untried by Judge—*Fresh suit.*—A fresh suit will not lie to determine an issue left untried by the Judge. The plaintiff's remedy, where such is the case, should be by special appeal to the High Court. JUGGESSUR NUNDEE v. CHUNDER GOBIND SINGH

[9 W. R., 524]

591. ——— Declaratory decree—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 13—Maintenance suit, Decree in—Annual payments.*—A Hindu widow obtained a decree in 1876 which provided that she should receive future maintenance annually at a certain rate, but did not specify any date on which it should become due. In 1887 she filed the present suit claiming arrears of maintenance at the rate fixed in the decree of 1876. *Held* that the suit did not lie. *Sabhanatha v. Lakshmi*, I. L. R., 7 Mad., 80, distinguished. VEN-KANNA v. AITAMMA. I. L. R., 12 Mad., 183

592. ——— Issue advisedly left undecided in former suit.—In 1878 A, as the auction-purchaser of a talukh, sued 35 persons for possession of a part of this talukh. In this suit the issues raised were—(1) whether A had purchased the whole talukh, or an 8-anna share of the right, title, and interest of the judgment-debtors therein; (2) as to the correctness of the boundaries of the talukh as given in the plaint. The Court held that A had purchased the right, title, and interest of the judgment-debtors in the talukh, and as it appeared that some of the defendants were not judgment-debtors, and as it did not appear what portions of the talukh were held by the several defendants, the lower Appellate Court dismissed the suit, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit within the proper time. In 1880 A brought a fresh suit against 16 of the same defendants and 19 others for possession of a portion of the same talukh. The issues raised were—(1) whether the suit was barred under s. 13 of the Code; (2) whether A had purchased the whole or a portion of the talukh; (3) whether the defendants were in possession of all the disputed land, and, if not, what portions of the talukh were held by the several defendants; (4) as to the correctness of the boundaries of the talukh. The Munsif held that the suit was not barred, and on the merits gave A a decree. The Subordinate Judge held that the suit was barred, and refused to go into the merits. *Held* that the question whether A had purchased the whole or only a portion of the talukh was *res judicata*, but that the question as to what lands A was entitled to by virtue of his purchase having been left undecided in the former suit, A was entitled to a decision on that point. RAM CHARAN BUHARDAR v. REAZUDDIN. I. L. R., 10 Calc., 856

593. ——— Judgment in former suit appealed from—*Stay of execution pending appeal—Review.*—*Held* that a former judgment by a Court of competent jurisdiction upon the same cause

RES JUDICATA—continued

10 RELIEF NOT GRANTED—continued

of action was conclusive between the same parties in a subsequent suit brought in another Court notwithstanding the pendency of an appeal against it but that the Judge passing a decree in the subsequent suit might upon application made to him and security being given stay the execution of it until the appeal in the former suit was decided and might if the decree in the former suit was reversed entertain an application for the review of his own decision in the subsequent suit **BULKIRAM NATHURAM v. GUJARAT MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION** 4 Bom. A C, 81

594 — Affirming judgment in

595 — Decision on issue not after

mined cannot be re opened on a second special appeal **SEBHANJI BIN BAHIRJI v. BHAYANRAY BIN ANANDRAY** 1 Bom. 173

596 — Omission to appeal against adverse decision in one suit—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XI. of 1852), s 13*—Effect of omission on decision in appeal in another—The decision on an issue in one of two suits tried together which is not appealed against cannot be treated as *res judicata* so far as the same issue is concerned in an appeal from the decision in the other suit. *A*, a ticcadar sued *B* for rent in respect of a holding in the ticca. In that suit *B* pleaded that he was a partner of *A* in the ticca transaction and that no rent was due from him in consequence thereof. *B* then sued *A* for an account of the partnership in the same transaction and *A* in that suit denied the partnership. Both suits were heard together by the Munsif,

against and having become binding. *Held* that s 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure did not apply, and that the question was not *res judicata*. There was no bar at the time the issue was tried and decided by the Munsif and the Appellate Court was bound to decide the appeal upon the evidence. **ABDUL MAJID v. JEW NARAIN MATHO**

[I L R, 16 Cal., 233]

597 — Suit for possession and mesne profits—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XI. of 1852) s 13* 211 244—Decree for possession and mesne profits up to date of suit—Separate suit for

RES JUDICATA—continued

10 RELIEF NOT GRANTED—continued

subsequent mesne profits—In a suit for recovery of possession and mesne profits the Court has power under s 211 of the Civil Procedure Code either to award mesne profits up to the date of the institution of the suit or up to the date of delivery of possession. And where a decree for possession is silent as regards mesne profits which have accrued between the date of the institution of the suit and delivery of possession a separate suit will lie for such subsequent mesne profits as 13 and 244 of the Code being no bar to it. **Sadrasa Pillai v. Iramalinga Pillai, L R, 2 I A 219 15 B L R 383 Fakharuddin Mahomed Ashan Choudhry v. Official Trustees of Bengal** 175

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[I L R, 17 Cal., 988]

598 — *Civil Procedure Code, ss 13 211 244*—Claims to which judgment is silent—Mesne profits subsequent to suit—In a suit for the partition of the zamindari the plaintiffs asked (*inter alia* for ten years past profits and for subsequent profits. The Judge passed a decree for partition in which mesne profits for three years prior to the suit were decreed to the plaintiffs,

part of it but did not decree for the same as omitted to provide for subsequent mesne profits. The plaintiffs instituted the present suit to recover from the defendants mesne profits from the date of the above suit. *Held* that the plaintiffs claim, so far as concerned mesne profits, accrued since the decree in the former suit was not *res judicata* and the suit to that extent was not precluded by the Civil Procedure Code s 13. **RAMABHADRA v. JAGAN NATHA** I L R, 14 Mud., 328

599 — *Ex parte* decree for possession without mention of mesne profits—Subsequent suit for same mesne profits and for subsequent mesne profits—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XI. of 1852), s 13*—A suit was instituted for recovery of possession and for mesne profits. An *ex parte* decree for possession only was made but that decree was silent as regards the mesne profits. Subsequently a second suit was instituted for the same mesne profits as well as for mesne profits for a subsequent period. *Held* that the claim for mesne profits prior to the institution of the first suit was barred under s 13 of the Civil Procedure Code. **JIBAN DAS OSWAL v. DURGAPRESHAD ADHIKARI**

[I L R, 21 Cal., 253]

600 — *Civil Procedure Code s 13* expl III—Suit for possession of land and mesne profits past and future—Future mesne profits not granted—Subsequent suit for

RES JUDICATA—continued.

10. RELIEF NOT GRANTED—continued.

such future mesne profits.—Held that, where a suit has been brought for possession of immovable property and for mesne profits both before and after suit, the mere omission of the Court to adjudicate upon the claim for future mesne profits will not, by reason of s. 13, expl. III, of the Code of Civil Procedure, operate as a bar to a subsequent suit for mesne profits accruing due after the institution of the former suit. *Mon Mohun Sirkar v. Secretary of State for India*, I. L. R., 17 Cal., 968, followed. *Jiban Das Oswal v. Durga Pershad Adhikari*, I. L. R., 21 Cal., 252; *Pratab Chandra Burua v. Swarnamayi*, 4 B. L. R., A. C., 113; *Julius v. Bishop of Oxford*, L. R., 5 Ap. Cas., 214; *In re Baker*, L. R., 44 Ch. D., 262; *Bhuvrao v. Sitaram*, I. L. R., 19 Bom., 532; and *Thyila Kandi Ummatha v. Thyila Kandi Cheria Kunhamed*, I. L. R., 4 Mad., 308, referred to. *Ramabhadra v. Jagannatha*, I. L. R., 14 Mad., 328, discussed. *Narain Das v. Khin Singh*, *Weekly Notes*, All., 1884, p. 159, overruled. *RAM DAYAL v. MADAN MOHAN LAL*

[I. L. R., 21 All., 425]

601. — Dismissal of application to set aside ex-parte decree and sale in execution on ground of fraud. *Right to bring suit for same purpose without appealing against order—Effect of not appealing against an appealable order—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 13, 108, 244, and 311.*—The plaintiff, having applied unsuccessfully under ss. 108 and 311 of the Civil Procedure Code to set aside an ex-parte decree against him and the sale of his property in execution thereof on the ground of fraud, and without preferring an appeal against the order rejecting his said application under s. 108 of the Code, instituted this suit praying for the same relief. The Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit as not maintainable. Held that such a suit was maintainable, and that ss. 13 and 244 of the Civil Procedure Code were no bar thereto. The facts that his application under s. 108 was unsuccessful, and that he did not appeal against the order rejecting that application, did not disentitle him from prosecuting his remedy by suit on the ground of fraud. *Abdul Mazumdar v. Mahomed Gazi Chowdhry*, I. L. R., 21 Cal., 605, approved. Held also that, when there is an appeal against a decision, the effect of not appealing is that the decision holds good for what it is worth; so far as concerns any other modes of relief available, the person not appealing is in no worse position than if he had appealed and failed. *Raj Kishen Mockenjee v. Modhoo Soodun Mundle*, 17 W. R., 413, distinguished. *PRAN NATH ROY v. MOHESH CHANDRA MOITRA* . I. L. R., 24 Cal., 546

602. — Dismissal of application to set aside ex-parte decree as barred by limitation—*Suit to set it aside as obtained by fraud—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 180 and s. 13.*—An ex-parte decree was passed against a defendant. The defendant judgment-debtor applied under s. 108 of the Code of Civil Procedure to have such ex-parte decree set aside, but his application was

RES JUDICATA—continued.

10. RELIEF NOT GRANTED—continued.

dismissed as barred by limitation. Held that the defendant was not thereafter precluded from bringing a suit to set aside the ex-parte decree as having been obtained by fraud. *Pran Nath Roy v. Mohesh Chandra Moitra*, I. L. R., 24 Cal., 546, followed. *DWARKA PRASAD v. LACHHOMAN DAS*

[I. L. R., 21 All., 289]

603. — Point decided by lower Court, but not dealt with on appeal—*Issue as to enhancement of rent—Subsequent suit for enhancement.*—In a suit for enhancement of rent, the Munsif found that the service of notice was sufficient, but that the rent could not be enhanced. On appeal, the District Judge found that the service was insufficient, and dismissed the suit, expressly declining to consider the question whether the rent was enhanceable. In a subsequent suit for enhancement by the same plaintiff against the same defendant, the Munsif found that no sufficient ground for enhancement had been made out, and dismissed the suit. On appeal, the District Judge agreed with the Munsif on this point, and held also that the decision of the Munsif in the first suit, that the rent could not be enhanced, was *res judicata*. Held that, where the decision of a lower Court is appealed to a superior tribunal, which for any reason does not think fit to decide the matter, the question is left open, and is not *res judicata*. *CHUNDER COOMAR MITTAL v. SIB SUNDARI DASSEE*

[I. L. R., 8 Cal., 631; 11 C. L. R., 22]

604. — Effect of appealing against a judgment—*Civil Procedure Codes (Act VIII of 1859, s. 2; Act X of 1877, s. 13, expl. 4)—Title—Trespass—Damages.*—When the judgment of a Court of first instance upon a particular issue is appealed against, that judgment ceases to be *res judicata*, and becomes *res sub judice*; and if the Appellate Court declines to decide that issue, and disposes of the case on other grounds, the judgment of the first Court upon that issue is no more a bar to a future suit than it would be if that judgment had been reversed by the Court of Appeal. *NILVARTU v. NILVARTU* . I. L. R., 6 Bom., 110

605. — Effect of judgment pending appeal—*Dismissal of appeal for want of prosecution.*—The plaintiff sued to recover two villages from the defendants, claiming title from C, the purchaser. The first defendant alleged that her husband, not C, was the purchaser. This question was determined in a former suit, in which the present first defendant was plaintiff, and the present plaintiff defendant, in favour of the present plaintiff, by the Civil Judge, and the decision was confirmed on appeal by the Sudder Court. An appeal to Her Majesty in Council was dismissed for want of prosecution. Held that the matter in issue was *res judicata*. *Quære*—Whether the former judgment could be deemed conclusive whilst an appeal was pending. *KARKALAPUDI SURİYANARAYANARAZU GARU v. CHELLAMKURI CHELLAMMA* 5 Mad., 176

RES JUDICATA—continued

10 RELIEF NOT GRANTED—concluded

606 ——— Decision on a point of law subsequently disapproved of by a Full Bench—*Suit as to same subject matter*—Where a Division Bench of the High Court decided as a point of law, that a property had not passed under a certain deed of sale and subsequently the decision on that point of law was in another case disapproved of by a Full Bench the decision of the Division Bench (where the same plaintiff has again sued to recover the same property, relying on the same deed of sale) is no less a *res judicata* because it may have been founded on a erroneous view of the law or a view of the law which a Full Bench has subsequently disapproved. *GOWAI KOER v. AUDH KOER*

[I L R., 10 Calc., 1067]

followed in *RAI CHURN GHOSH v. KUMUN MORON DUTTA CHAUDHURI* 1 C W. N., 667

Same case on review I L R., 25 Calc., 571
[2 C W. N., 287]

11 PRIVATE RIGHTS

607 ——— Prescriptive right—*Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) s. 13 expl 5*—Expl 5 of s. 13 of Act X of 1877 only applies to cases where several different persons claim an easement or other right under one common title, —as for instance where the inhabitants of a village claim by custom a right of pasturage over the same tract of land, or to take water from the same spring or well. Where therefore A, in defending a suit brought against him by B to have it declared

suit and B set up the judgment in the suit between himself and A as a bar to the suit,—*Held* that the right claimed by C not being one which he and

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[I L R., 8 Calc., 49. 6 C L R., 543]

608 ——— Right to use of water—*Decision in former suit*—A decision in a former case, in which a mere question as to the use of the water in a water course arose, cannot operate as *res judicata* in a subsequent case, in which the subject matter is whether the defendants have the right of throwing up an embankment and obstructing the water way. *MUMMOTUN SINGH v. ANKITNATH CHOWDHURY* W. R., 1884, 187

609 ——— Civil Procedure Code 1859 s. 2—*Suit on same cause of action*—*Suit to obtain right of way*—Where a suit

RES JUDICATA—concluded

11 PRIVATE RIGHTS—concluded

for right of way was once thrown out on the specific ground that according to plaintiff's own statement, the road in suit was a public one, and that the Court had no jurisdiction—*Held* that, as the real cause of action—namely the obstruction of the road—was not decided in the first trial s. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure did not bar a second suit for the removal of the obstruction. *NUREEN MONDLE v. BORAHY SIEDAR* 25 W. R., 206

610 ——— Right to fees for hereditary services—*Decision in former suit*—In an action to receive fees claimed for services as an hereditary family and village priest it appeared that a deceased brother of the plaintiff had recovered judgment against one of the defendants and others in an action for similar fees. *Held* that the former

611 ——— Right to receive honours as priest of temple—*Right decided in former suit*—Plaintiff sued to establish his right to receive certain honours in a temple as appertaining to his office of officiating priest of the temple and to recover damages for the invasion of his right. In a former suit between the predecessor and the plaintiff and the first defendant the claim to sit at the right side of the idol at festivals was admitted but the right to receive a cake on the same occasion was disallowed. *Held* that the claim of the plaintiff so far as it sought to establish the plaintiff's right was *res judicata*. *ARCHAKAM SRINIVASA DIRSHATILU v. UDAYAGIRI ANANTHA CHARLU* 4 Mad., 349

612 ——— Right to water for irrigation—*Civil Procedure Code 1882 s. 13 expl 5*—In 1941 A sued B, C, and others for damages for the loss of his crops by the diversion of a water-channel by the defendants. A claimed a right common to himself and other rayats of his village to use the water during the day time under an arrangement by which B, C and the other defendants in the suit were entitled to use the water during the night time. In 1832 A and four other rayats, not parties to the former suit, sued B, C and thirteen others not parties to the former suit for a decree declaring that the plaintiffs were entitled to the exclusive use of the water in the channel by day. The lower Courts held that the suit was barred by s. 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *Held* that, as between the plaintiffs other than A and the defendants and as between A and the defendants other than B and C, the suit was not barred by s. 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *THANAKOTT v. MUNIAPPA* I L R., 8 Mad., 498

RES NULLIUS

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[I. L. R., 21 All., 496 : L. R., 26 I. A., 58

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L. R., 19 I. A., 108

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See PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—APPEAL.
[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 228

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See PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF RE-HEARING . I. L. R., 19 All., 209
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See CASES UNDER APPELLATE COURT—OBJECTIONS TAKEN FOR FIRST TIME, ON APPEAL.

See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, s. 5.
[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 249

See PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—APPEAL.
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Withdrawal of, from appeal.

See INSOLVENT ACT, s. 73.
[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 189

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

See BURMA CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1875, s. 49.
[I. L. R., 13 Calc., 232

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS—continued.

See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, ss. 258, 260 (1859, s. 200).

[I. L. R., 1 All., 501
1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 101
11 Moore's I. A., 551

See HINDU LAW—MARRIAGE—RESTRAINT ON, OR DISSOLUTION OF, MARRIAGE.
[I. L. R., 3 Calc., 305

See HINDU LAW—MARRIAGE—VALIDITY OR OTHERWISE OF MARRIAGES.
[I. L. R., 17 Bom., 400

See JURISDICTION—CAUSES OF JURISDICTION—CAUSE OF ACTION—RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.
[I. L. R., 18 Bom., 316

See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, s. 23.
[I. L. R., 16 Bom., 714, 715 note
I. L. R., 13 All., 126
I. L. R., 23 Bom., 307

See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART. 35.
[I. L. R., 23 Bom., 307

See MAHOMEDAN LAW—DOWER.
[I. L. R., 1 All., 483
I. L. R., 2 All., 831
I. L. R., 8 All., 149
I. L. R., 11 Mad., 327

See MARRIAGE . I. L. R., 12 Calc., 706
See PARSIS . I. L. R., 23 Bom., 279

See VALUATION OF SUIT—SUITS.
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Second suit for—

See RES JUDICATA—CAUSE OF ACTION.
[I. L. R., 18 Bom., 32

1. Right of suit—Jurisdiction Civil Court—Suit by husband against wife for restitution of conjugal rights against wife for restitution of conjugal rights lie in the Civil Courts. JHOTUN BEEBEE v. AMEER CHUND CHAND . 1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 2 Agt

S. C. CHOTUN BEEBEE v. AMEER CHUND [8 W. R.

2. possession of wife.—Held that a suit by a husband to recover possession of the person of his wife HUR SOOKHA v. POORUN . 2 Agt

Contra, MELARAM NUDIAL v. THANOOR MUN . 9 W.

3. PARSIS.—A suit for the restitution of rights, which is strictly an ecclesiastical cannot, consistently with the principles of ecclesiastical law, be applied to profess the Parsi religion. ARDASEV v. PEROZERDYE [6 Moore's I. A., 348: 4 W. R.

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS—continued

Suit for restitution by Mahomedan before payment of dower—A wil n t he by a Mahomedan to enforce the m of his wife to his house, even after consummation with consent, until her dower (prompt) has been d ABDOL SHUKKAR r RAHEEM OM NISSA
[8 N. W. 94]

Suit by Mahomedan

st, under the imperative words of s 16, Regulation of 1793, and the nature of the thing, be determined according to the principles of Mahomedan, JUDOOVATH BOSE v SHUMSOONISSA BEGUM ZLOOR RUHEEM v SHUMSOONISSA BEGUM
[8 W. R., P. C. 3; 11 Moore's I A, 551]

Hindu husband convert to Christianity—A Hindu husband who has n repudiated by his wife on his conversion to ristianity cannot sue for the restitution of conjugal society, MUCHOO r ANZOON SARGO
[5 W. R., 235]

Mahomedan converted to Christianity—Semble—That where persons of Mahomedan faith are married according to Mahomedan law, and either party becomes a convert to Christianity, a claim for restitution of conjugal rights cannot be supported ZUBURDUST KHAN His wife
2 N. W., 370

Right to decree—Marriage complete except one ceremony which would have elevated status of woman as to caste—Where a man o had been married to a woman, but had failed go through the second ceremony, without which, according to the customs of his caste, the man would have been defiled had he obtained

Custom as to child
se living apart from husband till puberty—

such contingency had not happened, in refusing order such a wife to go to her husband, although e marriage was valid SUTOSH RAM Doss v. ERU PARTUCK
23 W. R., 22

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS—continued.

10 Agreement to separate, suit to set aside—Consent of wife—Where a husband and wife (Hindus) thirteen years previously had agreed to separate, the husband having treated his wife with cruelty, and kept his sister-in-law as his mistress and was still so keeping her at the date of the institution of the suit, and, further, had not contributed to the maintenance of his wife during the period of the separation,—Held that the husband was not entitled, without his wife's consent, to have that agreement set aside or to insist upon restitution of conjugal rights MOOLA r SUMDY
[4 N. W., 109]

11 Husband and wife—Suit by a husband—Marriage during wife's infancy—Non-consummation of marriage—Specific performance of contract of marriage made in infancy—Hindu law—Potency of husband—A, a

where A visited from time to time The marriage was not consummated. Eleven years after the marriage,—viz, in 1884,—the husband called upon the wife to go to his house and live with him, and she refused He thereupon brought the present suit, praying for restitution of conjugal rights, and that the defendant might be ordered to take up her residence with him Held that the suit was not maintainable. DADAJI BHUKAJI r RUKHMABAI
[I L. R., 9 Bom., 529]

Held on appeal, reversing the decree, that the suit was maintainable, and that the case should be remanded for a decision on the merits DADAJI BHUKAJI r RUKHMABAI I L. R., 10 Bom., 301

12. Plea of impossibility of sexual intercourse—Legal defences to suit for restitution—Discretion of Judge to refuse decree except when legal plea is proved—Husband and wife—A plea by a wife that sexual intercourse with her is impossible owing to her incurable disease, or physical malformation is not in itself a good defence to a suit by the husband for restitution of conjugal rights A Judge has no discretion to refuse a decree for restitution of conjugal rights for other causes than those which in law justify a wife from refusing to return to live with her husband, and he cannot abstain from passing a decree in favour of a plaintiff spouse, because he considers that it would not be for the benefit of either side that the decree should be granted Dadaji v. Rukhmabai, I L. R., 10 Bom., 301, followed Wherefore the lower Appellate Court found that there was no cruelty, but that the suit was brought by the husband as a counter move to defeat the claim of his wife for separate maintenance, and a considerable time after she had ceased to live in his house, and because on the last occasion when she returned to live with him she left the house crying,—Held that these circumstances were not sufficient in law to justify the Court in refusing the husband's claim for

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS—continued.

restitution of conjugal rights. PURSHOTAMDAS MANICKLAL v. BAIMANI . I. L. R., 21 Bom., 610

13. ———— Husband and wife

—Hindu law—Suit by Hindu husband out of caste at time of suit—Decree for restitution conditional on plaintiff's obtaining restoration to caste.

—In a suit by a Hindu, a Sunar by caste, against his wife for restitution of conjugal rights, it was found that the plaintiff, in consequence of having left his wife and cohabited with a Mahomedan woman (whom, however, he had left at the time of suit), had been turned out of caste, but that the misconduct of which he had been guilty was not of such a character as to render him liable to perpetual excommunication, and upon making certain amends, he could obtain restoration to his caste. *Held* that, while the plaintiff was entitled to come into Court for the relief prayed, unless, in the circumstances above stated, the marriage had, under the Hindu law, been dissolved, the Court was bound, when asked to employing coercive process to compel a wife to return to her husband, not to disregard any reasonable objection she might raise to such process being granted, either on the ground that she had been subjected before to personal injury or cruelty at the hands of her husband, or that she went in fear of one or the other, or that the husband was actually living in adultery with another woman, or that, if she resumed cohabitation or association with him, he being outcasted, she would herself incur the risk of being put out of caste. *Held* therefore that in decreeing a claim of this description a Court was entitled, if it saw good reason to do so, while recognizing the civil rights of husband to his wife to put such conditions upon the enforcement of his rights by legal process as the circumstances of the case might fairly demand; and that, applying this principle to the present case, the defendant might reasonably ask the Court, before compelling her return to her husband, to make it a condition that he should first obtain his restoration to caste. *Held* also that, under the Hindu law, the fact that a husband had had adulterous intercourse with another woman, which had ceased at the time of suit, was not an answer to a claim by him for restitution of conjugal rights. PAIGI v. SHEONARAIN

[I. L. R., 8 All., 78

14. ———— Ground for suit—Mahomedan law—Dower—Lien of wife for dower.

—In a suit brought by a husband for restitution of conjugal rights, the parties being Sunni Mahomedans governed by the Hanafi law, the defendant pleaded that the suit was not maintainable, as the plaintiff had not paid her dower-debt. The plaintiff thereupon deposited the whole of the dower-debt in Court. It appeared that the defendant's dower had been fixed without any specification as to whether it was to be wholly or partly prompt. It also appeared that she had attained majority before the marriage, and that she had cohabited with the plaintiff for three months after marriage, and there was no evidence that she had ever demanded payment of her dower before the suit was filed, or that she had refused cohabitation on

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS—continued.

the ground of non-payment. Besides the plea already mentioned, she also relied upon allegations of divorce and cruelty, but these allegations were found to be untrue. The lower Appellate Court dismissed the suit, holding that, inasmuch as the plaintiff had not paid the dower-debt at the time when he brought his suit, he had no cause of action under the provisions of the Mahomedan law. *Held* by the Full Bench that the lower Appellate Court's view of the Mahomedan law relating to conjugal rights and the husband's obligation to pay dower was erroneous; and that the plaintiff, under the circumstances of the case, had a right to maintain the suit. ABDUL KADIR v. SALIMA . I. L. R., 8 All., 149

15. ———— Mahomedan law

—Dower—Prompt dower—Stipulation as to residence.—In a suit by a Mahomedan husband for restitution of conjugal rights the defendant, his wife, pleaded first that he had entered into a stipulation at the time of the marriage to reside with her in the house of her father and that he had not done so; and secondly that he had not paid the exigible portion of the dower due to her, the marriage having been consummated.—*Held* as to the first point, upon the facts (after referring to the authorities, but without deciding whether a stipulation of this kind can be valid in any case), that the stipulation relied upon was not a sufficient answer to the plaintiff's claim. *Held* upon the authorities that the non-payment of prompt dower is not a sufficient plea in bar of such a suit. *Abdul Kadir v. Salima*, I. L. R., 8 All., 149, approved. HAMIDUNNESSA BIBI v. ZOHIRUDDIN SUREK [I. L. R., 17 Calc., 670

16. ———— Hindu law—

Defence to suit—Cruelty of husband.—A suit for restitution of conjugal rights may be maintained by a Hindu: but *quære* if the same state of circumstances which would justify such a suit or which would be an answer to such a suit in the case of a European would be equally so in the case of a Hindu. Where cruelty on the part of the husband has been condoned by the wife, a much smaller measure of offence would be sufficient to neutralize the condonation than would have justified the wife, in the first instance, in separating from her husband. But the act or acts constituting the offence must be of such a nature as to give the wife just reason to suppose that the husband is about to renew his former course of conduct, and consequently to entertain well-founded apprehension for her personal safety. JOGENDRONUNDINI DOSSEE v. HUREX DOSS GHOSE

[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 500; 5 C. L. R., 65

17. ———— Defence to suit—Cruelty of husband.—If the wife raise a defence of cruelty, she must prove violence of such a character as to endanger or cause a reasonable apprehension of danger to her personal health or safety. The *ratio decidendi* in such a case considered and laid down, JODOO NATH BOSE v. SHUMSOONISSA BEGUM. BUZLOOR RUMHEE v. SHUMSOONISSA BEGUM [8 W. R., P. C., 3: 11 Moore's I. A., 551

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS—continued

18 ————— *Husband and wife—Cruelty—Action for harbouring wife—* In a suit by a Civil Procedure Code, 1859, for the restitution of cruelty just in this country as in England viz, without the violence of such a character as to endanger personal health or safety, or whether there is the reasonable apprehension of it. Every person who receives a married woman into his house, and suffers her to continue there after he has received notice from the husband not to harbour her, is liable to an action for damages or injunction unless the husband has by his cruelty or misconduct forfeited his marital rights, or has turned his wife out of doors or has by some insult or ill treatment compelled her to leave him. YAMUNAHAI & NARATAN MORESHWAR PANDSE

[I L R, 1 Bom, 184]

19 ————— *Suit by husband*

[10 Bom, A. C., 300]

20 ————— *Divorce—Hindu law—Custom—* Where a Hindu sued his wife for restitution of conjugal rights and the defendant

& JOTERAM KOLIVA I L R, 3 Calc, 305

21 ————— *Declaration of nullity of marriage—Divorce Act s 53—* It is competent to the Court in a suit for restitution of conjugal rights to make a declaration of nullity of marriage if the respondent shows himself entitled to such relief. LOPEZ & LOPEZ I L R, 12 Calc, 706

22 ————— *Presumption of validity of marriage—Consent of lawful guardian—Non-performance of ceremonies—* The ceremony of nandimukh or baidhishraddh is not an essential of Hindu marriage, nor would the want of consent by the lawful guardian necessarily invalidate such marriage. In a suit for restitution of conjugal rights the fact of the celebration of marriage having been established, the presumption in the absence of anything to the contrary is that all the necessary ceremonies have been complied with. BRINDABAN CHUNDRA KUMOKAR & CHUNDRA KUMOKAR

[I L R, 12 Calc, 140]

23 ————— *Form of decree—Order for restitution—Order for recovery of wife's person—* A Civil Court cannot pass a decree for the recovery of the person of a wife the proper order being for the restitution of conjugal rights. MELAKAM NUDIAL & THANOORAM BAHUN 9 W. R., 552

24 ————— *Declaratory order—Order for delivery of wife to husband—* Held (by JAGANNATH & JEFFERY

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS—continued

the decree in a suit for restitution of conjugal rights to be enforced in Held (by STON- ordered to be delivered over to her husband. JOTHN BREBER & AMER CHAND 1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 317

CHOTU BRABEE & AMER CHAND [8 W. R., 105]

25 ————— *Order enjoining wife to return to husband—Order to abstain from preventing her return—* In a suit for restitution of conjugal rights brought against a wife and certain persons said to be detaining her from her husband the proper form of decree is one enjoining the wife to return to her husband and the other to defendants to abstain from preventing her return. JAFFEE KHANUM & IMDAD HOSSEIN 2 N. W., 314

KUROONAMOYEE DEBEE & GUNGADHAR SARKAR [20 W. R., 50]

LALL NATH MISER & SHEOBURN PANDSE [20 W. R., 92]

28 ————— *Order for bodily delivery of wife to husband—Quare—* Whether the Court can enforce its order on a wife to return to her husband by giving her over bodily into her husband's hands. JUDOOATH BOSE & SHUNSOOVISSA BRAUN BURLON RUTHER & SHUNSOOVISSA BZGUM

[8 W. R., P. C., 3; 11 Moore's L. A., 551]

27 ————— *Execution of decree—Order for return of wife, and against interference to prevent return—* Held that a decree for restitution of conjugal rights should be passed in the form that the husband is entitled to conjugal rights, that his wife do return to live with him, and that her parents do not interfere in any manner to prevent her so doing. RAM TATUL & MADHO

[2 Agra, 111]

KOORUR KHANSAMA & JAN KHANSAMA [8 W. R., 407]

28 ————— *Order for return of wife—Procedure on failure to comply with order—* In suits for restitution of conjugal rights the decree should be in the form that the wife do return

the wife cannot be delivered in execution as a chattel. TOORZAH & JUSSOUDA 2 Agra, 337

IMANUN & MAHOMED MAJEEDULLAH [3 Agra, 88]

29 ————— *Civil Procedure Code (VIII of 1859), s 200—Per MABRY, J—* In a suit by a husband for restitution of conjugal rights, a decree that 'the case be decreed awarding the plaintiff to take defendants as his married wife,' is not a proper form of decree. The decree may or may not be enforced.

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS—continued.

restitution of conjugal rights. PURSHOTANDAS MANICKLAL v. BAIMANI . I. L. R., 21 Bom., 610

13. ———— *Husband and wife—Hindu law Suit by Hindu husband out of caste at time of suit—Decree for restitution conditional on plaintiff's obtaining restoration to caste.*—In a suit by a Hindu, a Sannar by caste, against his wife for restitution of conjugal rights, it was found that the plaintiff, in consequence of having left his wife and cohabited with a Mahomedan woman (whom, however, he had left at the time of suit), had been turned out of caste, but that the misconduct of which he had been guilty was not of such a character as to render him liable to perpetual excommunication, and upon making certain amends, he could obtain restoration to his caste. *Held* that, while the plaintiff was entitled to come into Court for the relief prayed, unless, in the circumstances above stated, the marriage had, under the Hindu law, been dissolved, the Court was bound, when asked to employing coercive process to compel a wife to return to her husband, not to disregard any reasonable objection she might raise to such process being granted, either on the ground that she had been subjected before to personal injury or cruelty at the hands of her husband, or that she went in fear of one or the other or that the husband was actually living in adultery with another woman, or that, if she resumed cohabitation or association with him, he being outcasted, she would herself incur the risk of being put out of caste. *Held* therefore that in decreeing a claim of this description a Court was entitled, if it saw good reason to do so, while recognizing the civil rights of husband to his wife to put such conditions upon the enforcement of his rights by legal process as the circumstances of the case might fairly demand; and that, applying this principle to the present case, the defendant might reasonably ask the Court, before compelling her return to her husband, to make it a condition that he should first obtain his restoration to caste. *Held* also that, under the Hindu law, the fact that a husband had had adulterous intercourse with another woman, which had ceased at the time of suit, was not an answer to a claim by him for restitution of conjugal rights. PAIGI v. SHEONARAIN

[I. L. R., 8 All., 78]

14. ———— *Ground for suit—Mahomedan law—Dower—Lien of wife for dower.*—In a suit brought by a husband for restitution of conjugal rights, the parties being Sunni Mahomedans governed by the Hanafi law, the defendant pleaded that the suit was not maintainable, as the plaintiff had not paid her dower-debt. The plaintiff thereupon deposited the whole of the dower-debt in Court. It appeared that the defendant's dower had been fixed without any specification as to whether it was to be wholly or partly prompt. It also appeared that she had attained majority before the marriage, and that she had cohabited with the plaintiff for three months after marriage, and there was no evidence that she had ever demanded payment of her dower before the suit was filed, or that she had refused cohabitation on

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS—continued.

the ground of non-payment. Besides the plea already mentioned, she also relied upon allegations of divorce and cruelty, but these allegations were found to be untrue. The lower Appellate Court dismissed the suit, holding that, inasmuch as the plaintiff had not paid the dower-debt at the time when he brought his suit, he had no cause of action under the provisions of the Mahomedan law. *Held* by the Full Bench that the lower Appellate Court's view of the Mahomedan law relating to conjugal rights and the husband's obligation to pay dower was erroneous; and that the plaintiff, under the circumstances of the case, had a right to maintain the suit. ABDUL KADIR v. SALIMA . I. L. R., 8 All., 149

15. ———— *Mahomedan law—Dower—Prompt dower—Stipulation as to residence.*—In a suit by a Mahomedan husband for restitution of conjugal rights the defendant, his wife, pleaded first that he had entered into a stipulation at the time of the marriage to reside with her in the house of her father and that he had not done so; and secondly that he had not paid the exigible portion of the dower due to her, the marriage having been consummated. *Held* as to the first point, upon the facts (after referring to the authorities, but without deciding whether a stipulation of this kind can be valid in any case), that the stipulation relied upon was not a sufficient answer to the plaintiff's claim. *Held* upon the authorities that the non-payment of prompt dower is not a sufficient plea in bar of such a suit. *Abdul Kadir v. Salima*, I. L. R., 8 All., 149, approved HAMIDUNNESSA BIBI v. ZOHIRUDDIN SHEIK [I. L. R., 17 Calc., 670]

16. ———— *Hindu law—Defence to suit—Cruelty of husband.*—A suit for restitution of conjugal rights may be maintained by a Hindu: but *quære* if the same state of circumstances which would justify such a suit or which would be an answer to such a suit in the case of a European would be equally so in the case of a Hindu. Where cruelty on the part of the husband has been condoned by the wife, a much smaller measure of offence would be sufficient to neutralize the condonation than would have justified the wife, in the first instance, in separating from her husband. But the act or acts constituting the offence must be of such a nature as to give the wife just reason to suppose that the husband is about to renew his former course of conduct, and consequently to entertain well-founded apprehension for her personal safety. JOGENDRONUNDINI DOSSEE v. HURRY DOSS GHOSE

[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 500; 5 C. L. R., 65]

17. ———— *Defence to suit—Cruelty of husband.*—If the wife raise a defence of cruelty, she must prove violence of such a character as to endanger or cause a reasonable apprehension of danger to her personal health or safety. The *ratio decidendi* in such a case considered and laid down, JUDOO NATH BOSE v. SHUMSOONISSA BEGUM. BUZLOOR RUHEEN v. SHUMSOONISSA BEGUM

[8 W. R., P. C., 3; 11 Moore's I. A., 551]

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS—continued

18 ————— *Husband and wife Cruelty—Action for harbouring wife*—*Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 200*—In a suit by a Hindu husband against his wife for the restitution of

violence of such a character as to endanger personal health or safety or whether there is the reasonable apprehension of it Every person who receives a married woman into his house and suffers her to continue there after he has received notice from the

has turned his wife out of doors or has by some insult or ill treatment compelled her to leave him
YAMUNARAI v NARAYAN MORESHWAR PANDER
[1 L R 1 Bom, 184]

19 ————— *Suit by husband*

from a woman who is a Hindu wife of a Hindu
defence BAI PREMAYAN v BHUKA KADIANJI
[5 Bom, A C, 209]

20 ————— *Divorce—Hindu law—Custom*—Where a Hindu sued his wife for restitution of conjugal rights and the defendant pleaded divorce it was held that though the Hindu law does not contemplate divorce still in those districts where it is recognized as an established custom it would have the force of law
KUDOMER DOSSEE v JOTERAM KOLITA
[1 L R, 3 Cal, 305]

21 ————— *Declaration of nullity of marriage—Divorce Act s 58*—It is competent to the Court in a suit for restitution of conjugal rights to make a declaration of nullity of marriage if the respondent shows himself entitled to such relief
LOPEZ v LOPEZ
[1 L R, 12 Cal, 708]

22 ————— *Presumption of validity of marriage—Consent of lawful guardian—Non performance of ceremonies*—The ceremony of bandhnikh or bridhial radh is not an essential of Hindu marriage nor would the want of consent by the lawful guardian necessarily invalidate such marriage In a suit for restitution of conjugal rights the fact of the celebration of marriage having been established the presumption in the absence of anything to the contrary is that all the necessary ceremonies have been complied with
BRINDABAN CHUNDRA KUMOKAR v CHUNDRA KUMOKAR
[1 L R, 12 Cal, 140]

23 ————— *Form of decree—Order for restitution—Order for recovery of wife's person*—A Civil Court cannot pass a decree for the recovery of the person of a wife the proper order being for the restitution of conjugal rights
MELAKAR v DIAL v THANOORAM DAMUN
[9 W R, 552]

24 ————— *Declaratory order—Order for delivery of wife to husband*—Held (by JACKSON J, and MATTHEWSON, J) that

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS—continued

the decree in a suit for restitution of conjugal rights ought to be declaratory only and to be enforced in case of disobedience by attachment Held (by SEXTON KARR J) that the wife may be ordered to be delivered over to her husband
JHOTUN BEBERE v AMER CHAND
[1 Ind Jur, N S, 317]

CHOTUN BEBER v AMER CHAND
[8 W R, 105]

25 ————— *Order enjoining wife to return to husband—Order to abstain from preventing her return*—In a suit for restitution of conjugal rights brought against a wife and certain persons said to be detaining her from her husband the proper form of decree is one enjoining the wife to return to her husband and the other co defendants to abstain from preventing her return
JAYRER KHANUM v IMDAD HOSSEIN
[2 N W, 314]

KUROONAMOTEE DEBER v GUNGADNUR SERMAH
[20 W R, 50]

LALL NATH MISSEER v SHEOBURN PANDER
[20 W R, 92]

26 ————— *Order for bodily delivery of wife to husband—Quære*—Whether the Court can enforce its order on a wife to return to her husband by giving her over bodily into her husband's hands
JUDONATH ROSE v SHUMSOONISSA BEGUM v LOR RUBEEM v SHUMSOONISSA BEGUM
[8 W R, P C, 3 11 Moore's I A, 551]

27 ————— *Execution of decree—Order for return of wife and against interference to prevent return*—Held that a decree for

her parents do not interfere in any manner to prevent her so doing
RAM TANDU v MADHO
[2 Agra, 111]

KOORUR KHANSAMA v JAN KHANSAMA
[8 W R, 467]

28 ————— *Order for return of wife—Procedure on failure to comply with order*—In a suit for restitution of conjugal rights the decree should be in the form that the wife do return

IMANU v MAHOMED MAJEEDULLAH
[3 Agra, 88]

29 ————— *Civil Procedure Code (VIII of 1859) s 200—Per MARKBY J*—In a suit by a husband for restitution of conjugal rights, a decree that the case be decreed awarding the plaintiff to take defendant as his married wife, is not a proper form of decree The decree may order the wife to return to her husband a protection, but such a decree is not one which can be enforced in

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS—concluded.

the manner provided by s. 200, Act VIII of 1859, as being an order "for the performance of a particular act." *GATHA RAM MISTREE v. MOOHITA KOCHIN ATTEAH DOMOONEE*

[14 B. L. R., 298; 23 W. R., 179]

30. ———— Execution of decree—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 200.*—*Semble*—That a decree for restitution of conjugal rights between Mahomedans or Hindus may be enforced under s. 200 of Act VIII of 1859. *YAMUNABAI v. NARAYAN MOBESHWAR PANDSE* . I. L. R., 1 Bom., 164

31. ———— Decree under *Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act (XIV of 1865), s. 36*—Enforcing decree—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 200.*—A decree for restitution of conjugal rights under the *Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act* is enforceable only in the manner provided in s. 36 of the Act; such provision is in substitution of, and not in addition to, the ordinary remedies provided by s. 200 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *ARDESAR JAHANGIR FRAMJI v. AVABAI* . 9 Bom., 290

32. ———— Maintenance order obtained by a wife against husband—Subsequent decree for restitution of conjugal rights obtained by a husband—Effect of such decree on previous order of maintenance—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 488.*—A decree of a Civil Court for restitution of conjugal rights supersedes any previous order of a Magistrate for maintenance, if the wife should persist in refusing to live with her husband. A Magistrate ought to cancel a previous order of maintenance made by him, or rather treat it as determined, if the wife failing to comply with the decree for restitution refuses to live with her husband. *IN RE BULAKIDAS* . I. L. R., 23 Bom., 484

LUPOTEE DOOMONY v. TIKHA MOODOI
[13 W. R., Cr., 52]

RESTITUTION OF RIGHTS BY MOTION.

See LIMITATION ACT, ART. 179—NATURE OF APPLICATION—GENERALLY.

[I. L. R., 20 Mad., 448]

1. ———— Restitution of rights by motion where the appellate decree does not mention restitution—*Execution pending appeal of decree set aside on appeal—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 583.*—Where a decree made by a Court of first instance is executed pending an appeal, and on appeal such decree is set aside, the appellant is entitled by motion to obtain restitution, even though the decree of the Court of appeal is silent as to such restitution. *A*, the owner of a 15 odd pie share of certain indigo land, brought a suit for partition against his co-sharer *B*, the owner of the rest of the land, and obtained a decree, from which *B* appealed. *A*, without waiting for the disposal of the appeal, executed his decree and obtained possession of his share, settling it with tenants. The

RESTITUTION OF RIGHTS BY MOTION—continued.

decree was subsequently set aside on *B*'s appeal, but no order as to restitution was made in it. *Held*, on motion by *H*, that he was entitled to be put into the same position as before the partition was made (*i.e.*, joint possession with *A*) and to remove any tenants who refused to vacate. *ROHNI SINGH v. HODDING* . I. L. R., 21 Cal., 340

2. ———— Restitution of an advantage obtained by virtue of a decree of High Court subsequently reversed on appeal to Privy Council—*Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 583—Right of suit—Parties, Non-joinder of.*—The holder of a decree of the High Court for costs assigned his rights under that decree. The assignee caused his name to be brought on to the record as transferee in place of the decree-holder, and he, and after him his legal representative, executed the decree against the judgment-debtor. The decree was appealed to the Privy Council, but the assignee was not a party to the record in that Court. The Privy Council reversed the decree. Thereupon the successful plaintiff applied under s. 583 of the Code of Civil Procedure to obtain restitution from the representative of the assignee of the amount realized in execution of the decree of the High Court. *Held* that, whether or not the amount realized by the assignee was recoverable by suit, it was not recoverable by proceedings under s. 583 of the Code, inasmuch as the assignee was no party to the decree of the Privy Council. *BHAGWATI PRASAD v. JAMNA PRASAD*

[I. L. R., 19 All., 136]

3. ———— Restitution of benefit obtained under a decree which is reversed in appeal—*Restitution sought by means of execution of appellate decree against a person not a party to the appeal.*—*Held* that appellants in the Privy Council who had, antecedently to filing their appeal to Her Majesty in Council, paid to the assignee of the decree appealed against, which was for costs only, the amount then payable under that decree could not, on succeeding in their appeal, obtain restitution, merely by virtue of and in execution of the order of Her Majesty in Council, of the amount so paid, from the assignee when that assignee had been no party to the appeal to Her Majesty in Council. *Bhagwati Prasad v. Jamna Prasad*, I. L. R., 19 All., 136, referred to. *SADIQ HUSAIN v. LALTA PRASAD* . I. L. R., 20 All., 139

4. ———— Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 583—Interest on amount so recovered.—Where, in consequence of a decree having been reversed on appeal, the decree-holder is entitled to recover under s. 583 of the Code of Civil Procedure any sum which before such decree was reversed he had been obliged to pay in execution of that decree, such decree-holder is entitled also to receive interest on the amount so recoverable. *Rodger v. Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris*, L. R., 3 P. C., 465; *Jaswant Singh v. Dip Singh*, I. L. R., 7 All., 432; *Ram Sahai v. Bank of Bengal*, I. L. R., 8 All., 262; *Bhagwan Singh v. Ummatul Hasnain*, I. L. R. 18 All., 262; *Ayyaryar v. Shastram Ayyar*, I. L.

RESTITUTION OF RIGHTS BY MOTION—concluded

R 9 Mad, 506 and *Hatti Prasad v Chatarpal Dube*, Weekly Notes, All, 1889 p 297, referred to *Mewa Kuar v Banarsi Prasad*, Weekly Notes, All, 1897 p 76 dissented from PHUL CHAND v SHANKAR SARUP I L R, 20 All, 430

5 ——— Civil Procedure Code (1882) s 583—Interest—Mesne profits—Held that a person who is entitled under s 583 of the Code of Civil Procedure to the restoration of a benefit of which he has been deprived by reason of a decree which has been subsequently reversed in appeal is entitled if the thing to be restored is money to interest for the time during

JOSEPH ON *PAUL CHAND v SHANKAR SARUP*, I L R, 20 All 430 approved *HARDAT v IZZAT-UN NISSA* [I L R, 21 All, 1

6. ——— Petition for restitution—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s 583—Property taken from petitioner by process of Court under decree—Subsequent reversal of decree—Custody of third party—Principles on which restitution is ordered—Two trustees of a temple having been removed from office a suit was brought against them by the newly appointed trustees and a decree obtained restraining them from interfering with the affairs of the temple. In accordance with that decree property of the temple was taken from them by process of the Court and handed to the new trustees. On appeal to

an additional trustee to the newly appointed trustees. Held that the principle of the doctrine of restitution is that on the reversal of a judgment the law raises an obligation on the party to the record who received the benefit of the erroneous judgment to make restitution to the other party for what he had lost and it is the duty of the Courts to enforce that obligation unless it be shown that restitution would be clearly contrary to the real justice of the case. That with reference to the position of innocent third parties the rule that a plaintiff in an action to recover land cannot, by his writ of restitution or assistance dispossess a stranger to the proceeding claim of

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trustee who had been dispossessed must be given an opportunity to prove whether any and which of the temple properties were in his custody as alleged and whether he was deprived of such custody under the decree which was reversed and whether the newly-appointed trustees acquired the custody of them thereunder and that if substantiated the claim for restitution could not be successfully resisted. *DORA SAMI ATYAR v ANNASAMIT ATYAR*

[I L R, 23 Mad., 306

RESUMPTION

1	RIGHT TO RESUME	Col 7782
2	PROCEDURE	7785
3	EFFECT OF RESUMPTION	7787
4	MISCELLANEOUS CASES	7792

See CASES UNDER GHATWALI TENURE

See CASES UNDER GRANT—RESUMPTION OR REVOCAION OF GRANT

See CASES UNDER ONUS OF PROOF—RESUMPTION AND ASSESSMENT

See CASES UNDER SERVICE TENURE

See CASES UNDER SETTLEMENT

— of ferry

See JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—FERRIES. B L R, Sup Vol, 630

— of jaghir by East India Company

See ACT OF STATE 12 B L R, 120 [I L R, I A, Sup Vol, 10

— Power of—

See BENGAL TENANCY ACT, s 101 [I L R, 20 Calc, 577

1 RIGHT TO RESUME

1 ——— Right to resume *mokurari* tenure—Death of grantor without heirs—A *mokurari* tenure granted in perpetuity cannot be resumed by the grantor even if the grantee dies without heirs *HIMMUT BAHADOOR v SOONEST KOER* 15 W R, 540

2 ——— Grant in lieu of maintenance—Limitation—Although a grant of a *mokurari* lease in lieu of maintenance may be resumable by the grantor and his heirs yet if the grantor or any of his successors receives distinct

time of his own enjoyment *PETAMBAR BADOO v NILMONT SINGH DEO* I L R., 3 Calc, 793

3 ——— Grant in lieu of maintenance—Hindu law—Alienation—Impartible estate—The mere fact of the impartibility of an

Accordingly, an ordinary *mokurari* lease, granted by a zamindar of lands forming portion of a zamindari the succession to which is governed by the law of primogeniture is valid and the lands comprised in it cannot be resumed on the death of the grantor by his successor. But a *mokurari* *khorsid* or allowance for maintenance or an estate for life in lieu of maintenance, granted by the owner of a zamindari impartible by special custom but otherwise subject to Bengal law, to a member of his family, is resumable

RESUMPTION—continued.**1. RIGHT TO RESUME—continued.**

by his successor on the death of the grantor. **UDOY ADITYA DEB v. JADUBAL ADITYA DEB**

[I. L. R., 5 Cal., 113; 4 C. L. R., 181]

See **WOODOYADITTO DEB v. MUKOOND NARAIN ADITTO** 22 W. R., 225

4. ——— Right to resume julkurs in navigable rivers—Beng. Reg. II of 1819.—A suit for resumption of julkurs in navigable rivers not forming part of settled estates is cognizable only in the ordinary Courts, (1) because of the total absence of the word "julkur" in any of the Resumption Regulations, either before or after Regulation II of 1819; and (2) by reason of the difference in the nature of the claims between one to take possession of julkur and one to resume lands. **COLLECTOR OF MALDAH v. SUDUROODDEEN** 1 W. R., 116

5. ——— Right to resume jaghir—Alienation by grantee.—A zamindar cannot sue to resume a jaghir on the ground of its alienation by the grantee, so long as there are heirs male of the grantee existent. **RAMESWAR NATH SING v. HARALAL SING** [I. B. L. R., A. C., 170]

6. ——— Right to resume permanent tenure—Forfeiture of tenure—Non-payment of Government revenue.—Where an ancient and permanent tenure is held by several persons in separate shares, and some of the sharers make default in the payment of their quota of the Government assessment, the portion of the tenure held by the sharers who paid their shares of the assessment cannot be resumed or forfeited by the Government. In such a case the onus lies on the Government to make out by clear evidence under what special contract, or agreement, or regulation, it forfeits the entire tenure. **BRETT v. ELLAIYA**

[12 W. R., P. C., 33; 13 Moore's I. A., 104 affirming the decision of the High Court in **ELLAIYA v. COLLECTOR OF SALEM** 3 Mad., 59]

7. ——— Right to resume village—Village entered as jaghir in accounts of permanent settlement—Zamindar, Right of.—Where a village, part of a zamindari, has been entered as a jaghir in the accounts of the permanent settlement, the zamindar cannot resume the village, and is entitled in respect thereof only to the usual kuttubandi. **HARIS-CHANDANA DEVA v. RAMANNA CHANDRI**

[1 Mad., 355]

8. ——— Right to resume Neemuk Sayer mehals—Beng. Regs. VIII and XXVII of 1793—Right of Government as Sovereign.—The resumption by Government of Neemuk Sayer mehals (saltpetre-duty estates) upheld, the sanads of the Subadar of Behar, the ruling power previous to the Company's accession to the Dewanny, purporting to grant the Government as mokurari istemrari at a permanent fixed rent, being declared forgeries. **Quære**—Whether the Neemuk Sayer mehals being a sayer right was not wholly abolished by Bengal Regulation XXVII of 1793, and the Bengal Government in its Sovereign character had not an absolute right to resume. The settlement by the Government

RESUMPTION—continued.**1. RIGHT TO RESUME—continued.**

with a proprietor of the soil under the decennial settlement, made perpetual by Bengal Regulation VIII of 1793 relates to land revenue only, and not to sayer duties claimed by a party not a land proprietor. **GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL v. JAFUR HOSSEIN KHAN** 5 Moore's I. A., 467

9. ——— Right to resume subordinate tenure by istemrardar—Customary right.—A custom was alleged entitling a Patwi Thakur, or chief belonging to the Rathor clan of Rajputs, who was the istemrardar of an ancient and impartible talukh in Ajmere, to resume land formerly part of it, but granted some generations back as a subordinate estate to a collateral relation of the chief. The ground of the resumption claimed was that the last successor to the estate so granted had died without issue and without adopting. *Held* that the Commissioner's judgment, which was that a right of resumption exercisable merely on the above ground had not been established, was correct, being supported to some extent certainly by answers received by the Chief Commissioner on enquiry from the neighbouring durbars of Rajputana chiefs, and on the whole, by the balance of the evidence. **RAO BAHADUR SINGH v. JOWAHIR KUAR**

[I. L. R., 10 Cal., 887; L. R., 11 I. A., 75]

10. ——— Right of maafidar—Recognition of right to resume—Limitation—Cause of action.—*Held* that mere recognition of right to resume contained in the wajib-ul-urz, where the grant existed many years previous to the date of that document, does not re-grant to a maafidar so as to give plaintiff a new starting point from which his right to resume should date. **DAYUM KHAN v. TUNSOOKH RAI**

[2 Agra, 189]

11. ——— Right of manager of religious endowment—Beng. Reg. XIX of 1793.—The manager of a religious endowment consisting of the profits of a number of villages after paying revenue, was not a zamindar under Regulation XIX of 1793, and could not sue for resumption of invalid lakhiraj land. **NOBIN CHUNDER ROY CHOWDHRY v. PEAREE KHANUM** 3 W. R., 143

12. ——— Right of talukhdars—Limit of area in suit for resumption.—Talukhdars had no legal right to sue for resumption of areas containing more than 100 bighas of land. **GOPAL CHUNDER ROY v. OODHUB CHUNDER MULLICK**

[W. R., 1864, 156]

13. ——— Right of Government as agent for zamindar—Limit of area in suit for resumption.—The Government, when acting as agent of a zamindar, could only sue to resume invalid lakhiraj lands under 100 bighas. **RAM LOCHUN SIROAR v. DENONATH PAUL** 2 W. R., 279

14. ——— Right of zamindar—Presumption—Land held under different sanads—Limit of area in suit for resumption.—When land beyond 100 bighas in extent is admittedly held by a lakhirajdar, the presumption is that it is held under one grant, and that it is resumable by Government, and

RESUMPTION—continued**1 RIGHT TO RESUME—concluded.**

not by the zamindar To rebut the presumption the zamindar must show that the land though beyond 100 bighas in extent, is held under different sanads
JOGENDRO NARAIN ROY v HUNRY DOSS ROY
 [W. R., 1884, 145]

15. ——— *Right of zamindar to assess and resume invalid lakhiraj tenures—Limit of area in suit for resumption.*—When a

lands he had a right to resume invalid rent free tenures below 100 bighas in extent whatever had been the nature of a recent with Government in previous years but he had no right to resume lands of greater extent than 100 bighas covered by one sanad **BEER CHUNDER JOOBRAJ v UMAKANT SEIN** W. R., 1884, 232

See **BEERCHUNDER JOOBRAJ v SHIBJOY PHAKOOR**
 [W. R., 1884, 8]

18 ——— *Beng Reg II of*

are held under a sanad in excess of 100 bighas or under different sanads, each in excess of 100 bighas
MAHOMED MUNSOOR v UMBICA CHURN ROY
 [W. R., 1884, 132]

17 ——— *Beng Reg XIX of 1793—Limit of area in suit for resumption.*—A zamindar is not precluded by Regulation XIX of 1793 from suing for the resumption of invalid lakhiraj lands exceeding 100 bighas held under several sanads provided none of them singly is a grant for more than 100 bighas The release of lands covered by one such sanad from the claim of Government to resume on the ground that they were under 50 bighas, does not bar the zamindar's right to resume them **ELIAS v MAHOMED PERKZER**
 [W. R., 1884, 217]

18 ——— *Beng Reg X of 1793, s 19—Limitation in suit for resumption.*—A zamindar suing for resumption of alleged invalid lakhiraj land under s 19 Regulation X of 1793 was not limited to time provided he could prove that, at some time subsequent to the decennial settlement the land sought to be resumed was part of his mal estate, and had paid rent **GOPAL CHUNDER SHAHA v BHABO TARINER DOSSEE** 7 W. R., 240

2 PROCEDURE

19 ——— *Assessment of resumed lands—Beng Reg XIX of 1793—Beng Reg II of 1819, s 30—Suit for rent.*—Unless the holder of a resumption decree took steps under Regulation XIX

RESUMPTION—continued**2 PROCEDURE—continued.**

in determining in what manner and under what regulation the assessment of resumed lakhiraj land should be conducted was first to ascertain whether the existence of the lakhiraj prior to 1791 had been decided by the decree for resumption It could not be presumed that every case instituted under s 30, Regulation II of 1819, dealt with an estate which was held lakhiraj prior to 1791 **PODOSE, EKRAT HOSSAIN** 15 W. R., 483

20 ——— *Question of validity of*

Regulation XIX of 1793 **HEERA MONEE DABEE v KOONJ BEHARY HOLIDAR**

[B L R, Sup Vol, Ap, 8 2 W R, 207]

22 ——— *Beng Reg XIX of 1793 s 10—Beng Reg II of 1819, s 80—*

Heera Monsee Dabee v Koonj Behary Holdar, B L R, Sup Vol, Ap, 8, upheld **HARITAR MUKHOPADHYA v MADAB CHANDRA BABU NABA KRISHNA MOOKERJEE v KAILAS CHANDRA BHUTTA CHANJEE** 8 B L R., 566. 20 W. R., 459 [14 Moors's I A, 152]

SONATUN GHOSH v ABDUL FARAH

[B L R, Sup Vol, 109: 2 W. R., 91]

23 ——— *Notice to parties—Party not in possession.*—In resumption proceedings it is not necessary to give notice to a party not in possession or to make him a formal party to the suit. **RAM CHUNDER SHAHA v COLLECTOR OF MYMENSINGH** [22 W. R., 48]

24 ——— *Beng Reg II of 1819, s 16—Omission to give notice.*—Where the resumption officer, as directed by s 15 Regulation II of 1819 supplied the defendant in a resumption suit with a copy of his reasons for considering the lands in question liable to resumption and subsequently, in the absence of the defendant, declared

RESUMPTION—continued.**2. PROCEDURE—concluded.**

25. ——— Right to intervene in suit —Beng. Regs. II of 1819 and III of 1828—Decree of Special Commissioners.—In a suit by Government under Regulation II of 1819 to resume invalid lakhiraj land held by a mohunt, as the interests of the zamindar, who claimed a portion of the lands sought to be assessed, as forming part of his permanently-assessed estate, were liable to be affected by the decision of the Collector,—*Held* that he had a right to intervene and become a party to the suit, and to prefer an appeal from the decree. The decree of the Special Commissioners under Regulation III of 1828 was final, if no appeal or petition of review was presented within a reasonably sufficient period. **MOHESHUR SINGH v. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
[3 W. R., P. C., 45: 7 Moore's I. A., 283]

3. EFFECT OF RESUMPTION.

26. ——— Finality of proceedings—Injury to parties—Diluvion.—Resumption proceedings are final and not liable to question by the Civil Courts. But when proceedings take place in the nature of extensive settlements with other parties after intermediate and temporary settlements, and acts are done wholly without jurisdiction, or lands are taken not included in the original decree, there should be a remedy to parties deeming themselves to have been wronged thereby. If lands adjudged to Government in a resumption suit diluviate and re-form on the same site, Government does not thereby lose its rights to them, nor is it obliged to institute wholly new proceedings. Diluvion does not create any new right. **COLLECTOR OF DACOA v. KISHEN KISHORE CHATTERJEE. JUGO BUNDHOO BOSE v. COLLECTOR OF DACOA**
W. R., 1864, 273

27. ——— Finality of resumption-decree—Settlement proceedings—Jurisdiction of Civil Court.—The ruling of the late Sudder Court as to the final and conclusive character of a resumption-decree was held not to apply to what was subsequently done administratively by a settlement officer, the proper distinction being that the decree of the Resumption Court as to the liability of the resumed mehal to be assessed with a Government demand is final; but the subsequent dealing by the settlement officer with alleged proprietary right and claim to land not mentioned in the decree, is open to the jurisdiction of the Civil Court. **MAHOMED GAZEE CHOWDREY v. LALL BEBEE**
10 W. R., 103

RAM CHUNDER SHAHA v. COLLECTOR OF MYMENSINGH
22 W. R., 48

28. ——— Effect on contract between zamindar and tenant—Resumption of lakhiraj tenure by Government—Under-tenants, Rights of.—The mere resumption of a lakhiraj tenure by Government does not dissolve the contract between the zamindar and tenant. The tenant has the option to determine his tenancy, or he may consent that the amount of revenue which the landlord must pay to Government, or a portion of it, shall be added to his original jumma. **FARZHARA BANU v. AZIZUNNISEA BIHI**
[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 175: 3 W. R., 72]

RESUMPTION—continued.**3. EFFECT OF RESUMPTION—continued.**

29. ——— Effect on tenant—Illegal assessment of revenue—Mad. Reg. XXVII of 1802.—In a suit against a Collector for an illegal seizure and subsequent usurpation of plaintiff's shares in an agraharam village for non-payment of tirvai due from other tenants of the village, and to recover the increased tirvai imposed by the Collector,—*Held* that the plaintiff's right to enjoy his share of the village lands under the original pottah was not legally determined by resumption; and that, continuing liable only to the fixed rent, the plaintiff was entitled to the return of the amount paid under compulsion, in excess of such rent, at the date of the suit. Madras Regulation XXVII of 1802 considered. **ELLAIYA v. COLLECTOR OF SALEM**
3 Mad., 59

Affirmed by the Privy Council on appeal in **BRETT v. ELLAIYA**
[13 Moore's I. A., 104: 12 W. R., P. C., 33]

30. ——— Effect on howladar—Rights of howladars.—The resumption by Government of a parent estate did not nullify the existing rights of a howladar within the estate, or deprive him of the benefit of the presumption arising under s. 16 of Act X of 1859. **MOTHOORA NATH GUNGOPADHYA v. SHRETA MONEE**
9 W. R., 354

31. ——— Effect on sub-tenure—Sub-tenures before decennial settlement.—A sub-tenure created before, and in existence at the time of, the decennial settlement cannot be invalidated by any subsequent settlement of the mehal in which it is situated. Resumption of lakhiraj land under the revenue law does not destroy any such sub-tenure in the estate resumed. **ABDOOL ALI v. RAMGUTTY**
[12 W. R., 128]

32. ——— Effect on lakhirajdars—Rights of lakhirajdars—Settlement—Cause of action.—A resumption-decree does not destroy the proprietary right of the lakhirajdars, which continues unless and until they are dispossessed in due course of law. By obtaining a permanent settlement they acquire no new right; a cause of action accrues to them if ousted before settlement. **THAKOOR DASS ROY CHOWDHRY v. NUBEEN KISHEN GHOSE**
[15 W. R., 552]

33. ——— Effect on charitable trust—Omission of mention of existence of charitable trust or endowment.—The resumption of lands by Government, and the making a fresh settlement of the resumed lands without any allusion to their being held in trust for charitable purposes prior to the resumption proceedings, are not conclusive proof that there was no such trust. The only question decided by the Government in resuming was that those who claimed the land as lakhiraj had not been able to prove that the land was held under any such religious or charitable trust as would debar Government from resuming. **LEELANUND SINGH BAHADOOR v. ISHUREE NUNDUN DUTT JHA**
8 W. R., 316

RESUMPTION—continued**3 EFFECT OF RESUMPTION—continued**

34 ———— Effect on rights acquired previous to resumption—*Liability of purchaser of revenue certain of the fi tenure*

by Government was admitted to a proprietary settle-
ment

the plaintiff could not be treated as a mere tenant, and liable to pay either rent or revenue **AHMED v GUNAIK PERSHAD** 2 Agra, 9

35 ———— Effect on right of collection or profits—*Maafi lands*—Where maafi lands are, after resumption and assessment left in the possession of the ex masafidars, the persons entitled to collection or profits are in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary the ex masafidars and not the lambardar of the village **DAL CHAND v SERTA KOONWAR** 2 Agra, 152

36 ———— Liability to pay rent—*Resumption and assessment by settlement officer*—Where land is resumed and assessed by a settlement officer the tenant is bound to pay rent at the rate assessed by the settlement officer **WOOMANATH ROY CHOWDREY v DEENATH ROY CHOWDREY** 14 W R, 471

D SILVA v RAJ COOMAR DUTT 18 W R, 153

37 ———— Effect on mortgagee under zur i peshgi lease—*Omission to call in advance—Acquiescence in liability of profits for revenue*—When property granted in a zur i peshgi lease was originally rent free but subsequently resumed and assessed by Government the mortgagee was held bound either to make a fresh agreement to take the profits minus the Government revenue as his security, or to call in his money His not adopting either

38 ———— Effect of resumption and settlement of lakhiraj on the holder of a mokurari lease from the lakhirajdar—*Lakhiraj tenure—Settlement of invalid lakhiraj—Assessment of revenue by Government on invalid lakhiraj*

MOOKERJEE v MADRU SUDAN MOOKERJEE

[8 B L R, 197: 18 W. R, 35]

39 ———— Effect of resumption on mortgages created by inamdar—*Inam lands*—An inamdar having granted several mortgages upon his inam lands died. The right to hold the lands rent free was ruled by Government to have ceased upon the death but the inam was continued in his

RESUMPTION—continued**3 EFFECT OF RESUMPTION—continued**

representatives subject to the payment of assessment under the Government circular of 1854 Held that the original estate in the lands was not destroyed, that no new title in the inamdar's representatives was created, and that the lands continued chargeable in their hands with any valid specific liens created upon them by the inamdar **VISHNU TRIMBAK v TATIA alias VASUDEY PANT** 1 Bom, 32

40 ———— Effect on inamdar—*Inam—Landlord and tenant*—On the resumption of an inam the inamdar's right to exemption from the payment of the Government assessment ceases and the inamdar becomes liable to pay such assessment, but all his other rights remain unaffected and therefore those who were his tenants before the resumption do not thereby cease to be so and can be ejected if they are not permanent tenants or are not otherwise entitled to remain in possession **GANGABHAI v KALAPA DARI MUKRYA** 1 L R, 9 Bom., 419

Inam under construction—Attachment by Govern-

endants of *M* For an alleged fraud of *K M* Government restricted the enjoyment of the said village to his lifetime only *A* predeceased *K M* On the death of *K M* Government, on the 31st December 1872 placed an attachment over the village On the 18th July 1874 a judgment creditor of *A* caused the lands in dispute which were mirasi lands of the Waikar family situated at Pasarni, to be sold in execution of his decree against *A*, and they were purchased by the defendant who was put in possession on the 22nd April 1876 In the mean while Government having chosen to recognize the plaintiff as a representative of the Waikar family, had removed the attachment and re-granted the village to the plaintiff shortly before viz on the 3rd April 1876 The plaintiff, being dispossessed,

costs The defendant appeared to the District Judge, who was of opinion that the proceedings of Government since the attachment in 1872 and restoration of the village were acts of State and he varied the

RESUMPTION—continued.**3. EFFECT OF RESUMPTION—continued.**

of Government in 1873 and 1876, by which the plaintiff was recognized as the representative of the Waikar family, were not acts of State. The status of the Waikars and other persons, with whom the agreements of 1820 were entered into, was not that of an independent sovereign. They (the Waikars) were merely powerful saranjamdars subordinate to the Raja of Satara, and after the annexation of the territory of the Raja in 1819 they held their lands under the East India Company. *Secretary of State for India v. Narayan Balbhanit Bhosle, Printed Judgments for 1883, p. 244. HARI SADASHIV v. AJMUDIN . . . I. L. R., 11 Bom., 235*

42. ——— Resumption of saranjam by British Government, Effect of, on position and rights of the saranjamdar—Occupancy rights of a saranjamdar—Inam, Resumption of—Public and private property of an absolute chief—Landlord and tenant—Tenancy created by chief prior to resumption of land by Government—Effect of resumption on rights of landlord—Adverse possession—Recognition of tenant by Government officers, as occupant paying assessment, does not prejudice landlord's rights.—A, the Chief of Kagradd, let certain land to the defendant for a term of twelve years by a lease dated 12th June 1857. A died in the same year without male issue, and his saranjam was resumed by the British Government. In 1858 the Collector treated the defendant as occupant of the land in question for the purposes of assessment, and again in 1860 entered his name as occupant in the Government books. In January 1868 the widow of A adopted the plaintiff as his son. In 1881 the plaintiff sued the defendant to recover possession of the land let to the defendant in 1857. The defendant contended that the land was not the private land of A, but belonged to the State of Kagradd, which was resumed on his death by the Government; and that the plaintiff's claim was barred by the law of limitation. The Subordinate Judge allowed the plaintiff's claim, holding that the land was the private property of A, and that the claim was not barred. The District Judge, on appeal, held that the land was not the private property of the Chief, but was the property of the State, and on the resumption of the State by the British Government, the defendant's lease came to an end, and the relation of landlord and tenant, previously existing between the Chief and the defendant, ceased. He also held that the plaintiff's claim was barred by limitation, and reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge. On appeal to the High Court,—Held that no distinction could be drawn between the public and private property of an absolute chief, which A was. That, in the absence of a contrary intention, the resumption by the British Government of a saranjam or inam leaves the occupancy rights of the saranjamdar or inamdar untouched; that a saranjamdar or inamdar may acquire occupancy rights during the continuance of the saranjam or inam. Held also that the fact that the revenue officers placed the defendant's name in the Government books as the

RESUMPTION—concluded.**3. EFFECT OF RESUMPTION—concluded.**

occupant paying assessment, did not make the defendant's possession adverse, and could not prejudice the plaintiff's rights as landlord. *GANPATRAV TRIMBAK PATWARDHAN v. GANESH BAJI BHAT [I. L. R., 10 Bom., 112*

4. MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

43. ——— Illegal resumption by Government—Liability to account.—The Government having seized certain chur lands and disposed the proprietor in possession, and having entirely failed to establish any claim for assessment or resumption during the period of attachment following the dispossession of the proprietor,—Held that the Government must be regarded as a wrong-doer for the whole period, and must account to the proprietor for all the collections made by its officers up to the time of the restitution. *SUBNOMOYEE v. COLLECTOR OF RUNGPOO . W. R., F. B., 4: Marsh., 13 [1 Hay, 37]*

44. ——— Right of mortgagee or transferee of maafi land on resumption—Right to question bona fide character of proceedings.—Where a mortgagee of maafi land was no party to resumption proceedings under Act X of 1859, s. 28, and the land was resumed with the mortgagor's consent,—Held the mortgagee or transferee from him was entitled to question the bona fide character of the resumption proceedings. *TOOLUN v. OOMAN SHUNKER . . . 2 Agra, 117*

45. ——— Purchases before resumption—Jagir.—Where the evidence showed that certain arms and stores seized had been purchased by the jaghirdar before the resumption, and there was no authority or evidence to show that those who held by jaidad were not entitled to things so purchased,—Held that the representatives of the jaghirdar were entitled to recover the value of the arms and stores so seized. *FORESTER v. SECRETARY OF STATE [12 B. L. R., 120: 18 W. R., 349 L. R., I. A., Sup. Vol., 10]*

RESUMPTION CHITTAS.

See EVIDENCE ACT, 1872, s. 83 [I. L. R., 14 Calc., 120]

RE-TRIAL.

See CASES UNDER CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODES, s. 437.

See CASES UNDER NEW TRIAL, AND RE-HEARING.

See CASES UNDER REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES—REVIVAL OF COMPLAINT AND RE-TRIAL.

“RETURN.”

See MAHOMEDAN LAW—INHERITANCE. [I. L. R., 3 Calc., 702 I. L. R., 11 Calc., 14 17 W. R., P. C., 108]

UNION.

See CASES UNDER HINDU LAW—INHERITANCE—SPECIAL HEIRS—SEPARATED SONS OR BROTHERS AND ETC.

VENUE

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—REVENUE.

See CASES UNDER SALE FOR DEBTS OF REVENUE.

as distinguished from rent.

See APPEAL—N. W. P. ACT.

(I. L. R., 18 All., 302)

See GRANT—POWER TO GRANT.

(B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 75, 774)

Assessment of—

See BOMBAY LAND REVENUE ACT, s. 210.

(I. L. R., 18 Bom., 625)

See CASES UNDER JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT REST AND REVENUE SUITS.

See MADRAS LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT ACT, s. 2.

(I. L. R., 18 Mad., 282, 308)

I. L. R., 22 Mad., 270

I. L. R., 23 L. A., 15

Deposit of—

See SALE FOR DEBTS OF REVENUE—DEPOSIT TO STAY SALE.

Liability to pay—

See CASES UNDER SALE FOR DEBTS OF REVENUE—PURCHASER, RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF.

See SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE—PURCHASER, TITLE OF—CONTINGENTS OF SALE. I. L. R., 2 Cal., 141

Matter concerning—

See JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURT—REVENUE.

2 Mad., 187

(I. L. R., 1 Mad., 83)

See MANDAMUS. II B. L. R., 250

See RIGHT OF SOVEREIGN—ACTS DONE IN EXERCISE OF SOVEREIGN POWER.

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4. ——— Order in proceedings under Act XXVII of 1860.—A review of judgment is admissible in proceedings under Act XXVII of 1860, although no express provisions for reviews are contained in the Act. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF POONA KOORE

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5. ——— Order under Administrator General's Act (II of 1874), s. 63—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 623—The order passed under s. 63 of Act II of 1874 (s. 60 of Act XXIV of 1867) can be reviewed under s. 623 of Act X of 1877. SMITH v. SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE MATTER OF ACT II OF 1874 I L. R., 3 Calo., 340

6. ——— Order rejecting application for registration—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 376—Registration Act, 1871, s. 76—Act XXIII of 1861, s. 39—S. 38, Act XXIII of 1861, which enacted that "the procedure prescribed by Act VIII of 1859 shall be followed as far as it can be in all miscellaneous cases and proceedings which, after the passing of the Act, shall be instituted in any Court," rendered the whole procedure of Act VIII of 1859, . . .

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7. ——— Order admitting appeal to Privy Council.—An appeal to the Privy Council being once admitted, whether properly or erroneously, the High Court has no further jurisdiction to review its order and declare the appeal rejected. AMBER-NISSA BEGUM v. INDUREET KOONWUR

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8. ———— Order granting leave to appeal to Privy Council.—*Per PRINSEP, J.*—An order granting leave to appeal to the Privy Council is open to review. *GOPINATH BIRBAH v. GOLUCK CHUNDER BOSE*. I. L. R., 16 Calc., 292 note

9. ———— Order refusing to admit special appeal.—*Act VIII of 1859, ss. 376 and 378—Power of High Court to grant a review—Notice of application for review.*—An order refusing to admit a special appeal is open to review, and the application for review may be made without notice to the other side. *JOY COOMAR DUTTA JHA v. ESHAREE NUND DUTTA JHA*. 10 B. L. R., 155; 18 W. R., 475

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10. ———— Judgment passed on compromise.—No review can be admitted of a judgment passed on a compromise. *PURMESSUREE NARAIN SINGH v. ROMEEZOODDEEN AHMED*. 5 W. R., 226

11. ———— Order refusing leave to sue as a pauper.—*Suit in forma pauperis—Court of original jurisdiction.*—A Court of original jurisdiction has power to entertain an application to review an order refusing a petition for leave to sue *in forma pauperis*. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF UMASUNDARI DEBI*. 5 B. L. R., Ap., 29

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12. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), ss. 409, 413, 541, 623, 625.*—An order made under s. 409 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) refusing leave to sue as a pauper is subject to review under s. 623. The provisions of s. 413 do not affect the right of a person, against whom such order has been made, to obtain a review. A petitioner applying for such review must file a copy of the order of which he seeks a review, together with a memorandum of objections (ss. 541 and 625). *ADARJI EDULJI v. MANIKJI EDULJI*
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13. ———— Order disallowing claim to attached property.—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 246.*—A Court has power to grant a review of an order which it has passed under s. 246, Civil Procedure Code, 1859, disallowing a claim made to property attached in execution of a decree. The order granting the review is final under s. 378. *COCHRANE v. HEERA LAL SEAL*. 7 W. R., 79

14. ———— Order for probate.—*Probate and testamentary matters.*—When once probate in solemn form has been granted, no one who has been cited or has taken part in the proceedings, or who was cognizant of them, can afterwards seek to have it cancelled. *Quere*—Whether a review may not be granted. *IN THE MATTER OF PITAMBER GIRDHAR*
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15. ———— Order on reference from Small Cause Court.—An application for a review of judgment by the High Court on a reference from a Small Cause Court was not admissible under the Code of 1859. *DOYLE v. KHOSAL MUNDLE*
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16. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 617, 619, and 623—Judgment on reference from Subordinate Judge with Small Cause Court powers.*—The High Court has no power to review a judgment passed by it on a reference from a Subordinate Judge with Small Cause Court powers. Cl. (c) of s. 623 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) allows of a review of judgment on a reference only from a Court of Small Causes. The judgment of the High Court in such a case is not a decree or order within the meaning of cl. (b) of the section, but is simply a statement of the grounds in conformity with which the lower Court is to dispose of the case, as provided by s. 619. *RAMCHANDRA HABAJI v. SITARAM VINAYAK*
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17. ———— Order in rent suit.—*Bengal Rent Act (VIII of 1869)—Orders in rent suits previous to passing of Act.*—Orders in rent suits were not subject to review until the passing of Bengal Act VIII of 1869, which made the Civil Procedure Code applicable to such suits. *MAHOMED TUCKEE v. AHMUDEE BEGUM*. 3 N. W., 22

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18. ———— Order on appeal from Collector under Mad. Act VIII of 1865.—*Civil Procedure Code, ss. 376, 378.*—A Civil Court, in hearing an appeal from the decision of a Collector under Madras Act VIII of 1865, must be guided by the Civil Procedure Code, and the judgment of the Civil Court may be reviewed under s. 376 of the Code. The order granting a review is final. *SUBRAMANIYA PILLAY v. PERUMAL CHETTY*
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19. ———— Ex-parte decree.—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 623.*—It is competent to a party against whom an ex-parte decree has been made to

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20 ——— *Civil Procedure Code 1882 s 623—Application of section—S 623 of the Civil Procedure Code applies to all cases whether they are disposed of in the presence of the parties or ex parte in the absence of the defendants* **HARY HUR PERSHAD NARAIN SINGH : BUDDU PERSHAD** 13 C L R, 254

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22 ——— Order for dismissal for default of appearance on order for local investigation—A case was remanded on appeal (in the presence of both parties) for a local investigation

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23 ——— Power of High Court to review or alter its own decree—*Civil Procedure Code 1882 s 623—Ground for review* The High Court has no power to alter its own decree except under the provisions of either s 206 or s 623 of the Code of Civil Procedure The ground of

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24 ——— Power where appeal is admitted by superior Court—*Civil Procedure Code 1859—Under the Code of 1859 a Judge was not competent to hear a review in a case in which a special appeal had been admitted by the higher Court* **SHEONATH SINGH : RAM THUL RAE** N W, Pt II, 39 Ed 1873, 97

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25 ——— Power of Judge to review order made in course of liquidation of company—*Companies Act (VI of 1852) s 169—S 169 of Act VI of 1852 is not intended to refer to a case in which a Judge upon the discovery of fresh matter considers it expedient to pass a fresh order or to review an order passed by him In re National Assurance and Investment Association Ex parte Munday 31 Beav 206 referred to* **MUSCOORIE BANK : HIMALAYA BANK** I L R, 16 All, 53

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27. ——— Power after admission and hearing of special appeal—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 376.*—A Judge is right in refusing to entertain an application for review where a special appeal has been admitted, tried, and disposed of. The words of s. 376, Act VIII of 1859, "special appeal shall have been admitted," referred to cases which had advanced beyond the inchoate stage of appeals, and in which it had been shown *prima facie* that there were errors in law. *RAJ DHAREE LALL v. MOHADEO SINGH* . . . 11 W. R., 511

28. ——— Correction of clerical errors.—A lower Appellate Court has a right to grant a review of its own judgment for the purpose of correcting a clerical error, even after a special appeal from its decision has been heard and determined by the High Court. A lower Appellate Court has no jurisdiction to review its own judgment so as to modify its substance, as, for example, to alter an award of costs after a special appeal from its decision has been heard and determined by the High Court. *OOMANUND ROY v. SUTTISH CHUNDER ROY*

[9 W. R., 471]

29. ——— Power of lower Appellate Court after dismissal of special appeal—*24 & 25 Vict., c. 104, s. 15.*—Upon the dismissal of a special appeal by the High Court, the appellant in special appeal applied to the High Court for a review of judgment upon the ground of discovery of fresh evidence. This application was rejected, on the ground that the Court could not take cognizance of the merits of a case in special appeal, and therefore could not admit a review upon fresh evidence. The special appellant then applied to the lower Appellate Court for a review of its judgment on the ground of discovery of fresh evidence. This application was admitted, and a review of the judgment was allowed. On application to the High Court under s. 15 of the Charter Act,—*Held* the lower Appellate Court had no jurisdiction to admit the application for review. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF JADUNATH MOOKERJEE* . . . 6 B. L. R., 333

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30. ——— Power where one of several defendants has appealed—*Application for review on behalf of other defendants.*—The preferring of an appeal against a decision by one defendant does not deprive another defendant of his right to apply for a review of the same decision with reference to s. 376, Act VIII of 1859. *BUNKOO LALL SINGH v. BASOOMUNISSA BIBEE* . . . 7 W. R., 166

31. ——— Power to proceed with review where appeal is subsequently brought—*Act VIII of 1859, ss. 375 and 376.*—A Judge is bound to proceed with an application for a review of his judgment, even though a petition of appeal has

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2. POWER TO REVIEW—continued.

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32. ——— Power of inferior mofussil Courts to review judgments—*Review before Civil Procedure Code, 1859—Beng. Reg. XXVI of 1814.*—Whereas by the law in force previous to the Code of Civil Procedure the subordinate Courts could not review their judgment without the permission of a superior Court, the Code removed that inability, and the removal extended to suits, past and pending, as well as future. A party petitioning, after the Code of Civil Procedure came into force, for the review of a judgment in appeal passed in 1849, is entitled to be governed by the terms of the old law (Regulation XXVI of 1814), which allows a review in respect to a decree from which "no further appeal" may have been admitted by a superior Court; and a "further appeal" included both a second or special appeal and a summary appeal. *JOOGUL KISHORE SINGH v. OOGUR NARAIN SINGH* . . . 8 W. R., 483

33. ——— The inferior Courts in the mofussil have no jurisdiction to review their own judgments, except under the circumstances and with the limitations set forth in the Code of Civil Procedure. *BURRA FUKER DOSS BERA v. FUKER DOSS BERA* . . . 20 W. R., 180

34. ——— Power of Insolvent Court—*Insolvent Court, Bombay—Jurisdiction.*—The Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay has jurisdiction to review its own orders. *IN THE MATTER OF THUCKER BHAGVANDAS*

[I. L. R., 4 Bom., 489]

35. ——— Power of Judge of mofussil Small Cause Court—*Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act (XI of 1865), s. 21—Code of Civil Procedure (Act X of 1877), s. 63, and Ch. XLVII, Sch. II.*—The Judge of a mofussil Small Cause Court may grant an application for a review of judgment under the Code of Civil Procedure. *ISAN CHUNDER BANERJEE v. LUCHUN GOPE. KEMP v. PREM NARAYAN SINGH*

[I. L. R., 5 Calc., 699 : 5 C. L. R., 539]

36. ——— Application for re-admission of appeal dismissed on failure to deposit costs of paper book—*High Court Rules, Part II, Ch. VIII, rule 17—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 627.*—The appellant in an appeal from an original decree having failed to deposit the estimated amount of costs for the preparation of the paper book, the appeal was dismissed under rule 17 of the High Court Rules, Part II, Ch. VIII. An application for re-admission of the appeal was then made on behalf of the appellant; and a rule granted by a Division Bench calling upon the opposite side to show cause. *Held* (by *PETTERAM, C.J.*, and *PRINSEP and GHOSE, JJ.*, reversing the decision of *BEVERLEY, J.*), that the matter before the Court was not an application for review of judgment, and could not be disposed of by a single Judge of the High Court under s. 627 of the Civil

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2 POWER TO REVIEW—continued

Procedure Code **RAMHARI SAHU v MADAN MOHAN MITTER** I L R, 23 Calo, 339

37 ——— Order dismissing appeal for default in depositing costs of paper book—*High Court Rules, Part II, Ch VIII, Rule 17—Procedure to set aside order—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss 623 and 626*—A decree of a Division Bench of the Court is set aside on account of default in depositing costs of paper book.

aside by an order under s 626 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) *Ramhari Sahu v Madan Mohan Mitter, I L R, 23 Calo, 339*, so far as it decides the contrary, is wrongly decided. **FATIMUN-NISSA alias KANEZ FATIMA v DEOKI PROSHAD** I L R, 24 Calo, 350

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I C W. N. 21

38 ——— Decree properly made against minor—*Right of minor to impeach decree on attaining majority—Form of decree against minor—Practice—Procedure*—A testator in his will directed his daughter in law *L* (defendant No 1) to adopt his nephew *K* (defendant No 2), and he devised the residue of his estate to him. The executors of the will subsequently brought this suit to have the will construed and the rights of *K* in the testator's estate ascertained and declared. A decree was made on the 1st October 1887, by which it was declared that *K*'s adoption was a condition precedent to his inheritance, and that, unless he was adopted, he was not entitled to any part of the testator's property. On the 22nd October 1894 *K* filed a petition of review, stating that at the date of the decree he was a minor and had only recently attained the age of eighteen years. He contended that there was error apparent on the face of the decree inasmuch as it did not provide that he should have an opportunity of showing cause against it in so far as it affected his interest after he attained his majority. Held that the review could not be granted. The Courts in India, after deciding an issue in which an infant, party to suit, is interested have no power to reserve to the infant the right of questioning such decision. At all events a decree is not erroneous for not containing such a provision when the issue in which the infant is interested has been fully gone into and argued.

guardian has been guilty of fraud or negligence in allowing the decree to be passed against him. **CUN-SANDAS NATHA v LIADKAYAHU**

I L R, 18 Bom, 571

39 ——— Dismissal of suit for default—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss 99, 99, and 623—No application to re-instate suit—Application barred by negligence*—When a suit was dismissed for default under s. 98, Civil Procedure Code, and the

REVIEW—continued

2 POWER TO REVIEW—continued.

plaintiff neglected to make an application within thirty days from the date of dismissal to get the suit restored to the file,—Held that the Court had no jurisdiction under s 623, Civil Procedure Code to re-instate the case where a person by his own negligence has allowed his rights under s 99 to be barred. **KOILASH MUNDAL v NABADWIP CHANDRA KAR** [2 C W N, 318]

40. ——— Dismissal of a suit for default under s 102—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s 102*—*102 102 102 102* D. s. 102 102 102

an application for review of judgment was made by the plaintiff without a previous application to have the order of dismissal set aside under s 103 of the Code,—Held that the Court had jurisdiction to entertain the application for review of judgment. **Koilash Mundal v Nabadwip Chandra Kar 2 C W N, 318**, distinguished. **RAJ NARAIN PURKAIT v ANANGA MOHAN BHANDARI** I L R, 26 Calo, 598

41 ——— Order for review—*Civil Procedure Code, 1882 s 626—Omission to record reasons for granting—Validity of order*—An order intended to operate as an order for review is not invalidated by an irregularity in its form by reason of which it purports to be an order made on an application to set aside a decree and restore a suit for trial. The provision in s 626 of the Code of Civil Procedure that a Judge granting an application for a review "shall record with his own hand his reasons for such opinion" is directory and an order is not necessarily invalidated by the fact that the reasons are not recorded, though there may be cases in which it is necessary in the interests of justice that the reasons should be recorded and in such cases the record would be essential to the validity of the order. **Gyanund Asram v Bepin Mohan Sen I L R, 22 Calo 734** referred to. **MANICKA MUDALIAR v GURUSAMI MUDALIAR** I L R, 23 Mad, 496

42 ——— Power of Special Judge to review—*Relief Act*—*Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879)*—An Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879) has power to review an ex-parte order made by him. **RAM-CHANDRA NARAYAN KULKARNI v DRAUPADI** [I L R, 20 Bom, 281]

43 ——— Review of first Court's order—*Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879), ss 53, 73, and 74—Civil Procedure Code (1882), Application of—District Judge, Jurisdiction of—Assistant Judge Jurisdiction of—Discretion of Court*—An Assistant Judge having found

REVIEW—continued.

2. POWER TO REVIEW—continued.

(Act XIV of 1882) applicable to suits before the Subordinate Judge, the conduct of proceedings before a District or Assistant Judge when sitting in revision under s. 53 of Act XVII of 1879 is within his own discretion, and the granting of a review on the ground of mistake as to the nature of a defendant's income is a reasonable exercise of such discretion. *BADARICHARYA v. RAMCHANDRA GOPAL SAVANT*

[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 113]

44. ——— Power of Special Judge to review his own decree *Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879), ss. 53, 73, and 74—Application of Civil Procedure Code (1882) to proceedings of Special Judge—Discretion of Court—Superintendence of High Court—Civil Procedure Code, s. 622.*—The Special Judge appointed under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879) (the defendant not appearing) reversed, in revision under s. 53 of that Act, the decree of a Subordinate Judge and passed a decree for the plaintiff. One of the defendants, who, it appeared, had not been served with notice of the previous application for review, subsequently applied to the Special Judge to review his decree, and that application was granted on the ground that the applicant had not had notice of the former review. On this subsequent review the Special Judge discovered that he had made a mistake with reference to the date of certain documents, and that this mistake had led him to a wrong conclusion upon the merits of the case. He consequently reversed his former order and dismissed the suit, confirming the original decree of the Subordinate Judge. The plaintiff then applied to the High Court under its extraordinary jurisdiction (s. 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882). *Held* that in granting a re-hearing the Special Judge had exercised a reasonable discretion with which the High Court could not interfere in its extraordinary jurisdiction. The Civil Procedure Code is not applicable to proceedings before the Special Judge, and the conduct of such proceedings rests within his discretion. *Badaricharya v. Ramchandra Gopal Savant, I. L. R., 19 Bom., 113*, approved. *PARSONS, J.* The Special Judge cannot, under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, review his decree and order a new trial on the ground of discovery of fresh evidence, but he has discretionary power to review his decree in order to correct a mistake into which he has fallen. *RAMSING v. KISANSINGH*

[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 116]

45. ——— Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), ss. 103, 143—*Rules framed under s. 189 of the Bengal Tenancy Act—Whether proceedings under s. 103 of the Bengal Tenancy Act are suits between landlord and tenant—Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882).*—Proceedings under s. 103 of the Bengal Tenancy Act are suits between landlord and tenant within the meaning of s. 143 by virtue of the rules framed under s. 149 of that Act; therefore the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to review of judgment are applicable to such proceedings. *ACHHA MIAN CHOWDHRY v. DURGACHURN LAL*

I. L. R., 25 Calc., 148
[2 C. W. N., 137]

REVIEW—continued.

2. POWER TO REVIEW—concluded.

46. ——— Power to grant second review—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859.*—A Court has no jurisdiction to grant a second review of judgment on the application of the same party under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1859. *VENCAMA SHETTY v. PAMOO SHETTY*

5 Mad., 323

47. ——— First review not appealed from nor shown to be erroneous.—A second review of judgment was refused as not contemplated either by the law itself or the Full Bench ruling of 12th February 1866, the first review being neither appealed against nor shown to be wrong. *TARANATH ROY v. RAJ BULLUB BHUNJE*

7 W. R., 464

NASIRUDDIN KHAN v. INDRONARAYAN CHOWDHRY

[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 367 : 5 W. R., 93]

1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 147

48. ——— Admission of review after prior order rejecting it—*Act VIII of 1859, ss. 376, 377, 378, and 380—Order rejecting review.*—An order rejecting a review is not conclusive, and the Court may, in the exercise of its discretion, admit a review even after a prior order rejecting it. *SETON-KARE, J.* differed. *NASIRUDDIN-KHAN v. INDRONARAYAN CHOWDHRY*

B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 367

[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 147 : 5 W. R., 93]

KASHEENATH ROY v. LUCKHEENARAIN CHATTERJEE

W. R., 1864, 91

FUKHEEROODDEEN v. KALACHAND SIRDAR

[1 W. R., 287]

NEEDOO MONEE DOSSEE v. SARODA MONEE DOSSEE
DOORGANATH SHOR v. SOOKHMY BISWAS

[2 W. R., 61, 62]

RASH BEHAREE SINGH v. KOONJ BEHAREE SINGH

[W. R., 1864, Mis., 31]

ASUDOODDEEN HYDER v. ABDOL KURREM

[6 W. R., 110]

49. ——— Second application for review—*"Final"*—*Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859), s. 378—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 623, 629.*—There is nothing in the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) which prevents a second application for a review being made after a previous application for review has been made and rejected, and such an application can therefore be entertained. The word "Final" in s. 629 of Act XIV of 1882 bears the same meaning, and ought to have the same construction put upon it as was put upon the same word in s. 378 of Act VIII of 1859 by the Full Bench in *Nasiruddin Khan v. Indronarayan Chowdhry, B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 367*. *GOBINDA RAM MONDAL v. BHOLANATH BHATTA*

[I. L. R., 15 Calc., 432]

3. FORM OF, AND PROCEDURE ON, APPLICATION.

50. ——— Form of application.—Applications for review of judgment should set forth concisely the grounds of objection to the decision of

REVIEW—continued

3 FORM OF, AND PROCEDURE ON,
APPLICATION—concluded

which a review is sought without argument or narrative, and such grounds should be numbered consecutively *MAHADAJI RAMCHANDRA MULE v VITHAL VISHVANATH* 1 Hon'g, 185

51 ——— To what Court to be made
—Review of judgment of Sudder Court rejecting special appeal—An application for a review, on the ground of the discovery of new evidence of a judgment of the late Sudder Court rejecting a special appeal ought not to be made to the High Court but to the Court of original jurisdiction *RAO BANERAM v NEWAZ BIBER* 8 W. R., 511

52 ——— Presentation of

Held that the application should have been presented to the Judge and not to the Munsarim *WUNDO v CANNPORE MUNICIPAL BOARD*

[I L R, 12 All, 57]

55 ——— Application for review—
Copy of judgment, decree, or order sought to be

ALI SHAH v NAWAZ KISHORE

[I L R, 17 All, 213]

4 REVIEW BY JUDGE OTHER THAN JUDGE
IN ORIGINAL CASE

56. ——— Proper Court to review
judgment—Power of one Judge to review another's

REVIEW—continued

4 REVIEW BY JUDGE OTHER THAN JUDGE
IN ORIGINAL CASE—continued

judgment—As a general rule, the Court which pronounces a judgment is the only Court that can review that judgment *RAM NATH v GOWHRA* [2 N W, 230]

57 ——— Hearing of application by different Judge when allowable Delay—A review was intended to be a consideration of the same subject by the same Judge, as distinguished from an appeal, which is a hearing before another tribunal. A review therefore should be presented with as much expedition as possible with a view to the rehearing before the same Judge. The exceptions to this rule are allowable only *ex necessitate*, that is from death of the original Judge or some unexpected and unavoidable cause which prevents him from hearing the review. The causes accounting for delay in applying for a review must to justify the grant of it be of grave importance *MOHESHTAR SINGH v GOVERNMENT OF INDIA*

[3 W R, P C, 45 17 Moore's I A, 283]

See *SUBUT SOONDHUR DEBIA v RAJENDUR KISHORE ROY CHOWDREY* 9 W. R., 125

58 ——— Power of Judge to review judgment of predecessor—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859 s 379*—The law makes no distinction between the case, and su before him, frequently succeeding to the same office who has such an application before him and is not barred by the circumstances stated in s 379 Act VIII of 1859, from considering that application. *AMAR ALI CHOWDREY v KASIM ALI* 8 W. R., 316

59 ——— Power to review judgment of predecessor—Ground of review—A lower Court acts without jurisdiction if it admits a review of its predecessor's judgment, unless either the party apply for review within a nety days or the Court is satisfied that there is just and reasonable cause for not having preferred the application within the limited period *GOSSE DOSS v NARAIN DOSS* [W R, 1864, 267]

PURNESUREE NARAIN SINGH v ROMEZOODDEEN AHMED 5 W R, 226

REENATE CHOWDREY v KRITA TTMOYEE DOSSER 16 W. R., 266

60 ——— Exercise of power—A Subordinate Judge has the power under the law to review the decision of his predecessor, although the power is one which should be exercised very sparingly *KANGAR CHURN JOSH v DURSUNE DOSSER* 16 W R., 196

61. ——— Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss 376, 378—Power of Judge to review judgment of his predecessor—A Judge has no power to allow a review of his predecessor's judgment on the ground that he comes to a different conclusion on the facts of the case. The general words used in ss 376 and 378 of Act VIII of 1859 are controlled

REVIEW—continued.**4. REVIEW BY JUDGE OTHER THAN JUDGE IN ORIGINAL CASE—continued.**

and restricted by the particular words, and it is only the discovery of new evidence, or the correction of a patent and indubitable error or omission, or some other particular ground of the like description, which justifies the granting of a review. *ROY MEGHRAJ v. BEEJOY GOBIND BURREAL*

[I. L. R., 1 Calc., 197: 23 W. R., 438

See IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF MATHRA PARSHAD I. L. R., 1 All., 296

BANEE MADHUB BOSE v. KALI CHURN SINGH ROY 24 W. R., 387

MUNEEROODDIN v. KADIR BUKSH [24 W. R., 410

WOLFUT v. NUSRUTOOLLAH 25 W. R., 48

62. ———— *Ground for review—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 376-378.*—Where a Judge allowed a review of his predecessor's judgment on the sole ground that it appeared to him that the judgment of his predecessor had done injustice,—*Held* by the High Court (MORGAN, C.J., and INNES, J.) that, though the generality of the terms used in the sections of the Procedure Code, Act VIII of 1859, relating to review of judgment—*viz.*, "other good and sufficient reason" (s. 376), "and otherwise requisite for the ends of justice" (s. 378),—confers a wide jurisdiction, this jurisdiction could not be held to authorize a Judge to revise and reverse his predecessor's decree on the ground above mentioned. If the review is asked for in reference to the conclusions of fact drawn from the evidence, it should not be granted, simply upon the same evidence. *Reasut Hossein v. Abdoollah, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 131*, discussed. *RAMAN v. KURNATHA THARAKAN* I. L. R., 2 Mad., 10

63. ———— *Power of Judge to review case after transfer to his file—Order, dismissing suit.*—A Judge cannot, by transferring a case to his own file, confer on himself the power to review an order of dismissal pronounced by a Principal Sudder Ameen. *GOLAM ESHA v. HURRISH CHUNDER MOOKERJEE* W. R., 1864, Mis., 29

64. ———— *Case transferred to another Court on abolition of original Court—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 623, 624.*—S. 624 of the Code of Civil Procedure must be read as a proviso to s. 623. *Held* therefore that, when a Court had been abolished and its business transferred to a Court presided over by another Judge, such Judge should not entertain an application for review of judgment except in the case provided for by s. 624. *SARANGAPANI v. NARAYANASAMI*

[I. L. R., 8 Mad., 567

65. ———— *Application presented to original Judge—Grant of application, Notice of—Hearing by successor—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 624.*—An application for review of judgment, upon a ground other than those mentioned in s. 624 of the Civil Procedure Code, if presented to the Judge who delivered it, and who thereupon directs notice to be given to the opposite

REVIEW—continued.**4. REVIEW BY JUDGE OTHER THAN JUDGE IN ORIGINAL CASE—continued.**

party, may be heard and disposed of by his successor. *Pancham v. Jhinguri, I. L. R., 4 All., 278*, dissented from. *KAROO SINGH v. DEO NARAIN SINGH* [I. L. R., 10 Calc., 80: 13 C. L. R., 261

66. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 624—Execution-case struck off in absence of decree-holder and without giving him notice of day fixed for hearing it—Ground for review by another Judge—Practice.*—In the absence of the decree-holder and without giving him notice of the day fixed for the hearing of the darkhast, the Subordinate Judge struck off an execution-proceeding. *Held* that, under s. 624 of the Civil Procedure Code, an application to review the order could not be heard by the successor of the Judge who made it. *KHEMA KANUJI v. DHANJI FRAMJI* I. L. R., 14 Bom., 101

67. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 624, 626 (c)—Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act (VII of 1888), s. 59—Notice of hearing review.*—An application for review of judgment upon grounds other than those mentioned in s. 624 of the Code of Civil Procedure (as amended by Act VII of 1888), if presented to the Judge who delivered it, and who has thereupon directed notice to be given to the opposite party, may be heard and disposed of by his successor. *GANPAT v. JIVAN* I. L. R., 16 Bom., 603

68. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s. 624—Application for review heard by successor to Judge who passed the decree.*—When an application for review is presented to the Judge who made the decree, and he thereupon issues notice to the other side, the application is "made" to him within the meaning of s. 624 of the Civil Procedure Code, and may be heard and disposed of by his successor in office. *Karoo Singh v. Deo Narain Singh, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 80*, followed. *FAZEL BISWAS v. JAMADAR SHEIK* [I. L. R., 13 Calc., 231

69. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, ss. 623, 624—To whom application may be made—Meaning of "made."*—The term "made" in s. 624 of the Civil Procedure Code does not mean "presented," but means and includes the hearing and determination of the application for review of judgment. *Held* therefore, where an application for a review of judgment on the ground, not of the discovery of new and important matter or evidence as mentioned in s. 623 of the Civil Procedure Code, or of a clerical error apparent on the face of the decree, but on other grounds, was presented to the District Judge who delivered the judgment, and such Judge was transferred before he could entertain such application, that his successor was not competent to entertain it. *PANCHAM v. JHINGURI* [I. L. R., 4 All., 278

70. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 623 and 624—"New and important matter"*—Money paid into Court

REVIEW—continued

4. REVIEW BY JUDGE OTHER THAN JUDGE
IN ORIGINAL CASE—continued

under a decree to abide the result of an appeal to the High Court by the vendee on which it was decreed that the money on the lands belonging to a mother and natural son (the lands were described as *nakri* (i.e. *hereditary* of assessment) and the sale deed provided that in case the vendee were at any future time compelled to pay assessment to Government in respect of the *nakri* lands the vendor should recoup the vendee for any payment so made. In 1872 Government for the first time levied assessment on the *nakri* lands. In 1876 the plaintiff filed a suit against the talukhdar to recover the amount of assessment paid by them in respect of the *nakri* lands for the years 1872-76. The High Court passed a decree in plaintiffs' favour in March 1883. Against this decree the talukhdar appealed to the Privy Council. In April 1883 the plaintiff filed a second suit on the same cause of action to recover from the talukhdar the amount of assessment levied on the *nakri* lands for the years 1877-82. In this suit a decree was passed against the talukhdar solely on the strength of the High Court's decree in the former suit. In execution of this decree the plaintiffs attached the talukhdar's property. Thereupon the talukhdar deposited in

disposal of his appeal to the Privy Council in the former suit. This application was granted. In

of the money he had deposited in Court. It was suggested that his proper remedy was by an application for review of the decree in the second suit. The talukhdar accordingly presented a petition of review. This petition was rejected by the District Judge on the ground that he had no jurisdiction to grant a review of his predecessor's decision, except on the grounds set forth in s. 624 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Held that the District Judge had jurisdiction to entertain the application for review. The decision of the Privy Council reversing the decree of the High Court in the first suit, having been passed subsequently to the decree in the second suit, which depended on the reversed decree of the High Court, was "new and important matter" within the meaning of ss. 623 and 624 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *WAGHELA RAISANGJI SHIVSANGJI v. MASUDIN* I L R., 13 Bom., 33G

71. — Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 623-627—Practice.—A second appeal was decided on the 1st June 1888 in favour of the respondent by two Judges of the High Court. On the 24th July 1888 an application for review was filed with the Registrar. Various reasons prevented the two Judges from sitting together until the month of March 1889. On the 6th

REVIEW—continued

4. REVIEW BY JUDGE OTHER THAN JUDGE
IN ORIGINAL CASE—concluded

March the matter came up before them, when a rule was issued calling upon the other side to show cause why a review of judgment should not be granted being made returnable on the 28th March 1889. On the 28th March one of the two Judges had left India on

MOHUNT v. SHAMONT LOCHUN MOHUNT

[I L R., 16 Cal., 788]

72. — Civil Procedure Code, s. 624—Grant of application for review by successor of original Judge.—An application for review of judgment was presented on other grounds than those specified in s. 624 to a District Munsif who had delivered the judgment, and he thereupon ordered the decree to be produced. The District Munsif having resigned, his successor heard and

review *CHEERU ADURUP v. CHEERU RANJA MOHUP*
[I L R., 12 Mad., 509]

73. — N W P Rent Act (XII of 1881), s. 185—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 623—S. 623 and the following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which deal with reviews of judgments have no application to suits and proceedings under the N W P Rent Act 1881. Where s. 185 of Act XII of 1881 applies it is only in cases where there is no right of appeal that a review can be granted and that only on the special ground provided for in the Act itself. *WAZIR SINGH v. KISHORI RAWANJ* I L R., 19 All., 522

5. GROUNDS FOR REVIEW

74. — Good and sufficient reason—Changes of incumbent of office of Judge.—A Court has the power for any reason that it may consider good and sufficient to grant a review of its judgment. *— v. —* not be a proceeding change Mon. R., 197

75. — Unfairness of decision—Power to admit review.—When once a Civil Court has passed a final decision between the parties, it loses jurisdiction over the suit except for the purposes of executing the decree, and it cannot hold a new trial of the same unless for some reason within the Procedure Act, the first trial appears to have been unfair between the two parties. *LULERT MOHUN ROY CROWDERY v. SOWTRA BEEBE* 1G W. R., 42

76. — Correction of error or omission—Civil Procedure Code 1859, ss. 376-378—Principle.—A review may be admitted on any ground whether urged at the original hearing of the appeal or not, whenever the Court considers that it

REVIEW—continued.

5. GROUNDS FOR REVIEW—continued.

is necessary to correct an evident error or omission, or is otherwise requisite for the ends of justice; following *Chintamani Pal v. Pyari Mohun Mookerjee*, 6 B. L. R., 126. *KALU BIN BHIWAJI v. VISHRAM MAWAJI* . . . I. L. R., 1 Bom., 543

77. ————— The ground of review of a decree must have been existing at the time of the decree, s. 623 not authorizing a review of a decree, which was right on the happening of a certain event. *KOTAGHRI VENKATA SUBBANMA RAO v. VELLANKI VENKATARAMA RAO*

[I. L. R., 24 Mad., 1
L. R., 27 I. A., 197

78. ————— Error in law.—An error on a point of law is a ground for a review of judgment. *KOH POH v. MOUNG TAY* . . . 10 W. R., 143

79. ————— Omission to try material issue—*Act VIII of 1859, s. 376*.—The omission of a Court to take into consideration a material issue is a sufficient ground to admit an application for review of judgment. *BIHARI LAL NANDI v. TRILAKHOMAYI BARMANI*

[3 B. L. R., A. C., 346 : 12 W. R., 223

HUSSUN ALI CHOWDHRY v. NASIROODDEEN
[16 W. R., 134

WISE v. HURO LALL GIREE GOSSAIN.
[16 W. R., 150

80. ————— *Act X of 1877 (Civil Procedure Code), s. 623*—Reasons for applying for review—Error in fact or law.—A Divisional Bench of the High Court, sitting as a Court of second appeal, being of opinion that the Court of first appeal had omitted to determine a certain issue of fact, determined such issue itself and decided the appeal in accordance with its determination of such issue. An application for review of judgment was made on two grounds, viz., (i) that the Bench was wrong in thinking that such issue had not been determined by the Court of first appeal; and (ii) that the Bench, sitting as a Court of second appeal, was not empowered to determine an issue of fact which the Court of first appeal had omitted to determine, but should have referred such issue to that Court for determination under s. 566 of the Civil Procedure Code. Held that, looking to the provisions of that Code relating to review of judgment, such application ought not to be allowed on the grounds mentioned, which virtually disclosed reasons for appeal from the judgment. *SHEO RATAN v. LAPPU KUAB*

[I. L. R., 5 All., 14

81. ————— Omission to decide issue.—The absence of a formal finding on an issue tried and decided by a Court of first instance is not an error calling for review of judgment in the High Court. *SABAPATHI v. SUBRAYA*. . . I. L. R., 2 Mad., 58

82. ————— Omission to consider effect of documentary evidence—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 376-378*.—Where a Judge has, in deciding a case, omitted to consider the effect of important documentary evidence filed with the plaint

REVIEW—continued.

5. GROUNDS FOR REVIEW—continued.

which was not taken issue upon, and which materially affects the merits of the case, he is competent, under ss. 376 to 378 of Act VIII of 1859, to grant a review and re-hear the case. *MAHADEVA RAYAR v. SAMPANI* . . . I. L. R., 1 Mad., 396

83. ————— Erroneous decision on immaterial point.—Held that, when an issue which decides the case on the merits has been found in favour of either party, a review of judgment will not be granted merely because there has been an erroneous decision on a point affecting an issue which, in consequence of the finding, has become immaterial. *RAKUB DOSS v. SOORAJ MULL*

[Bourke, O. C., 131

84. ————— Summarily discrediting documentary evidence without inspection—*Report of Commissioner to make local inquiry*.—An application for a review of judgment was made to a Court of appeal on the ground that certain very material documents on which the Court of first instance had relied had been summarily discredited without being inspected by the Court of appeal, and that the Court of appeal had erred in declaring the report of a Commissioner appointed by the Court of first instance for the purpose of making a local inquiry to be unworthy of reliance, because he was a mohurrir of the Court of first instance. Held that, in granting the review applied for, the lower Appellate Court had not exceeded the discretion vested in it by law. *ABDUL RAHIM v. RACHA RAI* . . . I. L. R., 1 All., 363

85. ————— It may be competent to a Judge to entertain an application for a review, although such application contains no distinct allegation of an error in law in the order sought to be reviewed, nor any suggestion of the discovery of new evidence. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ABDOOLLAH. *REASUT HOSSEIN v. ABDOOLLAH*

[I. L. R., 2 Calc., 131; L. R., 3 I. A., 221

86. ————— Omission to examine witness—*Objection, not taken on appeal*.—That the lower Court, should have improperly neglected to examine a witness is not a ground for a review of judgment, if the objection was not taken, when the case was heard by the Court in regular appeal. *MUNSHAD BIBEE v. LUCHMEEPUT SINGH* . . . 9 W. R., 129

87. ————— Error in not remanding case.—The fact that the High Court ought to have remanded the case on the ground that the Judge had wrongly decided a point of law is no ground for review. *PROSUNNONATH DUTT v. JUDONATH PAUL*
[9 W. R., 589

88. ————— Further consideration of evidence—*Probability of different conclusion*.—It is not a proper ground for granting a review of judgment that a Judge, by going through the evidence a second time, might arrive at a different conclusion. *CHUNDER CHURN AUGGRODANY v. LOODUNRAM DEB* . . . 25 W. R., 324

REVIEW—continued**5 GROUNDS FOR REVIEW—continued**

89 ——— Opportunity to reargue case—*Chance of altering decision*—A review cannot be given merely for the purpose of allowing the parties to reargue the case upon the evidence upon the chance of eventually throwing doubt upon the decision already passed. **KOLKEMOODEEN MUNDUL v. HERRUN MUNDUL** 24 W R, 186

90 ——— Error in decision—*Additional evidence*—Where a Subordinate Judge admitted a review on the representation of plaintiff that he (the Judge) had made a mistake as to the subject of a certain dargh in a Government halabadee chitta the applicant filing with his petition for review another chitta and other evidence for the

the review **GUNESH RAM SURMAH v. ROHINNE DASSEE** 14 W R, 236

91 ——— Erroneous refusal to admit additional evidence—Where a Judge on appeal declined to admit additional evidence on the ground that the application should have been made to the lower Court—*Held* it was a ground for applying for a review of his order pointing out his mistake. **RAM LALL v. RUNO LALL** 17 W R, 47

92 ——— Decision of special appeal on ground not taken in lower Courts—*Review of special appeal*—It is not a sufficient ground for a review of judgment passed on special appeal that the point which was then raised and on which the Court's decision was based was one not raised in either of the lower Courts and especially as in this case where the question was pointedly raised in the special appeal and the respondent had ample time to prepare himself to meet the statement therein. **COWELL v. MOHADEB MUNDUL** 17 W R, 182

93 ——— Necessity of review for ands

the ground that it was requisite to do so in order to justice to remand the case upon an issue under cl 2 which it was alleged was the issue to which the applicant had directed all his evidence. *Held* that as the correctness of this allegation could not be ascertained without going through the record again the application could not be granted for to grant it would in fact be to grant a second special appeal which is not the object of a review. **JUG GOBUNDHOO BOSE v. WISE** 12 W R, 409

94 ——— Later Privy Council decision—*Facts not fully placed before Court*—A review cannot be granted on the ground that if the facts had been better or more fully placed before the Court the judgment would have been different or even on the ground of a subsequent decision of a question of law by the Privy Council in another suit where there has been no discovery of new evidence

REVIEW—continued**5 GROUNDS FOR REVIEW—continued**

such as is contemplated in s 376 of Act VIII of 1859. **JADUB RAM DEB v. RAM LOCHUN MUDDUCK** [19 W R, 189]

95 ——— Subsequent Full Bench ruling—A lower Court admitted a review of judgment on the ground that the decision of a Divisional Bench of the High Court which it had followed in that judgment had subsequently been overruled by the Full Bench. *Held* that the lower Court was not authorized to admit a review of judgment on such ground. **AMRIT LAL v. MADHO DAS** [I L R, 6 All, 292]

96 ——— New contrary ruling—*Civil Procedure Code 1932 s 693*—Although the discovery of a new ruling may not entitle a party to a review of judgment yet when a Court is satisfied that its judgment has proceeded upon an erroneous view of the law the provisions of s 623 of the Code of Civil Procedure allow a review of judgment. **VELLAVA v. JAGANATHA** I L R, 7 Mad, 307

97 ——— Different decisions of Divisional Benches—That one Division Bench of the High Court has decided a point at variance with the decision of another Division Bench is no reason for granting a review of judgment. **NOBEN KISHEN MOOKERJEE v. SHIB PERSHAD PATTUICK** [9 W R, 161]

FERGUSON v. GOVERNMENT **GOVERNMENT v. FERGUSON** 9 W R, 158

98 ——— Production of authority on law not before produced—*Civil Procedure Code 1859 s 376—Error in law*—The production of a authority which was not brought to the notice of the Judge at the first hearing and which lays down a view of the law contrary to that taken by the Judge, is not a sufficient ground for granting a review. **ELEEN v. BASHREE** [I L R, 1 Calc 184 24 W. R, 382]

99 ——— Errors of law—*Law*—*Review of judgment*—Where there is an error of law on the part of the judgment or where the decision of the Court has proceeded upon a mistaken view of the law. **Rewa Mahton v. Ram Kishen Sing** I L R 14 Calc 18 I L R 13 I A 106 referred to. In this case without deciding whether there was or not any error in law the application for review of judgment was refused on the ground that it did not appear there was any danger of its causing a miscarriage of justice. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF SHARUP CHAND MALA. **SHARUP CHAND MALA v. PAT DASSEE** [I L R, 14 Calc, 627]

100 ——— Subsequent publication of report of case—*Case not brought forward at hearing*—Where a review of judgment was applied for on the ground of the subsequent publication of the report of a High Court decision on a point of law

REVIEW—continued.

5. GROUNDS FOR REVIEW—continued.

which governed the case, but which had not been urged at the previous hearing, it was considered that the applicant was not to blame for his omission to bring the decision to the notice of the Court at the first hearing, and the application for review of judgment was granted. *ACHUTA v. MAMMAVU*

[I. L. R., 10 Mad., 357]

101. — “Any other sufficient reason”—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 623*—*Power to grant review*.—S. 623 gives a more extensive right of review than existed in England, where a review could only be obtained by showing that there was apparent on the record error in law, or that new and relevant matter had been discovered after the judgment which could not possibly have been used when the judgment was given, or that judgment was obtained by fraud. The words “or for any other sufficient reason” mean that the reason must be one sufficient to the Court or Judge to whom the application for review is made, and they cannot be held to be limited to the discovery of new and important matter or evidence or the occurring of a mistake or error apparent on the record. Whether or not there is in such cases “any other sufficient reason” may depend on a question of law or a question of fact, or a mixed question of law and fact. *Reasat Hosein v. Hadjee Abdullah, I. L. R., 2 Calc., 131*, referred to. In cases where a stay of execution or an injunction is granted on an *ex-parte* application, liberty to apply to the Judge to vary or set aside his order must be implied, if not expressed. *Fritz v. Hobson, L. R., 14 Ch. Div., 542*, referred to. On the 29th July 1886 an application was made by a party against whom the High Court, on second appeal, had passed a decree dated the 18th March 1816, for review of judgment. On the 28th August the applicant made a further application that execution of the decree might be stayed pending the determination of the application for review, and an order was passed *ex parte* granting this application. Subsequently the opposite party applied under s. 623 of the Civil Procedure Code for a review of the *ex-parte* order on the grounds (i) that the Court had no jurisdiction to make it, and (ii) that the application of the 29th July was beyond time, and therefore there could be no review of judgment, and no order for stay of execution pending such review. *Held* that the Court had power, under s. 623 of the Code, to review the *ex-parte* order of the 28th August, and that such order had been made without jurisdiction and ought to be reviewed. *Held* that, having regard to the circumstances that the order of the 28th August was made without jurisdiction, and upon an *ex-parte* application, of which the opposite party had no notice, and interfered perhaps indefinitely with his right to obtain the money in Court under the final and unappealable decree in his favour, as to which no application for review had been granted, and that the application for review of judgment was made after the statutory period of ninety days had expired, and contained no explanation of the delay, sufficient reason for reviewing the order of the 28th August had been shown. *AMIR HASAN v. AHMAD ALI*

I. L. R., 9 All., 36

REVIEW—continued.

5. GROUNDS FOR REVIEW—continued.

102. — *Civil Procedure Code, s. 623*—*Omission to serve notice of hearing of appeal on applicant—Practice—Notice to show cause—Right to begin*.—An appeal which was referred to the Full Bench for disposal was heard and determined by the Full Bench, and judgment given in favour of the appellant in the absence of the respondent. Subsequently the respondent applied for a review of judgment, and proved that his absence at the hearing before the Full Bench was due to a mistake which had been made in not serving him with notice of the reference. *Held* by the Full Bench that under the circumstances the applicant's absence at the hearing came within the words “any other sufficient reason” in s. 623 of the Civil Procedure Code, and the review should be granted and the appeal re-heard. Upon the hearing of an application for review of judgment, upon which an order has been passed directing the opposite party to show cause why the application should not be granted, counsel for the opposite party should begin. *GHANSHAM SING v. LAI SING*

I. L. R., 9 All., 61

103. — *Question of general commercial importance—Special ground*.—Where the point sought to be raised in review had not been raised or argued by either party, but was first taken by the Court itself in giving its opinion upon the case referred to it, the Court granted a review, observing as follows: “The question arising in this case is not a question merely between two parties, but is one of great general commercial importance, and under the circumstances, and on the very special grounds I have mentioned, we think that the review ought to be granted.” *SULLEMAN HUSSEIN v. NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION*

I. L. R., 15 Bom., 267

104. — *Application for review of an order contrary to law—Attachment of person in execution of decree—Liability of married woman—Waiver*.—*R*, as surety for her husband, joined with him in executing a bond for Rs 90. In a suit brought upon the bond, a decree was passed against both. *R* was arrested in execution of the decree, and brought before the Court. She was then asked if she desired to apply to be declared an insolvent under the insolvency sections of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), but not doing so she was committed to jail. Subsequently, however, she applied to be declared an insolvent, but her application was rejected. She then claimed to be released on the ground of her coverture. The Judge rejected her application as being too late. On reference to the High Court, *Held* that her application for release was virtually an application for review of the order for her imprisonment, on the ground that it was contrary to law; that her mere omission to take the objection at the time of her arrest could not be regarded as a waiver of her right of exemption from arrest; and having regard to the nature of the right claimed, it was one which the Court could not properly decline to consider on review, however late the application might have been. *IN RE THE PETITION OF RADHI*

I. L. R., 12 Bom., 228

REVIEW—continued

5 GROUNDS FOR REVIEW—continued

105 ————— Erroneous application of s 575, Civil Procedure Code—*Civil Procedure Code*, s 623—One of the cases to which a 575 of the Code does not apply is where, a preliminary

of the appeal but precedes the hearing or determines that there is no appeal which the Court can hear or decide. Where such a preliminary objection is allowed, it cannot be said that the Court which, by reason of the Limitation Act, has no jurisdiction to hear the appeal, should nevertheless "affirm" the decree of the Court below. In the case of such a preliminary objection and such a difference of opinion

R. 10 Cal., 814, distinguished. Where, in such a case, the provisions of the second paragraph of s 575 of the Code were erroneously applied, and the judgment of the junior Judge, holding that the appeal should be dismissed as time-barred, prevailed, and the Court, on appeal under s 10 of the Letters Patent, affirmed such judgment,—Held that, under the circumstances, there was a mistake or error apparent on the face of the record, and that there was sufficient cause for granting a review of the Court's decree under s 623 of the Code. *HUSAINI BEGAM v. COLLECTOR OF MUZAFFARNAGAR*. I. L. R., 11 AD, 176

106 ————— Production of new document.—The objection to the admission of a review of judgment on the strength of a new document was not allowed to prevail in a case where the so-called new document was not the sole reason for the admission of the review. *HUBO GOBIND PAL v. HUBO SOONDAREE CHOWDHRAI*. 18 W. R., 316

107 ————— Reversal of decree on which decision was based.—Where claims for rent were decreed by a Deputy Collector on the basis of a decree for a kabalist which latter decree was subsequently set aside, the proper remedy was an application to the Deputy Collector for a review of his decision. *MOORAREE MOORAJIN v. MAHOMED AKMAL*. 22 W. R., 161

108 ————— Discovery of new evidence.—Grounds for admission of review in special appeal.—The High Court has no authority to admit a review of a judgment passed in special appeal merely on the ground that new evidence to prove a fact has been discovered. *BHAYEE NATH TEE v. KALLY CHUNDER CHOWDHRY*. 16 W. R., 112

Ex-parte *BASHYAGARULU NAYADU*. [I. M. R., 254

REVIEW—continued

5 GROUNDS FOR REVIEW—continued

JACKAMMAL v. PALNAPPA CHETTI. [5 Mad., 484
PANCHANAN MOOKERJEE v. RADHA NATH MOOKERJEE. 4 B. L. R., A. C., 213

109. ————— Special Judge, Power of, to review his own order on ground of discovery of fresh evidence.—*Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act*, s 53.—The Code of Civil Procedure is not applicable to proceedings before the Special Judge under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879). The Special Judge has therefore no jurisdiction to grant a review of a decree or order once made by him on the ground of the discovery of new evidence. *BABAJI v. BABAJI*. [I. L. R., 15 Bom., 650

110 ————— Discovery of fresh evidence.—Evidence showing want of jurisdiction.—Ground of review.—As a general rule the discovery of new evidence is not a ground for the admission of a review of a judgment passed in special appeal. *Quare*—Whether this is so when such new evidence might affect the jurisdiction of the Court which tried the case. When new evidence is discovered the proper course for the appellant to adopt is to ask leave to withdraw his special appeal and to apply to the lower Court for a review of its judgment. *MANABHAI VALLABHDAS v. NATHABHAI HARBHAI*. [8 Bom., 89

PANDURANG SADASHIV v. MORE VASUDEY. [8 Bom., A. C., 68

111 ————— Proof that evidence was not before available.—Before a review can be granted upon the ground of the discovery of new matter it must be stated in the petition and proved that the new matter was not within the applicant's knowledge, or could not be adduced at the time when the decree was passed. *DWARAKANATH CHOWDHRY v. KISHENLALL CHOWDHRY*. [March, 1883, 553 2 Hay, 650

KADHET KOOTWEB v. AJODHYA PANDAY. [3 Agta., 69

NUBO KISHORE BISWAS v. JADUB CHUNDER SINGAR. 20 W. R., 426

112 ————— Act VIII of 1859, s 376.—Proof of alleged ground of review.—A review of judgment under s 376 of Act VIII of 1859, on the ground of discovery of new evidence not within the applicant's knowledge at the hearing of the case, should not be admitted without proof of the truth of the ground alleged. *UNBAO THAKUR v. GAKUL MUNDAL*. [8 B. L. R., Ap., 34; 16 W. R., 7

NOHITA MOHAN ROY CHOWDHRY v. DIVONATH MOOKERJEE. 13 B. L. R., 427 note

KHILTI CHUNDER GHOSH v. PRANKISTO GHOSH. [11 B. L. R., 428 note; 12 W. R., 461

NAYAB CHAND PAL CHOWDHRY v. SANDEH. [8 B. L. R., Ap., 35 note; 10 W. R., 432

REVIEW—continued.

5. GROUNDS FOR REVIEW—continued.

RAMDHAN CHUCKERBUTTY v. JAINARAYAN PANJA
[8 B. L. R., Ap., 36 note: 12 W. R., 536]

SITANATH GHOSE v. SHAMASUNDARI DAS
[8 B. L. R., Ap., 37 note: 14 W. R., 26]

NUDARCHAND BHOOLA v. REEDDY MUNDUL
[11 B. L. R., 424 note: 17 W. R., 458]

SHUMSHEIR ALI KHAN v. RAM CHUNDER GOOPTO
[2 W. R., 174]

Otherwise the application will be refused. RAKUN
DOSS v. SOORAJ MULL . Bourke, O. C., 131

JHUBHOO SAHOO v. JUSODA KOER
[17 W. R., 230]

AMRITRAY P. KOKDI v. MANAJI J. JAGTAP
[3 Bom., A. C., 49]

BROJENDRO COOMAR ROY CHOWDHRY v. WISE
[19 W. R., 130]

NISSA BIBEE v. ABDOOR RUHMAN
[18 W. R., 413]

113. ———— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 376.*—During the pendency of a suit for rent a plaintiff applied for postponement on the ground that he was unable to obtain a copy of a document which he had applied for from the Collectorate. The Munsif refused postponement and gave him a modified decree. The plaintiff subsequently obtained a review of judgment and a decree in full. The Judge on appeal decided that the Munsif was wrong in admitting the review, because the plaintiff had not mentioned that he was previously unacquainted with the existence of the document. *Held* that the review was properly admitted under Act VIII of 1859, s. 376. GOOR DYAL ROY v. DEKA NOONYA

[22 W. R., 446]

114. ———— *Nature of evidence—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 376.*—The new evidence referred to in s. 376, Act VIII of 1859, is evidence that would probably alter the decision of the Court. The affidavit on which an application for review is grounded must state what the new evidence to be relied on is: in such an affidavit no reliance can be placed on a statement of belief of good defence on the merits, but the facts to be relied on as such must be set out. DHUNSOOK DASS v. HURRY BABOO

[Bourke, O. C., 115]

115. ———— *Fresh evidence, Nature of, requisite for review.*—Where new evidence is adduced in an application for review, it need not be, *per se*, sufficient to show that the previous decision is wrong or such as to cause an overmastering balance of evidence. If there is sufficient ground for receiving the new evidence, the case is to be heard as if it were being originally heard with the materials then before the Court. SAHEBJAN BIBEE v. SUFDUR ALI 22 W. R., 288

116. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 623—Review of judgment on second appeal—Alleged discovery of new and important documentary evidence—Ground which could not be relied on on second appeal.*—In a suit on a mortgage

REVIEW—continued.

5. GROUNDS FOR REVIEW—concluded.

it was held by the lower Appellate Court and by the High Court on second appeal that the properties comprised therein were under attachment at the time of its execution, and that it was accordingly void under the Civil Procedure Code, s. 276, as against the claims of judgment-creditors enforceable under the attachment. The plaintiff, who was the appellant on second appeal, sought a review of the judgment pronounced therein on the ground of the discovery of new and important documentary evidence from which it would appear that the properties in question were not under attachment at the date of the mortgage. *Held* that the application for review could not be entertained for the reason that the ground relied upon could not be successfully relied upon on a second appeal. RARU KUTTI v. MAMAD [I. L. R., 18 Mad., 480]

117. ———— *Error in adjudication of costs—Other ground for application untenable—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s. 206.*—When an application for a review of judgment is made upon several grounds, one of which refers only to the question of adjudication of costs, and the Court to whom the application is made holds all the other grounds to be untenable, but is of opinion that there has been a clerical mistake in that part of its order or judgment which refers to costs, it may reject the application absolutely and permit the applicant to apply, under s. 206 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877, for a rectification of the clerical mistake. JOYKISHEN MOOKERJEE v. ATAOR ROHOMAN

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 22: 6 C. L. R., 575]

6. REVIEWS AFTER TIME.

118. ———— *Power to grant review after time.*—A Judge has power to grant a review after the lapse of the ninety days within which the application ought to be made. RAMGUTTEE DOSS v. GHOLAM AHMED KHONDKAR . W. R., F. B., 84

119. ———— *Just and reasonable ground for delay.*—A Court has no jurisdiction to entertain an application for review after the lapse of ninety days of the judgment to be reviewed, unless just and reasonable cause for the delay be given. SHAMA CHURN CHUCKERBUTTY v. BINDABUN CHUNDEE ROY

[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 892: 9 W. R., 181]

MAHOMED GAZI CHOWDHRY v. DULLAB BIBI
[5 B. L. R., 318 note: 11 W. R., 22]

KASHEENATH ROY v. LUKHEENARAIN CHATTERJEE
[W. R., 1864, 91]

JHUBHOO SAHOO v. JUSODA KOER
[17 W. R., 230]

FAKIRA v. BASAPA MAHADAN SHETTI
[8 Bom., A. C., 234]

120. ———— *Petition for correcting decree—Just and reasonable ground for delay.*—A petition for the rectification of a decree is not different from an application for a review when

REVIEW—continued

6 REVIEWS AFTER TIME—continued

the object of the rectification is to alter the decision of the Court and such a petition cannot be received after ninety days without just and reasonable cause for the delay being shown to the satisfaction of the Court. ASSUR ALI v. WOOLFUTOONISSA

[13 W R, 33]

121 ——— Improper grant of review after time—Act VIII of 1859 s 377—Where a party applying for a review of judgment after the expiry of the period of ninety days allowed by s 377, Act VIII of 1859 had not as required by that section

ceedings thereon LUCHMUN SINGH v. TIRBANI BAKSHI

14 B L R, 373

S C LUCHMUN SINGH v. SHUMSHERE SINGH

[L R, 2 I A, 58]

LULEETMOHUN ROY CHOWDHRY v. SOWTRA BEEBER

10 W R, 42

GOUR PERSHAD SURMAH v. ANJUB ALI

[24 W R, 294]

FAKIRA v. BASAPA MAHADAN SHETTY

[8 Bom, A C, 234]

GUNGANABAIN ROY v. GOONOMONEE

[8 W R, 184]

BETTS v. BONSI MUNDUL

25 W R, 343

KRISTO GOBIND JOARDAR v. JUGOONDRHO SINGH

12 W R, 94

SBERNATH CHOWDERY v. KRITATOMYER DOSSIE

[18 W R, 286]

122 ——— Admission of review after time for good grounds—There seems to be no limit to the time after the expiration of ninety days at which the application for review may be filed provided the applicant can satisfy the Court that there is just and reasonable ground for review. JOGUL KISHORE SINGH v. OOGUR NABAIN SINGH

[8 W R, 483]

123 ——— Reversal by High Court of

the order admitting the review was open to appeal, and must be set aside. ROY GOODUR SUHAY v. ACHERUR LALL

13 W R, 120

124 ——— Different construction of

REVIEW—continued

6 REVIEWS AFTER TIME—continued

the cause alleged was no excuse for the delay. PRAN KISHEN BRUTTACHARJEE v. BUKSHEZ CAZEE

[10 W R, 28]

125 ———

Subsequent varying decision of law—Order on remand—Ground for review—A remand order made on special appeal is (unless a review of it be obtained within the prescribed time) a conclusive determination of the points of law involved in it and the correctness of the law laid down upon a remand cannot be questioned on a second special appeal nor is the fact of the Courts adopting a different view of the law after an order has been made in general a good ground for allowing a review of such order after the time for a review has elapsed. RAMKUTARRAI v. DAMODHAR NARAYAN RAM

8 Bom, A C, 148

126 ——— Subsequent Full Bench decision—Ground for review—A Full Bench judgment after the original judgment has been given in a suit is not a ground of review. A Full Bench judgment being prospective and not retrospective. MADHUB CHUNDER GHOSH v. RADHIKA CHOWDHRAIN

7 W R, 405

DWARAKANATH DOSS BISWAS v. MANICK CHUNDER DOSS

9 W R, 102

Contra FOBBS v. DYANTOOLLAH

[10 W R, 415]

127 ———

A new exposition of the law by a Full Bench after the passing of the original decree is not 'just and reasonable cause' for admitting a review after the prescribed period. Where a review has been granted the Court is bound to decide the case according to any new exposition of the law by a Full Bench made since the original decision. SHAMA CHURN CHUCKERBUTTY v. BINDABUN CHUNDER ROY

[B L R, Sup Vol, 892 9 W R, 181]

BUBA BODRO v. KOYLASH CHUNDER NUNDER

[6 W R, 100]

ALLADMONEE DOSSIA v. JOY SUNDER ROY

[7 W R, 408]

128 ———

Ground for review—Suit by mortgagee to declare lien—Subsequent suit for possession—The plaintiff a mortgagee obtained a money decree against the defendant. A third party in execution of another decree obtained against the same defendant put up for sale the pro-

decree bought in the sale property himself, and brought a suit against the defendant and the third party to have it declared that the latter held the property subject to his mortgage. The suit was decreed by the Subordinate Judge but eventually dismissed by the High Court on the ground that the plaintiff by suing for his money decree only had deprived himself of the benefit of his lien as against the third party. The plaintiff thereupon brought

REVIEW—continued.**6. REVIEWS AFTER TIME—continued.**

another suit against the same parties to recover possession of the mortgaged property, which suit eventually came up before a Full Bench, where it was decided that the plaintiff had no right to bring the suit for recovery of possession, but that his proper course was to sue to have his lien upon the property declared, the Court intimating that it would be open to the plaintiff to apply for a review of judgment in the suit originally brought by him. On the review coming on to be heard, it was held that the plaintiff was entitled to a review of that judgment, and that the case was distinguishable from the general rule as to reviews laid down in *Madhub Chunder Ghose v. Radhika Chowdhraia*, 7 W. R., 405; *Dwarkanath Doss Biswas v. Manick Chunder Doss*, 9 W. R., 102; and *Shama Churn Chuekerbutty v. Bindabun Chunder Roy*, B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 892, - inasmuch as the granting the review did not interfere with previous decisions of the Court in other cases between other parties. **JONMENJOY MULLICK v. DASMONEY DASSEE** . . . I. L. R., 8 Cal., 700

129. ———— Decision of High Court or Privy Council modifying the law.—An application for review of judgment of a lower Court is not admissible after the limited period, by in consequence of a decision of the High Court or of the Privy Council modifying the law or practice which prevailed at the time when the judgment sought to be reviewed was passed. **ONOO CHUNDER PAUL v. EKKOWREE SINGH** . . . 6 W. R., 167

130. ———— Subsequent decision of Privy Council—Right to re-trial of case—Where the decision of a lower Court follows a view of the law taken by the High Court, and that view is set aside by a ruling of Her Majesty in Council, the judgment-creditor has a right to have his case re-tried upon that ruling. **BANEE PERSHAD v. RADHA PERSHAD SINGH** . . . 15 W. R., 143

131. ———— Decision of Privy Council—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 379—Ground for review out of time.—A decision of the Privy Council in 1871 as to a question of fact in another suit, or the pendency of the appeal in the High Court, was held to be no cause (under s. 379, Act VIII of 1859) for not having preferred an application for review of a judgment passed in May 1866 within ninety days from the date of the decree. **BOLAKKEE LALL v. MONJEE LALL** . . . 17 W. R., 163

132. ———— Application for review after appeal by party who did not appeal—Act VIII of 1859, s. 377—Just and reasonable cause for delay in filing petition of review.—Upon the appeal of one of the defendants to the Privy Council the judgment of the High Court was reversed. Another defendant, whose defence was the same as that of the defendant who had appealed, applied to the High Court to review its judgment after a lapse of several years from the date of the judgment of the High Court, but within three months from the date on which he became aware of the decision of the Privy Council. The application was refused, *Satto Saran Ghosal v. Tarini Charan*

REVIEW—continued.**6. REVIEWS AFTER TIME—continued.**

Ghose, 3 B. L. R., A. C., 287, doubted. **PANCHANAN BOSE v. GURUDAS ROY**

—[9 B. L. R., 187:18 W. R., 317

133. ———— Analogous cases.—An application for review of judgment of three out of five analogous cases decided by the High Court, the judgment in two of which had been reversed by the Privy Council, was made after a lapse of more than ninety days from the date of judgment. *Held* that a lapse of ninety days, under the circumstances, would not be a bar to the granting of the review. **SATTO SARAN GHOSAL v. TARINI CHARAN GHOSE**

[3 B. L. R., A. C., 287

S. C. SUTTO SURRUN GOSHAL v. TARINEE CHURN GHOSE . . . 12 W. R., 154

134. ———— Execution of decree against wrong person—Act VIII of 1859, ss. 376, 377—Reasonable ground for review—Appeal by one defendant, right of review by another.—A decree for wasilat was passed against "the defendant" in a case where there were several defendants; and as soon as one of them, who was not the person against whom the plaintiff sought for wasilat in the original plaint, found that the decree was to be executed against him, he applied to the Court for a review, though after the time prescribed by s. 377, Act VIII of 1859. *Held* that the Court was quite right in holding that there was reasonable cause, within the meaning of that section, for the application for review not being preferred within the limited time. **BUNKOO LALL SINGH v. BASOOMUNISSA BIBEE**

[7 W. R., 166

135. ———— Pendency of special appeal—Ground for delay—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 377.—Where an application for review is not made within the ninety days provided by Act VIII of 1859, the pendency of a special appeal is not "a just and reasonable cause" for the loss of time, such as the Court to which the application is made is bound to arrive at under s. 377, before it can entertain the application at all. **LUCAS v. STEPHEN**

[9 W. R., 301

FAKIRA v. BASAPA MAHADAN SHETTI

[8 Bom., A. C., 234

136. ———— Mistake of counsel—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 623—"Sufficient cause."—In a suit between A and B heard to the 29th January 1883, a certain conveyance was filed with the plaint, but up to the hearing this conveyance had been protected from discovery. B's counsel had, however, had a copy thereof delivered to him at the time B's written statement was being drawn, and a copy briefed to him at the hearing. At the hearing, A's counsel stated that the effect of the conveyance was to vest the entirety of a certain property in A; this view was accepted by B's counsel, who did not read the conveyance. The only issue in the case was "who was in possession of the property," and the Court decided this issue on the 5th February in favour of the plaintiff. On the 26th February B brought a suit against A to set aside this conveyance

REVIEW—continued

6 REVIEWS AFTER TIME—continued.

on the ground of fraud. And in certain proceedings in this case taken on the 31st March, B's counsel discovered, as he alleged for the first time that under the conveyance a moiety of a seven twenty fourth share remained in B. On that day instructions were given to B's counsel to draw up a petition of review of the judgment of the 5th February. This petition, owing to the Easter vacation was not, and could not have been, presented till the 9th April. Held that the words "sufficient reason" in s 623 of the Code should receive a liberal construction and should be construed so as to do substantial justice to the parties, that as in this case it appeared to the Court that the construction placed upon the conveyance by B's counsel was the correct one "sufficient reason" had been shown for making the application. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF SOLOMON GOPAL CHUNDER LAHIRI v SOLOMON**

[I. L. R., 11 Calc., 767]

Held, on the appeal, per GARTH C J.—Although it is difficult and perhaps undesirable, to attempt to define precisely the meaning of the words "any other sufficient reason" in s 623 of the Civil Procedure Code yet from the earlier part of the clause it is clear that a point which might have been, but which was not, discovered at the trial by the exercise of due diligence, was not intended by the section to afford any sufficient reason for review. Per WILSON J.—*Seem*—If at a trial all parties, counsel on both sides, and the Judge are under a misapprehension as to the contents of a document, or even if the Judge alone is misled on such a point and in consequence a wrong decree is made, the mistake ought to be corrected on review. **GOPAL CHANDRA LAHIRI v SOLOMON**

I L R., 13 Calc., 62

137. — Discovery of new evidence

—*Lapse of time*—The discovery of new evidence may make it proper to grant a review, but the circumstances must be very special—the more so when the application for review is made many years after the date of the decree and the evidence discovered must be of a clear and conclusive character. **HEERA LALL GHOSH v RAM TARUCK DEB**

[23 W. R., 323]

138. — Ground for delay—Effect of

ignorance of effect of judgment—An applicant for review cannot plead his ignorance of the effect of the judgment as a justification for his delay. **GULAM HUSEN MAHAMED v MUSA MIYA HANAD ALI**

[I L. R., 8 Bom., 266]

139. — Adoption of

daughter's son—Custom—Breaches of custom—Practice—New case set up in special appeal—An application for review was presented to the High Court more than eighteen months after time, the

the Courts below, but an objection was taken for the first time in special appeal that an issue regarding

REVIEW—continued

6 REVIEWS AFTER TIME—concluded

it should have been raised in the lower Courts. No instance of such special custom had been given in evidence. It was urged that the applicant was a minor until shortly before the making of the High Court decree and was only represented by his adoptive mother as his guardian. The High Court considered that there was no sufficient excuse for the delay and rejected the application observing that, unless upon very strong grounds and under very special circumstances the Court would hesitate to permit a party at such a stage of his suit to set up a case which was not set up for him in the Courts below, where his professional representative must have been well aware whether such a case could be legitimately set up, and abstained from any attempt to do so. **GOPAL SAPPAY v HANMANT SAPPAY**

[I. L. R., 6 Bom., 107]

140. — Just and reason

able cause—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 377—The plaintiff in a suit applied more than two years after the proper time for a review of judgment in such suit, filing with his application a copy of a decision by the High Court which had been passed subsequently to the date of such judgment, in support of a contention contained in his application which should have been, but was not urged at the hearing of his suit. Such contention and the other arguments and statements contained in his application might have been adduced within the time allowed by law for an application for a review of judgment. Held that as such contention might have been urged at the first hearing of the case, there was no "just and reasonable cause" for preferring the application after time, and the Court of first instance was therefore not warranted in granting the application and reviewing its judgment. **MADHO DAS v RUDMAN SEWAK SINGH**

I L. R., 2 All., 287

141. — Necessity for

review not arising—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 376—Though a certain issue in a suit was decided against the plaintiff, the suit was decreed and the defendants obtained a review on which that decree

the latter judgment was passed the words of s. 376, Civil Procedure Code, 1859, entitled him to ask the Court to reconsider both judgments. **BAGOO JAN v CHOWDURY ZUHOORUL HUQ**

13 W. R., 60

7 QUESTION—WHICH MAY BE RAISED ON REVIEW

142. — Raising new grounds—

Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 374—A party wishing to be heard in support of new grounds must apply for permission under s 374, Act VIII of 1859. He cannot be permitted to raise them in an application for review. **FUEROODDEEN MAHOMED ANSAR CHOWDREY v ANANDNATH ROY**

9 W. R., 376

REVIEW—continued.**7. QUESTIONS WHICH MAY BE RAISED ON REVIEW—continued.**

143. ——— Issue not raised in lower Courts—*Application for review after special appeal.*—In an application for review after special appeal, the Court will not entertain a question not raised before at a former stage of the suit. *IN RE TUFANI SINGH* **6 B. L. R., Ap., 141**

144. ——— New arguments—*Matter previously adjudicated on.*—The Judges are not required to re-adjudicate points considered and adjudicated when brought before them by a pleader then employed, though they may be better argued, and put in a different light by another pleader subsequently, but are to be guided in their admission of reviews by the definite terms of ss. 377 and 378 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1859. *CHOONEE MUNDUR v. CRUNDEE LALL DASS* **14 W. R., 334**

145. ——— Issue not noticed in the lower Court—*Arguments on appeal and review.*—In the first Court an issue was raised whether or no the hearing of this suit was barred by the law of limitation. One of the grounds of appeal to the Judge was, that the Principal Sudder Ameen ought to have held the suit barred as regards the diaras under the special limitation of three years from the date of the Collector's settlement. The Judge did not notice this ground in his judgment. The same ground of appeal was repeated on the special appeal to the High Court, but that Court refused to entertain it, for the reason that it did not appear to have been raised in argument before the Judge or in the first Court. On application for review, it was urged that the Court ought to have listened to this ground, but the Court adhered to its former decision. Counsel should not be heard to re-argue a case on review upon the same points as were argued on special appeal. *RAJ KUNWAR v. INDIRJIT KUNWAR*
[**5 B. L. R., 585; 13 W. R., 52**]

146. ——— Points for argument—*Questions already discussed and decided—New points.*—On application for review of judgment,—*Held* a party applying for the review of judgment must show that there is good and sufficient cause for granting the review before he can be heard to argue that the decision is erroneous. In so showing cause, (first) no point can be raised which has been already discussed and decided on the original hearing of the appeal; and (secondly) no new point which has not been raised at the hearing of the appeal can be argued on the application for review. *BHAWA-BAL SINGH v. RAJENDRA PRATAP SAHOY*
[**5 B. L. R., 321**]

RAJENDRO PRATAP SAHEE v. BHOWABUL SINGH
[**14 W. R., 105**]

Upholding on review, *BHOWABUL SINGH v. RAJENDRO PRATAP SINGH* **13 W. R., 157**

JANAB ALI v. CHANDI CHARAN DEY
[**5 B. L. R., 334 note; 11 W. R., 202**]

GUNGAPERSAD v. AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BEAN
[**5 B. L. R., 340 note**]

REVIEW—continued.**7. QUESTIONS WHICH MAY BE RAISED ON REVIEW—concluded.**

S. C. AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK v. GUNGA PERSHAD **15 W. R., F. B., 5 note**

HAZRA BEGUM v. HOSSEIN ALI KHAN
[**5 B. L. R., 341 note**]

COLLECTOR OF TIPPERAH v. MAZUNNISSA BIBI
[**5 B. L. R., 341 note; 14 W. R., 84**]

GABIB HOSSEIN CHOWDHRY v. WISE
[**5 B. L. R., 342 note**]

S. C. MEHURONISSA KHATOON v. WISE
[**15 W. R., F. B., 2 note**]

BENI MADHAB GHOSE v. GANGA GABIND MANDAL
[**5 B. L. R., 345 note; 15 W. R., F. B., 3 note**]

147. ——— Points for argument—*Act VIII of 1859, s. 376—Arguments and grounds to be raised on review.*—It cannot be treated as a universal rule that no point can be raised on an application for a review which has been already discussed and decided on the original hearing of the appeal; or that no new point which has not been raised on the hearing of the appeal can be argued on the application for a review. In each case the Court to which the application is made must consider and decide whether a review is necessary to correct any evident error or omission, or is otherwise requisite for the ends of justice. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF CHINTAMANI PAL. CHINTAMANI PAL v. PYARI MOHUN MOOKERJEE. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF SALEH SHABI SABI-UD-DIN ABU SALEH. SALEH SHABI SABI-UD-DIN ABU SALEH v. ASAD-UNISSA BIBEE*
[**6 B. L. R., 126; 15 W. R., F. B., 1**]

148. ——— Points already decided — *New points—Discretion of Court.*—Parties applying for a review of judgment are not absolutely debarred from asking for a re-hearing of a matter which has been already argued and considered, nor are they debarred from raising a point which has not, but which might have been, raised previously; but in every such case it lies upon the party making the application to show the Court some good ground upon which that indulgence is asked for, and it is in the discretion of the Court to allow or to refuse such an application. *HUREE PERSHAD MUNDUL v. NUND KISHORE SINGH* **17 W. R., 479**

149. ——— Question raised and abandoned.—A party who not only had an opportunity of raising a question, but who did raise it on appeal and on argument abandoned it, cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be allowed to agitate the question on review. *SABAPATHI v. SUBRAYA RAMANADHA* **1. L. R., 2 Mad., 58**

150. ——— Admissibility of admitted documents.—Whether certain documents which have already been admitted as evidence were so admissible or not, is not a point which can be urged in review. *KOLEEMOODDEEN MUNDUL v. HEERUN MUNDUL* **24 W. R., 186**

REVIEW—continued**8 GRANT OR REFUSAL OF REVIEW.**

151. ——— Reasons for granting order for review—*Record of reasons*—Before a review of judgment is granted, an order granting the application for review and the reasons for granting the same should be recorded. BHAIROD DIN SINGH : RAM SAHAI . I L. R., 3 All., 318

152. ——— Effect of refusal to grant review—*Judgment of refusal*—A mere refusal to grant review of judgment cannot alter the judgment. . . .

• MOTHOR MOHUN MONDUL

[20 W. R., P. C., 450]

9 APPEALS AND PROCEDURE IN APPEALS.

153. ——— Orders rejecting review—*Orders on review—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 378—Application of section*—S. 378 (a. 626 of Civil Procedure Code 1882) does not apply to judgments on review, but only to orders rejecting reviews. ARCAR : HOWAH BEE . 1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 231

RUOHONATH ROY : ANUNDO PAGRAY

[10 W. R., 387]

154. ——— Appeal by some only of several defendants—*Application for review by some only of defendants in separate interests—Effect of decree on review modifying decision on appeal*—In a suit, in which several defendants were joined, to set aside alienations made at different times and to different persons, plaintiff succeeded in the first Court partly, and on appeal wholly, and obtained a decree ordering the alienated property to be restored to him. Then the defendants, their interests being separate, brought separate special appeals, which were dis-

PEGOO JAN : MULLICK WALZODDEFF

[16 W. R., 464]

155. ——— Order other than order rejecting applications for review—*Order*

the final order in the case, and the party aggrieved

REVIEW—continued.**9 APPEALS AND PROCEDURE IN APPEALS**

—continued

within thirty days from its date JOYKISHEN MOOKERJEE : ATAGOR ROHOMAN

[I L. R., 6 Calc., 22; 6 C. L. R., 575]

156. ——— Order rejecting review—*Finality of order*—An order rejecting a review is final. NOBIN CHUNDER CHOWDHURY : GRIDHAREE LALL . 11 W. R., 284

BANEE RAM : HOSSEIN ALI . 11 W. R., 164

157. ——— Order granting review on insufficient ground—*Act VIII of 1859, ss. 376 to 378—Appeal—“Final”*—Where a Subordinate Judge, after deciding a regular appeal, granted an application for review of judgment on the ground that new evidence had been discovered, but without any inquiry or proof that such evidence was not within the knowledge of the applicant or could not have been adduced by him at the time the decree was passed—*Held* that this was an error or defect in the procedure or investigation of the case which affected the decision, and was a ground of appeal when the decision upon review was brought before the High Court on special appeal. The word “final” in s. 378 of Act VIII of 1859 means that the order rejecting the application or granting the review shall not by itself be open to appeal. BHIRUB CHUNDER BURMAN CHOWDHURY : MADHUBRAM SURMAH

[11 B. L. R., F. B., 423]

20 W. R., 84

NURO KISHORE BISWAS : JADUB CHUNDER SIRCAR . 20 W. R., 426

DHUNKA DEVLA : HIRA RAMLA

[4 Bom., A. C., 57]

158. ——— Decision as to what is just and reasonable ground—*Application for review after ninety days—Act VIII of 1859, ss. 363, 377, and 378*—The decision of a subordinate Court as to what constitutes “just and reasonable cause” for admitting a review after the prescribed period is appealable. The words in s. 378, Act VIII of 1859, “its order in either case, whether for rejecting the application or granting the review, shall be final,” are applicable only to the order for rejecting the application or granting the review, and not to the decision as to whether there was just and reasonable cause for allowing the application to be made after the period of ninety days prescribed by s. 377 had elapsed. SHAMA CHURN CHUCKERBUTTY : BINDABUN CHUNDER ROY

[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 692; 9 W. R., 161]

GEORGE : HAMILTON, BROWN & Co

[4 N. W., 74]

159. ——— Presumption as to performance of preliminaries to review.—The Court will presume that the proper preliminaries have been observed in admitting the review, and unless anything appears to have been done contrary to law, will not set aside the decision. AKKUL SAIPOO : ABBDOOL GUFFOOR . 16 W. R., 15

See GURUMURTI NAYUDU : PAPPANAYUDU

[1 Mad., 164]

REVIEW—continued.

9. APPEALS AND PROCEDURE IN APPEALS
—concluded.

160. — — Objection taken on appeal—*Objection as to improper grant of review—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 376.*—Although the order itself for granting a review of judgment is final, yet, on appeal against the decision passed in review, objection may be taken that the review was improperly granted. *ABDUL RAHIM v. RACHA RAI* [I. L. R., 1 All., 363]

161. — — Objection that evidence was within knowledge of applicant.—Where, owing to the conduct of the opposite party, who, though served with notice, made no objection, an applicant for review had no opportunity of showing that a new piece of evidence which he adduced was not within his knowledge and could not be adduced by him when the decree was passed, such opposite party cannot afterwards be allowed to object on the ground of the Full Bench ruling in *Bhyrub Chunder Surmah Chowdhry v. Madhubram Surmah*, 11 B. L. R., 423 : 20 W. R., 84. *RAM JOY GOPTO v. JUGODES-SUREE* 22 W. R., 399

162. — — Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 378—*Appeal against review not justified by evidence.*—The Full Bench ruling, *Bhyrub Chunder Surmah Chowdhry v. Madhubram Surmah*, 11 B. L. R., 423 : 20 W. R., 84, that a special appeal would lie to determine whether in an order granting a review there had been any irregularity, and that the word "final" in the Civil Procedure Code, s. 378, would not prevent the Appellate Court from considering afterwards the legality of the order, was held to apply to cases in which a regular appeal is preferred on the ground that the admission of the review was not justified by the evidence. *JOY KISHEN MOOKERJEE v. PARBUTTY CHURN GHOSAL* [22 W. R., 183]

163. — — Fresh evidence—*Error in granting review.*—The Munsif dismissed a suit. Afterwards he issued a rule calling upon the defendant to show cause why a review of judgment should not be granted. The defendant showed cause, but his objections were overruled; the review was granted, both plaintiff and defendant adduced new evidence, and a decree was given for the plaintiff. On appeal, the Subordinate Judge reversed this decision on the ground relied upon by the defendant in showing cause in the lower Court, namely, that the defendant had not established that with due diligence he could not have brought forward in the original trial the evidence upon which his application for review was based. *Held* on special appeal that the fact of the defendant having adduced fresh evidence in the Court below did not debar him from objecting before the Subordinate Judge that the review was wrongly granted, because the order admitting it was final. *PRANNATH BHADOORY v. SREEKANT LAHOORY* [2 C. L. R., 257]

10. PROCEDURE ON RE-HEARING OF CASE.

164. — — Effect of order for review—*Re-opening of whole case.*—When a review of a

REVIEW—continued.

10. PROCEDURE ON RE-HEARING OF CASE
—continued.

decision has been admitted, the whole case is thereby re-opened. *SAINAL RANCHHOD v. DULLABH DVARKA* [10 Bom., 360]

165. — — Re-trial by different Judge—*Point directed by order of review.*—When a case is admitted to review by the deciding Judge, and tried afterwards by another Judge, the new Judge ought to try only the point directed by the order of review. *HURRO CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY v. RAMKISHORE CHUCKERBUTTY* W. R., 1864, 142

166. — — Review granted on particular ground—*Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 630—Discretion of Court as to re-hearing whole case or not.*—Where a review of judgment is granted on a particular ground, the Court is not bound to re-hear the whole case under s. 630 of the Civil Procedure Code: it is in the discretion of the Court to re-hear the whole case, or only the particular point on which the review has been granted. *HURBANS SAHAY v. THAKOOR PURSHAD* [I. L. R., 9 Calc., 209]

S. C. THAKOOR PROSAD v. BALUCK RAM [12 C. L. R., 64]

167. — — Review of portion of case—*Power to re-hear case on another point.*—Where a Judge, who had ordered a certificate of guardianship to be granted under Act XL of 1858, granted a review of his order on one point,—*Held* that he had no power to re-open another question which he had already decided finally, and on which no application for review was made. *BYJ-NATH SAHOY v. WUZEER NARAIN* . 24 W. R., 427

168. — — Power to entertain another objection without remand.—In a suit to recover possession of certain land, which, though described in the plaint as partly bastoo and partly agricultural land, was treated by both parties as agricultural only, it was found by the Court of first instance that the defendants had acquired a right of occupancy. This finding having been confirmed by the lower Appellate Court, an application was made for a review, and on review that Court reversed its former decree on the ground that no right of occupancy could be acquired. *Held* that on review the lower Appellate Court ought not to have entertained the objection that the land was not agricultural without remanding the case for the trial of a fresh issue on that point. *KHORESH MAHOMED v. MAHOMED TAKEE* 10 C. L. R., 106

169. — — Power to reverse order for re-hearing of suit—*Re-hearing before another Judge.*—Where one Judge decided that the suit was not barred as a *res judicata*, and directed the suit to be re-tried on the merits, and after another trial it came on appeal to the same Court before another Judge,—*Held*, whatever power he would have had to review the order of his predecessor had nothing been done on it, he could not reverse the order at that stage, one Court having no power to reverse an order

REVIEW—continued**10 PROCEDURE ON RE HEARING OF CASE**
—continued

of a co ordinate Court PALAYANAPU MUTANNA v
CHANDURU NARAPPA . 2 Mad, 349

But see MURDAN ALI v TUFUZZUL HOSSAIN
[18 W R, 78]

SALAHMUNISSA KHATOON : MOHESH CHUNDER
ROY 18 W R, 85

170 ——— Admission of review by
one Judge only of Bench who heard the
case—*Objection to propriety of order admitting
review*—Where a review has been admitted by the
Bench which heard the
case on the
propriety of
it is wrong the

error cannot be corrected by the Bench appointed
to hear the appeal after its restoration to its original
number on the file JARDINE, SKINNER & Co :
DHUN KISHEN SEIN 13 W R, 82

171 ——— Qualified order for admis-
sion of review—*Discretion of Court as to extent
case should be reopened*—Held that Judges of the
Sudder Court admitting an application for review
were competent to make a qualified order leaving in
the Court which was to review the decision a discre-
tion as to the extent to which the review should be
carried BHUGWANDEN DOOREY : MYNA BAE
[9 W R, P C, 23 11 Moore's I A, 487*]

172 ——— Admission of additional
evidence on re hearing—*Act VIII of 1859*
s 876—When an application for review is admitted
upon other grounds fresh evidence not produced
at the trial may be received although no reason as
required by s 876 Act VIII of 1859, had been
assigned for the non production at the trial BHARI
LAL NANDI : FRANKHOMATI HARMANI
[3 B L R, A C, 346]

173 ——— Question as to
genuineness of pottah—In a suit for confirmation of
title to a village alleged to be in the possession of
plaintiff under a mukuram pottah the first Court
found the pottah to be genuine and gave plaintiff a
decree The lower Appellate Court at first doubted
the genuineness of the pottah and reversed that
decision but on an application for review, admitted
additional evidence on both sides and dismissed the
appeal Held that the lower Appellate Court ought
not to have allowed points to be explained away in
the review stage by admitting additional evidence
thereon though in this particular case injustice was
not done TRAKET KHOD NABAIN : INGH & TOOL
SEE ROY 15 W R, 9

174 ——— Reasons for different
opinion—*Duty of Court on review*—A Court
should give reasons on review of judgment for
coming to a different conclusion from that which it
had previously formed ANUNDMOYEE DOSSA :
KALIE COOMAR ROHHEET 6 W R, 18

175 ——— Notice of proceedings—
Special Judge appointed under Dekkan Agricul-
turists' Relief Act—It is illegal on the part of the

REVIEW—continued**10 PROCEDURE ON RE HEARING OF CASE**
—concluded

Special Judge appointed under Act XVII of 1879 to
reverse the decree of a Subordinate Judge on review
without giving a proper and sufficient notice to
the party in whose favour the decree was passed
RUPCHAND KHEMCHAND v BALVANT NARAYAN
[I L R, 11 Bom, 591]

176 ——— Admission of review and
dismissal of appeal, Effect of—One of the
Judges of a Division Bench which gave a decision
on special appeal in favour of plaintiff having left
the Court the remaining Judge heard an application
for the admission of a review The review having
been admitted the case was re heard before the
Judge last mentioned and another Judge and a con-
clusion was arrived at contrary to the former deci-
sion An application was made by the plaintiff for
a review of this judgment and notice was issued to
the defendant who came in thereupon and judg-
ment was then delivered at considerable length in
which the Judge delivering it said that no sufficient
ground had been made out for the admission of a
review and that he dismissed the appeal Held
that the last judgment was a re hearing and that it
dismissed not the application for the admission of a
review but the case itself on its merits LEXRAJ
ROY : KANNIA SINGH 18 W R, 494

11 CRIMINAL CASES**See CHARGE TO JURY—MISDIRECTION**

[I L R, 17 Calo, 642]

177 ——— Power of review—*Judg-
ment : criminal appeal*—The High Court cannot
review its judgment passed in a criminal case before
it on appeal QUEEN v GODAI RAOUT
[3 B L R, Sup Vol, 436 5 W R, 61]

KRISTO CHUNDER MAHATA : OBINESUREE
DEBIA 11 W R, 532

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KRISHNO
CHURN 17 W R, Cr, 2

178 ——— Criminal Pro-
cedure Code—The Code of Criminal Procedure con-
tains no provision for a review of an order passed in
a criminal case JEG v MENTARJI GOPALJI
[7 Bom, Cr, 67]

QUEEN v TILOKE CHUND 3 N W, 273

179 ——— Review of judg-
ment of High Court—Criminal Procedure Code

—signed by the Judges the High Court is *functus
officio*, and neither the Court itself nor any Bench
of it has any power to revise that decision or inter-
fere with it in any way IN THE MATTER OF THE
PETITION OF GIBBONS I L R, 14 Calo, 42

180 ——— Application to
set aside order of third Judge agreeing with

REVIEW—continued.

11. CRIMINAL CASES—continued.

junior Judge where there is difference of opinion between the Judges of Division Bench.—Held by MORGAN, C.J., and TURNER, J. (ROSS and SPANKIE, JJ., dissenting), that an application to set aside an order made by the junior Judge of a Division Bench and a third Judge contrary to the opinion of the senior Judge of the Division Court in a case where the two Judges differed in opinion is not in the nature of a review of judgment, and is cognizable by the Court. Where an order has been actually issued by the High Court, a Division Bench will not disturb the same, unless in the opinion of a majority of the Court the order is bad. *QUEEN v. NYN SINGH* [2 N. W., 117; S. C. Agra, F. B., Ed. 1874, 196]

181. ———— Review of sentence once passed.—A sentence duly passed and recorded cannot be revised by the Judge. ANONYMOUS [4 Mad., Ap., 19
5 Mad., Ap., 18
6 Mad., Ap., 8
5 Mad., Ap., 20]

ANONYMOUS

ANONYMOUS

Contra, ANONYMOUS

182. ———— Order obtained on misstatement of facts—*Forfeited property—Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV of 1861)*, ss. 184, 185.—Where an order for the release of the property of an absconding offender, which had been attached under s. 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV of 1861), had been obtained from the High Court on an *ex-parte* application, and on an incorrect statement of facts, the High Court, on the application of the Government, cancelled such order. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL* 9 B. L. R., 342

183. ———— Order dismissing application by accused person for revision—*Criminal Procedure Code*, ss. 369, 434—*Letters Patent*, *High Court, N.-W. P.*, cls. 18 and 19.—The High Court had no power under s. 369 of the Criminal Procedure Code to review an order dismissing an application for revision made by an accused person, and the only remedy was by an appeal to the prerogative of the Crown as exercised by the Local Government. *Per BHODHUKST, J.*—The Legislature has not conferred in express words upon a High Court the power of reviewing its judgments in all criminal cases as it has done under the provisions of Criminal Code in civil cases; and the provisions of s. 369 of the Criminal Procedure Code, so far as they affect the High Court, apply merely to questions of law arising in its original criminal jurisdiction, and which are reserved and are subsequently disposed of under the provisions of s. 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code and ss. 18 and 19 of the Letters Patent for the High Court of the N.-W. P. *Queen v. Godai Raout, B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 436*, referred to. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. DURGA CHARAN* [I. L. R., 7 All., 672]

184. ———— Order made on revision—*of High Court—Criminal Procedure Code*, Bench of the High Court has

REVIEW—concluded.

11. CRIMINAL CASES—concluded.

not, under s. 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), any power to review its judgment pronounced on revision in a criminal case. *Queen-Empress v. Durga Charan, I. L. R., 7 All., 672*, followed. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. FOX* [I. L. R., 10 Bom., 176]

See *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. GANESH RAM KRISHNA* [I. L. R., 23 Bom., 50]

185. ———— Order rejecting appeal as barred by limitation—*Review of such order—Finality of judgments in criminal matters—Criminal Procedure Code (1882)*, ss. 421 and 430.—A Sessions Judge dismissed an appeal on the ground that it was barred by limitation. On a subsequent application by the accused, the Judge admitted the appeal and at the hearing acquitted him. The High Court sent for the record in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction. Held that the order of acquittal was *ultra vires* under s. 430 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The order dismissing the appeal was final and not open to review. It was argued that s. 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code only applies to orders passed on the merits, and that, as the order rejecting the appeal was not of that class, it was not an order "upon appeal" and was not final under s. 430. Held that s. 421 was not limited to orders passed on the merits, and that the order in question was an order upon appeal and final under s. 430. The Criminal Procedure Code makes no provision for review of judgments in criminal matters by subordinate Appellate Courts. The jurisdiction of revision is vested in the High Court which has ample powers under Ch. XXXII to rectify any inadvertent failure of justice. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. BHIMAPPA BIN RAMANNA* [I. L. R., 19 Bom., 7]

186. ———— Power of view in criminal cases.—Where a District Magistrate on 12th June 1897 made an order after hearing inquiry as to the possession of some missing property supposed to have been stolen, and afterwards on August 1897 reversed the order as erroneous, *per RANADE, J.*, the District Magistrate had no power to review his own previous order of the 12th 1897, passed on full inquiry and after hearing parties. The power of revision in criminal cases is very strictly confined, and the same considerations which prevent subordinate Courts from altering judgments on review hold good in respect of orders which are of the nature of a judgment. *I. L. R., 22 Bom., 1*

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1. GENERAL CASES

2. SMALL CAUSE COURT CASES

See *DEKKAN AGRICULTURAL ACT, s. 3* . I. L. R., 14

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See JUDGMENT—CIVIL CASES
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See CASES UNDER SUPERINTENDENCE OF
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See CASES UNDER SUPERINTENDENCE OF
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s 622

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1 GENERAL CASES

1 ——— Power of High Court—
Rules 18 20 made under Act XXVI of 1839—
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s the High Court
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2 SMALL CAUSE COURT CASES

2 ——— Provincial Small Cause
Courts Act (IX of 1887) s 25—Circumstances
under which the High Court will exercise its
revisional powers—S 25 of the Provincial Small
Cause Courts Act (IX of 1887) is not intended
to give in effect a right of appeal in all Small
Cause Court cases either on law or fact. The
revisional powers given by that section are only
exercisable where it appears that some substantial
injustice to a party to the litigation has directly
resulted from a material misapplication or misappre-
hension of law or from a material error in procedure.
Muhammad Nizam ud din Khan v Hira Lal
Weekly Notes All 1890 p 121 and Masur Ali
v Mohsin Ali Weekly Notes All, 1890 p 201
approved MUHAMMAD BAKAR v BAHAL SINGH
[I L R, 13 All, 277]

3 ——— Civil Procedure
Code s 622—Superintendence of High Court—
Wrong decision on a question of limitation—An
application under s 25 of Act IX of 1887 to set
aside a decree ought not to be entertained except

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2 SMALL CAUSE COURT CASES—continued
decision on a question of limitation *Amir Hasan
Khan v Sheo Baksh Singh* I L R 11 Cal 6,
referred to PAGRUB NATH SAHAI v OFFICIAL
LIQUIDATOR OF THE HIMALAYA BANK
[I L R, 15 All, 139]

4 ——— Discretion of Court
—Superintendence of High Court under Civil
Procedure Code s 622—S 25 of Act IX of 1887
was not intended to give what would practically
be an appeal in every case from the decision of a
Court of Small Causes but the discretion to be
exercised thereunder should be guided by the same
considerations as those which govern the application
of s 692 of Act XIV of 1882 *Muhammad Bakar
v Bahal Singh* I L R 13 All 277 and
*Raghunath Bahai v Official Liquidator of the
Himalaya Bank* I L R 15 All 139 referred to
SARMAN LAL v KHUBAN I L R, 16 All, 476

5 ——— Civil Procedure
Code s 622—Superintendence of High Court—
Ground for revision—Question of limitation—It
is no ground for revision under s 25 of Act IX of
1887 that the Court whose order it is sought to revise
may have come to an erroneous decision on a point
of limitation *Amir Hassan Khan v Sheo Baksh
Singh* I L R 11 Cal 6 referred to SARMAN
LAL v KHUBAN I L R, 17 All, 422

6 ——— Jurisdiction and
superintendence of the High Court—Civil Proce-
dure Code (1882) s 622—Practice—An error of
law or procedure in the Small Cause Court confers
jurisdiction upon the High Court to exercise the
power committed by s 25 of the Provincial Small
Cause Courts Act (IX of 1887). The powers con-
ferred by the section are however purely discretion-
ary and the section does not give a right of appeal in
all Small Cause Court cases either on law or on
fact. The High Court is to determine in what cases
it shall exercise the powers conferred upon it. It
is not the practice of the Bombay High Court to
interfere under s 25 of the Act when there are
no substantial merits in the case of the applicant. It
interferes to remedy injustice. It is slow to interfere
where substantial justice has been done by the sub-
ordinate Court although that Court may technically
have erred. The provisions of s 622 of the Code of
Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) do not afford a
safe guide for the exercise of the extraordinary
jurisdiction under s 25 of the Provincial Small Cause
Courts Act. The wording of the two sections is
wholly different that of s 25 of the Provincial Small
Cause Courts Act being of the widest description
and conferring the most ample discretion on the
High Court while it has been held by the Privy

7 ——— Civil Procedure
Code s 622—Discretion of Court in dealing with
applications under s 25 of Act IX of 1887—
Although s 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure may

REVISION—CIVIL CASES—*continued.*2. SMALL CAUSE COURT CASES—*continued.*

properly be taken as indicating the lines along which a Judge would do well to exercise his discretion in admitting an application under s. 25 of the Small Cause Courts Act, a Judge is not absolutely bound to refuse any application under s. 25 of the latter Act which could not be admitted under s. 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *Sarman Lal v. Khuban, I. L. R., 17 All., 422*, referred to and explained. *VIAS RAM SHANKAR v. RALLA RAM MISIR*

[I. L. R., 21 All., 89]

8.

Civil Procedure

*Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 203—Decree not according to law—Substantial failure of justice—Interference under extraordinary jurisdiction.—*The plaintiff, a Hindu widow, sued for Rs 74-4-0, being the balance due on an account. She called six witnesses to prove her claim. The defendant did not appear to defend the suit. The Judge, however, dismissed the suit, the only judgment recorded by him being as follows: "Claim not proved. Claim rejected with costs." The plaintiff thereupon applied to the High Court under its extraordinary jurisdiction and the above decree was set aside, and a decree passed for the plaintiff with costs. *Held* that the decree, being founded on a judgment not in accordance with s. 203 of the Civil Procedure Code, was not according to law, and therefore the High Court, under s. 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, had jurisdiction to pass such order in the matter as it thought fit. *Per FARRAN, C.J.*—In a case where there is nothing to excite suspicion, and where the plaintiff had given such proof of her claim as the law requires, the plaintiff is entitled, and this Court is entitled, to have some indication from the Judge of the point upon which he dismisses the suit, to show that he is not acting from mere caprice or in ignorance of the rules of law which regulate the proof requisite to establish a plaintiff's claim. *Per FULTON, J.*—The ground on which I would base our decision is that the error under s. 203 brings the case within our jurisdiction, and that the case being thus before us we are entitled, on being convinced that a failure of justice has occurred, to pass an order which will rectify the mistake. *BAI JASODA v. BAMANSHA MANCHERJI*

[I. L. R., 23 Bom., 334]

9.

Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act (1888), ss. 135 and 157—

*"Valuation," Meaning of—Re-valuation made by the Municipality within six years from the date of the valuation made after hearing objection, Legality of—Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), s. 622—Stat. 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104, s. 15—Superintendence of High Court.—*The word "valuation" in s. 135 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act (Bengal Act II of 1888) means, not "the amount of the valuation" only, but also the process or act of valuation. A valuation was made by the Calcutta Municipality of a holding, the rate-payer objected to the amount, and the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, on hearing the objection, fixed the valuation at a certain amount.

REVISION—CIVIL CASES—*concluded.*2. SMALL CAUSE COURT CASES—*concluded.*

Within six years from this valuation fixed after objection, a re-valuation was made by the Municipality, and the rate-payer objected to the legality of such valuation on the ground that the Municipality had no power to make a re-valuation within six years from the date of the last valuation. The Vice-Chairman overruled the objection, and the rate-payer appealed under s. 157 of the Act to the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Sealdah, who allowed the appeal. *Held* that, inasmuch as the objection raised by the rate-payer was an objection to the valuation within the meaning of s. 135 of the Act, the Judge of the Small Cause Court had jurisdiction to deal with it. That being so, it was not open to the High Court to interfere either under s. 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, or under s. 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or under s. 15 of 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104. *CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA v. BHUPATI ROY CHOWDHURY* I. L. R., 26 Calc., 74
[3 C. W. N., 70]

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1 GENERAL RULES FOR EXERCISE OF POWER

1 ——— Cases where appeal lies—

— revision —
should be
the High
f revision

EMPERESS : NILAMBHAR BABU

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2 ——— Appeal by Local Government—Application for revision by Local Government—Criminal Procedure Code 1882 ss 417, 439—It is not an inflexible rule that where either Government on the one side or an accused on

reference to questions of fact QUEEN EMPERESS :
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3 ——— Error which cannot be corrected by appeal—Power of High Court—

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1 GENERAL RULES FOR EXERCISE OF POWER—continued

The High Court may act as a Court of revision after to correct an
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4 ——— Power of High Court on revision—*Letters Patent High Court N W P cl 27-24 & 25 Act c 104 s 13-S 13 of 24 & 25 Vict c 104 and s 27 of the Letters Patent of the High Court apply to the High Court in its revisional as well as in its appellate jurisdiction*
QUEEN : NYN SINGH
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5 ——— Criminal Procedure Code 1882 s 439—The provisions of s 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code in no way affect the powers of the High Court as a Court of revision vested in it by the High Courts Act CDAROWRI
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6 ——— Irregularity or illegality in proceedings—*Ground for revision*—A fair prima facie case as to the irregularity of those proceedings or the illegality or impropriety of the sentence or order must appear before the Court will call for or direct a return of the record of the proceedings
QUEEN : SUBBAYTA GAUNDAN 1 Mad, 138

7 ——— Application by private prosecutor—*Act X of 1872 s 297—Power of private prosecutor to move the Court in a case of acquittal*—A private prosecutor can move the High Court in the case of an acquittal to exercise its powers of revision under s 297 of Act X of 1872 SIKHO v
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8 ——— Power of High Court to act on private information—*Revision by High Court Power of—Ground for revision*—In the course of a serious riot one S was killed by a shot from a gun The first prisoner and others were charged with murder The Sessions Judge believing the statement of the first prisoner and his witnesses that he had fired in self defence acquitted him of the charge Upon a petition presented by the widow of the deceased praying the Court to exercise their powers of revision—*Held* that under the provisions of s 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code the High Court might exercise its powers of revision upon information on whatever way received IN THE MATTER OF AUBOKIAM I L R, 2 Mad, 38

9 ——— Revision by the High Court—*Practice—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882) s 435—Revision where lower Court has concurrent jurisdiction with High Court*—The High Court will not entertain an application for revision in cases where the District Court or Magistrate has concurrent revisional jurisdiction with the High Court save on some special ground shown,

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES —continued.

1. GENERAL RULES FOR EXERCISE OF POWER—continued.

unless a previous application shall have been made to the lower Court; but in cases in which concurrent jurisdiction is not possessed by the lower Courts, no such general rule exists. *IN THE MATTER OF THE QUEEN-EMPRESS v. REOLAH*

[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 887

10. ——— Defect in enquiry by lower Court—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 435, 439.*—The High Court will exercise its powers under ss. 435 and 439 in the interests of justice, in exceptional cases, as where the enquiry in the lower Court has been faulty. *BHAWOO JIVAJI v. MULJI DAYAL*

[I. L. R., 12 Bom., 377

11. ——— Exercise of revisional power during hearing of case—*Illegal prosecution by Municipal Commissioners under the Penal Code.*—Where, during the hearing of proceedings in a prosecution by certain Municipal Commissioners under the Penal Code of a man who had made a false statement in an application for a license, the High Court stayed the proceedings, and issued a rule to show cause why they should not be quashed, it was contended at the hearing of the rule that the High Court should not interfere at that stage of the proceedings under its revisional jurisdiction. *Held* that the High Court has power to interfere at any stage of a case, and that, when it is brought to its notice that a person has been subjected, as in this case for over two months, to the harassment of an illegal prosecution, it is its bounden duty to interfere. *CHANDI PERSHAD v. ABDUR RAHMAN*

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 131

12. ——— Power of interference by the High Court—*Test as to whether case is of exceptional nature or not—Practice in criminal case.*—The High Court will not interfere in a case during its pendency in a subordinate Court, unless it is of an exceptional nature; and one test of its being of such a nature is that a bare statement of the facts of the case without any elaborate argument should be sufficient to convince the High Court that the case is a fit one for its interference at an intermediate stage. *Chandi Pershad v. Abdur Rahman, I. L. R., 22 Calc., 131*, discussed. *CHOA LAL DASS v. ANANT PERSHAD MISSER* I. L. R., 25 Calc., 233

13. ——— Interference in pending case, Grounds for.—It is inadvisable to interfere in a pending case unless there is some manifest and patent injustice apparent on the face of the proceedings and calling for prompt redress. *JAGAT CHANDRA MOZUMDAR v. QUEEN-EMPRESS* I. L. R., 26 Calc., 786

[3 C. W. N., 491

14. ——— Power of High Court on revision—*Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 439—Setting aside conviction.*—In exercising its powers under s. 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is open to the High Court to alter any finding and confirm a conviction, and if the evidence on the record in a case be sufficient to warrant a conviction, the Court would not be justified in setting

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES —continued.

1. GENERAL RULES FOR EXERCISE OF POWER—continued.

such conviction aside, merely because the view taken of the evidence by the lower Court is not sustainable, or some fact which ought to have been found by that Court is not found or found incorrectly. *BALMAKAND RAM v. GHANSAMRAM*

[I. L. R., 22 Calc., 391

15. ——— Power to interfere with interlocutory orders of Subordinate Courts.—The High Court can interfere with an interlocutory order passed by a Magistrate. *Abdool Kadir Khan v. Magistrate of Purneah, 11 B. L. R., Ap., 8: 20 W. R., Cr., 23, and Chandi Pershad v. Abdur Rahman, I. L. R., 22 Calc., 131*, followed. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. NAGESHAPPA PAI*

[I. L. R., 20 Bom., 543

16. ——— Conviction under Cattle Trespass Act (I of 1871)—*Appeal—Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 435 and 438.*—There being no appeal from a conviction under the Cattle Trespass Act, the High Court refused to revise the proceedings of the lower Court under ss. 435 and 438, Criminal Procedure Code, since, there being evidence to support the conviction, to adopt such a course would be to substantially allow an appeal. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. LAKSHMI NAYAKAN* I. L. R., 19 Mad., 238

17. ——— Power of Local Legislature—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), ss. 145, 435—Order concerning a ferry purporting to be made under s. 145.*—The local Legislature has power to overrule a statutory power conferred on the High Court; but this was not the object and result of the legislation expressed in s. 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898. *Empress v. Burah, I. L. R., 4 Calc., 172: L. R., 5 I. A., 178*, referred to. The terms of s. 435 mean that orders under the exempted sections mentioned in cl. (3) must have been passed with jurisdiction. If such orders are challenged as made without jurisdiction, the mere fact of their purporting to be passed under the exempted sections would not bring them within those sections so as to debar the exercise of power by the High Court under s. 15 of the Charter Acts. *Abayeswari Debi v. Sidheswari Debi, I. L. R., 16 Calc., 80; Ananda Chandra Bhattacharjee v. Stephen, I. L. R., 19 Calc., 127; Roop Lal Das v. Manook, 2 C. W. N., 572; and Queen-Empress v. Pratap Chunder Ghose, I. L. R., 25 Calc., 852*, followed. *HURBULLURH NARAIN SINGH v. LUCHMESWAR PROSAD SINGH* I. L. R., 26 Calc., 188

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18. ——— Rule to show cause—*Power of Court in dealing with evidence in rule—Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 429, 439.*—Where a rule was issued by the High Court on a Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside on the ground that there was no evidence on the record connecting the accused with the

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

—continued

1 GENERAL RULES FOR EXERCISE OF POWER—concluded

offence.—*Held* that the rule ought to be read reasonably in favour of the accused and it should be read with the materials which were before the Court at the time it was granted and that the High Court had complete power to deal with it as a Court of revision, and is not limited to the question whether there was what is described in England as any evidence to go to the jury **RAKHAL NIKARI v. QUEEN EMPRESS** 2 C W. N. 81

19 ——— Power at hearing of rule to consider matters in respect of which rule was not granted.—*Discretion of Court*—The High Court in revision at the hearing of a rule has a discretion to consider and decide matters in respect to which the rule had been prayed for, but not granted, and need not confine itself only to the matters in respect of which the rule was granted **DURGA DASS RUKHIT v. QUEEN EMPRESS**

[I L R., 27 Cal., 820]

2 DELAY

20 ——— Necessity of immediate application for relief.—*Criminal Procedure Code 1861, s 404*—*Application to set aside proceedings under s 319*—The High Court refused to interfere under s 404 Criminal Procedure Code 1861, on an application by a party who had in proceedings under s 318 of the Code, been found not to be in possession, to set aside the proceedings on account of the great delay that had taken place in making it. Such applications ought to be made at once **GOGUN PRAMANICK v. SORNOMOTEE**

[19 W R., Cr, 39]

21 ——— Irregular sum-

valid but as the application for revision was made with very great delay, the Court should not interfere **QUEEN EMPRESS v. RAM NARAIN**

[I L R., 8 All., 514]

22 ——— Application to reverse order of acquittal.—Where an application was made by the local Government to the High Court for revision of an order of acquittal under s 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1852 nearly ten months after the Sessions trial and upwards of twelve months after the commission of the alleged crime, and where there was upon the face of the Judge's judgment no error in law, and no appeal had been preferred upon a question of fact.—*Held* that, under such circumstances the Court did not feel called upon to

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

—continued

2 DELAY—concluded

enter into the case at large upon the merits under a petition for revision **QUEEN EMPRESS v. ALA BAKHSH** I L R., 6 All., 484

3 QUESTION OF FACT

Under the former Code of 1872 the Court had power to deal on revision with questions of law, not with questions of fact **MUNGLO v. DURGA NARAIN NAG** 25 W R., Cr, 74

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF DEBI CHURN BISWAS 20 W R., Cr, 40

EMPRESS v. DONNELLY IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF DONNELLY I L R., 2 Cal., 405

23 ——— Power to go into facts.—*Discretion of Court*—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1852), s 433*—Under s 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code the High Court has power to go into questions of fact but it will only exercise this power in cases in which it finds that it will be in the interests of justice to do so **NOBIN KRISHNA MOOKERJEE v. RASSICK LALL LAHA**

[I L R., 10 Cal., 1047]

24 ——— Power of High Court in revisional cases *Criminal Procedure Code (1852), s 439*—Under s 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1852 the High Court has power to consider the facts of a case in revision **RAM BRAHMS SIRCAR v. CHANDRA KANTA SHAH**

[I L R., 21 Cal., 931]

25 ——— Criminal Procedure Code (1852) s 433—The interference of the High Court in revision is not limited to matters of law, it is fully competent to the High Court to enter into matters of fact if it thinks fit. But the mere application of a party to examine the evidence in any case would not be a sufficient ground for doing so. There must appear, on the face of the judgment or order complained of or of the record some ground to induce the High Court to think that the evidence ought to be examined in order to see that there has been no failure of justice. But no hard and fast rule can be laid down each case will have to be dealt with according to its own circumstances **KESAB CHUNDER ROY v. AKHIL METEY**

[I L R., 22 Cal., 993]

26 ——— Criminal Procedure Code, 1852, ss 433-439—*High Court's powers of revision in criminal cases*—Under ss 435 and 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1852), the High Court can, in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction interfere with the findings of fact of inferior Courts and will do so if there are very

a lower Court of concurrent revisional jurisdiction, and (3) where the lower Court's judgment on the fact.

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

—continued.

3. QUESTION OF FACT—concluded.

is not shown to be clearly and manifestly wrong.
QUEEN-EMPRESS v. CHAGAN DAYARAM

[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 331]

27. ——— *Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 439.*—Although it is not usual for the High Court to interfere in revision with the decision of the lower Courts, when it is based on a consideration of the evidence, yet where the lower Courts have not considered the evidence from the point of view that the witnesses were accomplices, and where hearsay evidence has been improperly admitted on important points, the Court will go into the facts of the case. **ROJONI KANT BOSE v. ASAN MULLICK**. 2 C. W. N., 672

4. EVIDENCE AND WITNESSES

28. ——— *Conviction inconsistent with evidence—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), ss. 439 and 423—Court of Appeal—Appellate powers—Discretion.*—In cases in which the law allows no appeal, the High Court, as a Court of revision, will not, except on very exceptional grounds, exercise the powers of an Appellate Court; but where such exceptional grounds exist, as where the conviction is not in any degree supported by the evidence, the High Court will exercise its discretion under s. 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and reverse the conviction and sentence. **EMPRESS v. BADRUDIN**. I. L. R., 8 Bom., 197

Also where there is no evidence to support the conviction. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF RAMJOY KURMOKAR**. 25 W. R., Cr., 10

IN THE MATTER OF KRISHNANAND BHUTTA-CHARJEE. 3 B. L. R., A. Cr., 50

S. C. IN THE MATTER OF KISHEN SOONDUR BHUTTACHARJEE. 12 W. R., Cr., 47

EMPRESS v. NAROTAM DAS I. L. R., 6 All., 98

REG. v. GANU BIN KRISHNA GURAV
 [4 Bom., Cr., 25]

29. ——— *Laxity in weighing and testing evidence.*—Under the former Code, the Court would interfere in the case of great laxity in weighing and testing evidence. **EMPRESS OF INDIA v. MURLI**. I. L. R., 2 All., 336

But not on a mere error in the appreciation of evidence. **REG. v. SAKHARAM MANOHAR**

[11 Bom., 125]

IN THE MATTER OF AUROKIAM

[I. L. R., 2 Mad., 38]

ANONYMOUS CASE. 5 Mad., Ap., 10

30. ——— *Case depending on consideration and appreciation of evidence—Abatement of appeal.* Two persons, *M* and *N*, were convicted of criminal breach of trust, and each was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. Both prisoners filed an appeal to the High Court. *N* died pending his appeal. On *M*'s

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

—continued.

4. EVIDENCE AND WITNESSES—continued.

appeal, the High Court passed an order acquitting him and reversing his conviction and sentence. Thereupon one of the relatives of the deceased *N* applied to the High Court to set aside the conviction and sentence passed in his case and order the fine to be refunded. *Held* that on *N*'s death his appeal abated under s. 431 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), and as the case turned on the appreciation of evidence, the High Court declined to interfere in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction, referring the legal representatives of the deceased to the Governor in Council for redress. **IN RENABISHAH**

[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 714]

31. ——— *Improper estimate of evidence by the Magistrate.*—The High Court would only interfere on revision if it came to the conclusion that the Magistrate had illegally and improperly underrated the value of the evidence. **LACHMAN v. JAULA**. I. L. R., 5 All., 161

32. ——— *Decision that evidence is insufficient—Refusal of Magistrate to proceed further in revision case.*—As a Court of revision, the High Court will not enter upon a consideration of the value of the evidence on which the Magistrate decided not to proceed further in a case under s. 521, Criminal Procedure Code, 1872. **SHONAI PORAMANICK v. JOGENDRO SHANHA**. 1 C. L. R., 486

33. ——— *Questions depending on conflict of evidence.*—Questions of fact depending upon conflicting evidence which has been considered by the Judge who has given his opinion upon it are not cases for revision. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF DEBI CHURN BISWAS**

[20 W. R., Cr., 40]

See **BHARUT CHUNDER BOSE v. DWARKANATH CHOWDARY**. 15 W. R., Cr., 86

34. ——— *Conflict of opinion on evidence—Ground for exercise of power of revision—Difference of opinion between Magistrates.*—The difference of opinion on a question of proof between a Magistrate who did, and another who did not, hear the witnesses, is not a ground on which the High Court will be disposed to exercise its powers of revision. **NUNDO KISHORE HALDAR v. ANUNDO CHUNDER CHATTERJEE**. 23 W. R., Cr., 64

Nor are questions of the credibility of evidence. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF HURI PERSHAD**

[24 W. R., Cr., 60]

S. C. on further hearing. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF HURRIPROSAD DUTTA

[25 W. R., Cr., 61]

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL v. KAZIMUDDIN

[18 W. R., Cr., 3]

35. ——— *Omission to take material evidence—Decision on discrepant evidence.*—Omission to take very material evidence proffered by the accused was held to have prejudiced him and to afford ground for the High Court's interference

REVISION CRIMINAL CASES

—continued

4 EVIDENCE AND WITNESSES—continued

under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1872,
s 297 IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF HUR-
PERSHAD 24 W R, Cr, 60

36 ——— Omission to give available
evidence for prosecution—Material 'error'
—Error in appreciation of evidence—Act X of
1872 s 297—It was not a ground for revision by the
High Court that all the evidence for the prosecution
which might have been brought before the Sessions
Judge had not been brought before him. The words
'material error' in that section could not be held
to include error in the appreciation of evidence. Under
the 1st clause of s 297, Act X of 1872 the High
Court could not set aside findings of fact etc pt in
case of an appeal from a conviction. IN THE MATTER
OF AUROKIAM I L R, 2 Mad, 38

37 ——— Irregularity in dealing
with evidence—Withholding admission of state-
ment of witness from the jury—Where a statement
by a witness for the defence that a witness for the
prosecution was at a particular place at a particular
time and consequently could not then have been at
another place where the latter states he was and
saw the accused persons after being admitted was
withheld from the jury, the High Court ordered
a new trial. REG v SAKHARAM MUKUNDJI
[11 Bom., 186]

38 ——— Criminal Pro-
cedure Code, 1861, ss 426 439—Misconception of
evidence—Misconception of evidence was a defect or
irregularity within the meaning of ss 426 and 439 of
the Code of Criminal Procedure 1861. QUEEN v
BEHAREE DOSADH 7 W R, Cr, 7

39 ——— Criminal Pro-
cedure Code 1861, s 426—Admission of illegal
evidence—Act II of 1855 s 57—New trial—The
Appellate Court where it finds that illegal evidence

1. C. 1. Under with the 1 of was a new

a Court which has heard that evidence given a new
trial will be directed. REG v RAMSWAMI MUDALIAR
[6 Bom, Cr, 47]

40 ——— Discretion of
Sessions Judge—Power of Appellate Court—The
exercise of the discretion which the Sessions Judge
had under s 49 of the Criminal Procedure Code,
1872 to determine whether the depositions taken
before the Magistrate at the preliminary inquiry
are to be evidence at the hearing before the Ses-
sions Court, was open to review by the High Court
on appeal. REG v ARJUN MEONA 11 Bom, 281

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

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4 EVIDENCE AND WITNESSES—continued

41 ——— Improper ad-
mission in evidence of examination of prisoner—
When the examination of the prisoner by the Magis-
trate had not been recorded in full as required by
s 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1861 and was
therefore inadmissible in evidence and the other
evidence was sufficient to support the conviction
on the fact that such examination had been ad-
mitted by the Sessions Court was not a ground for setting
aside the trial on revision. REG v KALLA LAKH
MAJI 2 Bom, 419 2nd Ed, 395

REG v PEYADI BIN BASSAPPA
[2 Bom, 421 2nd Ed, 397]

REG v VITHAJI 2 Bom, 422 2nd Ed, 398

REG v GANU RAU
[2 Bom, 422 2nd Ed, 398]

42 ——— Error in mode of recording
evidence—Where the evidence was taken down
by the Magistrate in English and no memorandum
was attached to it (as required by s 199 Code
of Criminal Procedure 1861) stating that the evidence
was read over to the witness in a language which
he understood it was held that the accused was
materially prejudiced and the Court interfered on
revision. QUEEN v ISSUE RAUT
[8 W R, Cr, 63]

43 ——— Criminal Pro-
cedure Code 1872 s 297—Evidence in dispute
regarding land—In a case of a dispute regarding
land commenced under the Code of Criminal Proce-
dure 1861 but continued under the Code of 1872
where the evidence was not recorded in the manner
provided for by s 334 and the following sections
of the Code, the Court set the order aside on revision.
KHETROMONT DAS v SREENATH SINGH
[20 W R, Cr, 14]

44 ——— Criminal Pro-
cedure Code, 1861 ss 426 439—Irregularity not
prejudicing prisoner—Madras Police Act, 1859,
s 44—A police constable was tried and convicted by
the Assistant Agent of Vizagapatnam under s 44 of
Act XXIV of 1859, and sentenced to fine and
imprisonment. On appeal the Agent reversed the
conviction and sentence on the ground that there
had been irregularity of procedure on the part of his
assistant in not recording evidence for the prosecu-
tion and in only taking down the substance of the
prisoner's statement, and not the full statement as
made. Held that the question was whether there
had been such error and irregularity on the part of
the Assistant Agent as to prejudice the accused and
to occasion a failure of justice, that if not the
order reversing the conviction was rendered bad in
law by ss 426 and 439 of the Criminal Procedure
Code, that the accused did not appear to have been
prejudiced consequently the order of the Appellate
Court was set aside and a re-hearing directed.
ANONYMOUS 6 Mad., Ap, 45

45 ——— Irregularities concerning
witnesses—Irregularity in taking evidence of

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES —continued.

4. EVIDENCE AND WITNESSES—continued.

witnesses.—The High Court refused to interfere where a witness for the prosecution was examined after the defence was over, where the prisoner had notice of the evidence to be given by the witness, and therefore was not prejudiced by it in his defence. **QUEEN v. SHAM KISHORE HODAR**

[13 W. R., Cr., 36]

But see **QUEEN v. ASBANOOOLAH**

[13 W. R., Cr., 15]

46. ———— *Omission to examine and reduce to writing evidence of complainant.*—The not examining a complainant and not reducing his examination into writing is not such an irregularity as to require the interference of the High Court in a trivial case, unless it appears probable (of which there was no suggestion in the present case) that a fresh investigation would produce a different result. **KABUL NUSYO v. BAHARULLAH**

[17 W. R., Cr., 37]

47. ———— *Omission to examine witnesses.*—Where a Magistrate omitted to examine all the complainant's witnesses before declaring the accused not guilty, the Court dealt on revision with the omission. **SHEENATH MUNDLE v. SREERAM RAJPUT**

24 W. R., Cr., 62

SANTOO MUNDLE v. ABDOOL BISWAS

[13 W. R., Cr., 35]

48. ———— *Omission to give opportunity to produce witnesses—Error or defect in trial—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 426.*—Where the accused had not his witnesses in attendance, and did not apply to the Magistrate to summon them (ss. 352 and 353, Code of Criminal Procedure), the omission of the Magistrate to require him to produce his witnesses was held not to prejudice the accused, or so as to call for interference on revision. **QUEEN v. TOTARAM**

11 W. R., Cr., 15

49. ———— *Power of High Court—Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV of 1861), s. 366—Examination of accused—Postponement of trial for summoning a witness—Discretion of Judge.*—A Deputy Magistrate committed certain prisoners for trial on a charge of dacoity. Some of the prisoners had confessed before the Deputy Magistrate, but he failed to record the examination of the prisoners, or to attest it as required by s. 205 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Sessions Judge therefore refused to admit the examination of the prisoners by the Deputy Magistrate in evidence, and also refused to postpone the trial for the purpose of summoning the Deputy Magistrate and taking his evidence in the matter. Held that, it being wholly within the discretion of the Judge, under s. 366, to say whether or not he should postpone the trial, or summon any witness to give his evidence, the High Court as a Court of revision would not interfere or order a new trial. **QUEEN v. RADHA JANA**

[3 B. L. R., A. Cr., 59; 12 W. R., Cr., 44]

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES —continued.

4. EVIDENCE AND WITNESSES—continued.

50. ———— *Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, ss. 426, 439.*—Where the evidence of witnesses given on a previous trial was read over and used in a subsequent trial at the express request of the prisoners, instead of the witnesses being examined *de novo*, the High Court declined to interfere, as the irregularity of procedure was one by which the prisoners were not prejudiced. **PURMES-SUR SINGH v. SOROOF AUDHIKAREE**

[13 W. R., Cr., 40]

51. ———— *Refusal to allow witnesses to be cross-examined by accused.*—The refusal of the Judge to allow to be cross-examined, by the accused, witnesses whose depositions have been taken by the Magistrate, but whose evidence is dispensed with at the trial, was held not to be a matter for revision. **REG. v. FATTECHAND VASTACHAND**

5 Bom., Cr., 85

52. ———— *Order of Magistrate refusing to recall witnesses for prosecution for cross-examination.*—An order of the Deputy Magistrate refusing to recall the witnesses for the prosecution for the purpose of cross-examination is one which can be immediately corrected by the High Court under its general powers of superintendence and revision. **IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF BELILIOS. BELILIOS v. QUEEN**

19 W. R., Cr., 53

53. ———— *Power of High Court—Penal Code, ss. 283, 291—Evidence not taken on oath.*—In exercise of its powers as a Court of revision, the High Court quashed convictions by a Joint Magistrate and Assistant Magistrate of certain persons for offences under s. 283 (danger, obstruction, or injury to any person in a public way or line of navigation) and s. 291 (repeating or continuing public nuisance) of the Penal Code, in which it appeared that the complainants' statement was not made on oath or before a Magistrate, and in which there was no statement of charge or evidence of any kind. **IN THE MATTER OF MOHESH CHUNDER**

[20 W. R., Cr., 55]

5. ACQUITTALS.

54. ———— *Acquittal from which Government may appeal—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 297.*—It is not the practice of the High Court to interfere by way of revision under s. 297 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1872, with an acquittal against which the Government may appeal. **EMPRESS v. CHEDI RAI**

7 C. L. R., 142

55. ———— *Improper acquittal—Acquittal on erroneous ground.*—Where the senior Assistant Sessions Judge, on the hearing of a charge of false evidence, without taking evidence acquitted the accused after calling upon him to plead, the prosecutor being unable to say that the alleged false statements of the accused were material to the trial on which they were made, the High Court reversed the order of acquittal, and directed the trial to be

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

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5 ACQUITTALS—concluded

proceeded with *REG v DAMODHAR RAM CHANDRA* . 5 Bom, Cr, 68

56 ———— *Trial on evidence taken in another case*—The Court set aside an order of acquittal passed by a Deputy Magistrate in a case which he tried not on evidence taken before himself in the case but entirely on evidence in another case before another officer (the Joint Magistrate) *TUKHEYA RAI v TUPSEE KOOKER* [15 W R, Cr, 23

57 ———— *Order for detention of accused pending appeal from acquittal—Power of High Court on revision*—Where, an appeal having been preferred to the High Court against a judgment of acquittal, a Magistrate made an order on the

him the C J, dis senting), that the High Court had no power as a Court of revision to interfere with the order. *QUEEN v GHOLAM ISMAIL* I L R, 1 All, 1

58 ———— *Order of acquittal—Criminal Procedure Code s 423 (a), s 439—High Court's powers of revision—Order by High Court for re-trial after acquittal on appeal*—The High Court has power under s 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code to revise an order of acquittal though not to convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction. In reference to orders of acquittal passed by a Court of Session in appeal the High Court may, under s 439 reverse such order and direct a re trial of the appeal the proper tribunal to conduct which is the Sessions Court (if appeal or such other Court of equal jurisdiction as the High Court may entrust under s 56 of the Code, with the trial of the appeal. *QUEEN EMPRESS v BALWANT* I L R, 9 All, 134

59 ———— *Petition to revise a judgment of acquittal—Criminal Procedure Code, ss 435, 439 440*—An appeal against an acquittal by way of revision is not contemplated by the Code and it should on public grounds be discouraged. *THAN DATAN v PERIANNAN* I L R, 14 Mad, 363

60 ———— *High Court's power of revision—Criminal Procedure Code, 1882 s 439—Practice*—Though the High Court has the power, under s 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) to revise an order of acquittal yet ordinarily it does not interfere with such an order in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction because an appeal can always be made by the Local Government under s 417 of the Code. *HEERABAI v FRANJI BHUKAJI* . I L R 15 Bom, 349

6 COMMITMENTS

61 ———— *Power to quash commitments—Power of revision by High Court—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s 472—Held per STUART, C J (SEAKIE, J, doubting) that the High Court*

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

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6 COMMITMENTS—concluded

was competent, in the exercise of its power of revision under s 297 of Act X of 1872 to quash a commitment made by a Court of Session under the provisions of s 472 of that Act. *EMPRESS v LACHMAN SINGH* I L R, 2 All, 396

But see *QUEEN v SHAMA SUNKER BISWAS* [10 W R, Cr, 25
and *QUEEN v SHEETARAM CHOWDHRY* [2 W R., Cr, 44

62 ———— *Power of High Court in revision to order person convicted and sentenced to be committed for trial—Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), s 326—Grievous hurt—Inadequate sentence—Presidency Magistrate, Duty of—Criminal Procedure Code, ss 423, 439—*

sentenced, under s 326 of the Penal Code to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The Local Government, being of opinion that the sentence was inadequate, moved the High Court under s 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) to quash the Magistrate's proceedings and ordered the accused to be committed for trial to the High Court. It was contended for the prisoner that as the offence was not exclusively triable by the Court of Session, the High Court had no power, under s 423 b) of the Code, to order the accused to be committed for trial. *Held* dissenting from *Queen Empress v Sulha* 1 L R 8 All 14 that s 423 (b) gives to an Appellate Court the power to order an accused person to be committed for trial when it considers that that is the procedure that should have been adopted by the Magistrate in the case. *Held* also that the offence of which the prisoner was convicted, being one punishable under s 326 of the Penal Code with transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment for ten years and fine, the Presidency Magistrate ought to have committed the accused for trial to the High Court. *QUEEN EMPRESS v ABUL RAHMAN* [I L R, 16 Bom, 560

7 DISCHARGE OF ACCUSED

63 ———— *Improper discharge—High Court's powers of revision—Criminal Procedure Code, 1882 s 439—Power to order commitment—Reversal of prosecution*—The High Court has power under s 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, if it considers that an accused person has been improperly discharged to order him to be committed for trial. *EMPRESS v RAM LAL SINGH*

[I L R, 6 All, 40

This was also the case under the former Act. In the matter of the petition of *PROSUNNO COO MAR GHOSH* . 19 W. R., Cr, 56

EMPRESS v GOWDATA I L R, 2 Bom, 534

In the matter of the petition of *MONESH MISTRE* [I L R, 1 Calc, 262: 25 W. R., Cr, 30, 67

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

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7. DISCHARGE OF ACCUSED—concluded.

EMPRESS v. DONNELLY. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF DONNELLY I. L. R., 2 Calc., 405

EMPRESS v. HANY DOYAL KARMOKAR [I. L. R., 4 Calc., 16

S. C. ISHEN CHUNDER KURMOKAR v. HURRY DOYAL KURMOKAR . . . 3 C. L. R., 263

IN THE MATTER OF TROYLOKHYANATH MITTER [1 C. L. R., 83

64. — Dismissal of charge against accused—*Dismissal of case of breach of contract on the ground that Act XIII of 1859 did not apply.*—The High Court declined to exercise their extraordinary powers of revision in a case in which the Joint Magistrate dismissed a complaint of breach of contract under Act XIII of 1859, on the ground that that Act did not apply to the contract, which was a contract to work at a certain factory. LYALL & CO. v. RAM CHUNDER BAGDEE

[18 W. R., Cr., 53

8. REVIVAL OF COMPLAINT AND RE-TRIAL.

65. — Power of High Court to revise order reviving a complaint after discharge—*High Court Charter Act (24 & 25 Vict., c. 104), s. 15 - Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 439.*—The High Court has ample powers, under the Charter Act, if not under the Code, to revise an order reviving a complaint after discharge by a Presidency Magistrate. In this particular case it was held that the Presidency Magistrate has exercised a proper discretion in reviving the complaint. OPOORBA KUMAR SETT v. PROBOD KUMARY DASSI

[1 C. W. N., 49

See CHAROOBALA DABEE v. BARENDRA NATH MAJOOMDAR I. L. R., 27 Calc., 126 [3 C. W. N., 601

66. — Power of High Court to re try case after setting aside a conviction on ground of misdirection to jury. *Quære*—Whether in setting aside a conviction on the ground of misdirection to the jury, the High Court has any power to re-try the case having regard to s. 423 of the Criminal Procedure Code. SADHEE SHEIKH v. EMPRESS . . . 4 C. W. N., 576

67. — Power to order re-trial—*Power of High Court as Court of revision and appeal—Act XI of 1874, s. 28.*—The High Court has full power as a Court of revision to order a re-trial when necessary. As a Court of appeal, it has the like power under Act XI of 1874, s. 28, in cases tried with assessors. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF LUCKHY NARAYAN NAGORY 24 W. R., Cr., 24

68. — Ground for re-trial—*Improper discharge of accused—Per MARKBY, J.*—When the discharge has been improper, the only proper course open to a Magistrate is to report the case to the High Court for orders, and that Court, if of

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

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8. REVIVAL OF COMPLAINT AND RE-TRIAL—concluded.

opinion that the accused has been improperly discharged, will order a re-trial. EMPRESS v. DONNELLY. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF DONNELLY [I. L. R., 2 Calc., 405

69. — *Improper discharge of accused.*—As the case was one of improper discharge and came before the Magistrate under s. 295 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, the proper and only course for him was to report it for orders to the High Court, which, if of opinion that the accused were improperly discharged, might, under s. 297, have directed a re-trial. The case of *Sidya bin Satya* differed from. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF MOHESH MISTREE

[I. L. R., 1 Calc., 282; 25 W. R., Cr., 30, 67

70. — *Sentence almost undergone—Ground for not ordering re-trial.*—Where a rule was issued to show cause why the conviction should not be set aside and a re-trial ordered, and it appeared that the accused had already suffered the whole imprisonment, less one day, the Court in setting aside the conviction did not direct a re-trial. ABDOL BISWAS v. KHATER MONDAL

[3 C. W. N., 332

9 JUDGMENTS, DEFECTS IN.

71. — Judgment without giving reasons—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 421—Appeal, Summary rejection of—Judgment of Criminal Appellate Court.*—The powers conferred by s. 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be exercised sparingly and with great caution, and reasons, however concise, should be given for rejecting an appeal under that section. Where a Sessions Judge rejected an appeal summarily under s. 421 by an order consisting merely of the words "Appeal rejected," and an application for revision of such order was made to the High Court after great delay,—*Held* that the Judge was wrong in rejecting the appeal without assigning any reasons for so doing, and if it had been taken within a reasonable time it would have been a valid objection. QUEEN-EMPRESS v. RAM NARAIN . . . I. L. R., 8 All., 514

72. — Judgment not containing substance of evidence relied on—*Omission to comply with s. 228, Criminal Procedure Code—Irregularity in proceedings—Error or defect.*—K was tried by a Magistrate in a summary way and convicted. He appealed to the Court of Session, which quashed his conviction, on the ground merely that the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had was not embodied in the Magistrate's judgment. *Held* that the Court of Session should not have quashed the conviction merely by reason of such defect, but, if it found it impossible to dispose of the appeal because of such defect, it should have required the Magistrate to repair the same by recording a judgment in which the substance of the evidence should be fully embodied, and,

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

—continued

9 JUDGMENTS, DEFECTS IN—concluded

if necessary, re-examining the witnesses for that purpose, or to have ordered a re-trial with that view
EMPRESS OF INDIA : KARAN SIKOH

[I. L. R., 1 All., 680]

73. ——— Judgments not giving the best reasons for conviction—Where the record contains ample evidence of the facts and the conviction is based on the account of the convict
QUEEN

74. ——— Omission to record reasons for conviction—Omission to take notes of evidence in non-appealable case—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 370, 537*—In a case where the accused was convicted of theft and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, the notes of the evidence taken by the Magistrate did not afford sufficient materials upon which the prisoner could be legally convicted and the Magistrate had omitted to record his reasons for the conviction under s. 370, cl. (1), of the Code of Criminal Procedure Held by the High Court as a Court of revision that the conviction and sentence must be set aside, notwithstanding the provisions of s. 537 of the Code of Criminal Procedure IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF YACCOB LACCOB & ADAMSON

[I. L. R., 13 Cal., 272]

10 SENTENCES

See CASES UNDER SENTENCE—POWER OF HIGH COURT AS TO SENTENCES.

75. ——— Case in which sentence has expired—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1882 s. 439*—High Court's powers of revision—Revision of case in which term of imprisonment has been served—The High Court is competent, in the exercise of its powers of revision, to set aside the sentence and to order a re-trial

QUEEN EMPRESS : INHA I. L. R., 7 All., 136

76. ——— Enhancement of sentence on appeal—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 423 439*—A head constable was convicted under s. 330 of the Penal Code, and at a trial before a Sessions Judge sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment. The prisoner appealed. The High Court, in dismissing the appeal, directed, as a Court of revision, that the sentence passed should be enhanced **NETHERALI : QUEEN EMPRESS**

[I. L. R., 11 Cal., 530]

See **QUEEN & GORACHAND GORE**

[B. L. R., Sup Vol., 443]

77. ——— Enhancement of sentence so as to alter its nature—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, s. 439*—The High Court, in the exercise of its powers of revision, can enhance a sentence so as to alter its nature **QUEEN-EMPRESS & RAM KURIA**

[I. L. R., 6 All., 622]

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

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10 SENTENCES—continued

78. ——— Setting aside conviction and sentence, and directing trial on graver offence—Power of High Court—Conviction of lesser offence by Court having no jurisdiction to convict of a graver one—When the evidence upon which a prisoner is convicted by a subordinate tribu

Each particular case **ANONYMOUS**

[7 Mad., Ap., 5]

79. ——— Ground for enhancing sentence—Sentence clearly inadequate—Charge improperly framed—In a case in which the Magistrate referred the proceedings to the High Court with a recommendation that they should be set aside because

interfere. There must be matter on the record of the case showing that a charge has been improperly framed, or that the sentence passed is clearly inadequate to the offence **QUEEN & HARNATH SIKOH**

[20 W. R., Cr., 22]

80. ——— Ground for refusing to enhance sentence—Reference by Commissioner having jurisdiction—Inadequate sentence—The

tried the prisoners himself, and convicted them on a charge of offence which he thought was made out against them by the evidence **SOBIL DAS & CHUNDRA DEB**

[20 W. R., Cr., 15]

81. ——— Setting aside improper sentence—Escape from illegal confinement—Where a party was sentenced by order of the Magistrate to ten months' imprisonment for escaping from a confinement which he was undergoing without warrant of law and without having committed an offence, the High Court, in the exercise of its powers of interference, set aside the order **QUEEN & RUGHOOOR SINGH**

25 W. R., Cr., 1

judicial proceeding, under the general power of revision. **QUEEN & NAMAPI REDDY**

4 Mad., 242

See IN THE MATTER OF KRISHNANAND BRUTHA-CHANDRAN

3 B. L. R., A. Cr., 60

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

—continued.

10. SENTENCES—continued.

S. C. IN THE MATTER OF KISHEN SOONDUR BHUT-TACHARJEE . . . 12 W. R., Cr., 47

83. ——— Necessity for alteration of conviction from one section of Penal Code to another—*Reference to High Court*.—The necessity for altering a conviction from one section to another for cognate offences, when the accused has not been prejudiced by any such error, is no sufficient ground for a reference to the Court of revision. *EMPRESS v. ISHAN CHUNDRA DE*

[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 847; 12 C. L. R., 451]

84. ——— Conviction under repealed law—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 426*.—Where a Magistrate convicted under certain repealed sections of law, the High Court refused to set aside the conviction, having regard to s. 426, Code of Criminal Procedure, as the conviction and sentence might have been passed under sections of the Penal Code and no substantial injury had been done to the accused. *RUGHONATH DASS v. CHUCKERDUN RAUT*

[15 W. R., Cr., 49]

85. ——— Conviction under Penal Code of offence committed before Penal Code came into operation—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 426—Act XVII of 1862, s. 4*.—In a case in which the accused was charged under the Penal Code with an offence which was committed before the Penal Code came into operation, it was held that, having regard to s. 4, Act XVII of 1862, and s. 426 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the error of procedure was not sufficient to vitiate the conviction so long as the punishment awarded as under the Penal Code did not exceed that which was a legal penalty for the offence before the Penal Code became law. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF MOHA-BEER SINGH* . . . 15 W. R., Cr., 48

86. ——— Conviction for separate offences—*Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), ss. 380, 456, 457—New trial*.—The prisoner was convicted by the Magistrate of two separate offences under ss. 456 and 380 of the Penal Code, and sentenced for both. On appeal, the Sessions Judge, holding that the offence proved was under s. 457, ordered a new trial for offences under ss. 457 and 380. *Held* that there ought not to be a new trial, but that the conviction and sentence under s. 380 should be set aside. *QUPEN v. RAMOHARAN KAIRI*

[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 488; 6 W. R., Cr., 39]

87. ——— Sentence for different offence than that committed—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 426*.—On reference by a Sessions Judge in reviewing the monthly magisterial returns, where the conviction by the Magistrate was for cheating by personation, and the offence appeared to the High Court to be furnishing false information for which the punishment awarded was legal, —*Held* that the Court, under s. 426 of the Criminal Procedure Code, ought not to interfere with the conviction or sentence. *REG. v. RAGHOJI BIN KANOJI*

[3 Bom., Cr., 42]

REG. v. BABAJI BIN BHAT . . . 4 Bom., Cr., 16

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

—continued.

10. SENTENCES—continued.

88. ——— Conviction without jurisdiction—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, ss. 426, 434—Revision by High Court*.—In a case referred by a District Magistrate under s. 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on the ground that the sentence was illegal, because the charge should have been under s. 324 of the Penal Code, for causing hurt by means of a heated substance, an offence which the 2nd class Subordinate Magistrate had no jurisdiction to try, and not under s. 323, for causing hurt, of which offence the accused had been convicted, the Court passed no order, as it did not think it right, under the circumstances of the case, to direct the re-trial of the accused on the proper charge. *REG. v. AMBA KOM GIRSOJI*

[4 Bom., Cr., 1]

89. ——— Offence not cognizable by Magistrate convicting.—In a case referred by a District Magistrate under s. 427 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, on the ground that the charge should have been under s. 324 of the Penal Code—an offence not within the cognizance of a 2nd class Subordinate Magistrate, and not under s. 323—the Court passed no order, and remarked that the case should not have been referred under s. 427, which applies only to the Court of Session acting on appeal from a Court subordinate to it. *REG. v. NABAJI VALAD VITHOJI* . . . 4 Bom., Cr., 2

90. ——— Trial on wrong charge—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 404*.—Where a person scourged another with nettles in order to extract property from the sufferer, and the Magistrate tried the case as one of hurt (under s. 323, Penal Code) and extortion (s. 384), although the accused ought to have been charged under s. 327, and tried by the Court of Session, the High Court declined to interfere under s. 404, Code of Criminal Procedure, and direct a new trial, believing that substantial justice had been done in the case. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF TARINEE PROSAUD BANERJEE*

[18 W. R., Cr., 8]

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF BUNKA BEHAREE SIN . . . 18 W. R., Cr., 23.

IN THE MATTER OF ROOPNARAIN DUTT

[18 W. R., Cr., 38]

91. ——— Trial under wrong charge—*Conviction of non-cognizable offence*.—In a case referred by a District Magistrate, on the ground that the accused had been convicted, under s. 403 of the Penal Code, of dishonest misappropriation of property, whereas the charge should have been, under s. 406, of criminal breach of trust an offence not within the cognizance of the 2nd class Subordinate Magistrate who passed the sentence, the Court annulled the conviction and sentence, and directed the case to be tried before a proper Court. *REG. v. GANU VALAD RAMCHANDRA* . . . 4 Bom., Cr., 3

92. ——— Sentence under special Act instead of Penal Code—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 297—Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, s. 426—Sentence under Post Office Act (XIV*

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

—continued

10 SENTENCES—concluded

of 1866) —The accused, being entrusted to put a proper amount of stamps on a letter and return such as might not be required did not return them, but misappropriated stamps to the value of two annas and was convicted and punished under s 49 of the Post Office Act (XIV of 1866) instead of under the Penal Code for criminal breach of trust. As the accused had not been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for criminal breach of trust nor shown to have been prejudiced by the error of convicting him under the Post Office Act the High Court refused to reverse or alter the sentence pointing out at the same time that this was one of those cases in which it was a mistake to look at the smallness of the amount misappropriated rather than to the gravity of the offence. **IN THE MATTER OF MOHIN CHUNDER BUTT** [17 W R, Cr, 50]

See IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF TAININE
PHOSAD BANERJEE 19 W R, Cr, 8

93 ————— Erroneous conviction under wrong section of Penal Code —Where a Magistrate erroneously holding that the offence committed was one under s 406 Penal Code, over which he has jurisdiction instead of under s 403, which was cognizable only by the Court of Session tried and sentenced the accused it was held by the High Court as a Court of revision that his proceedings were contrary to law and he was directed to commit the case for trial by the Court of Session. **IN THE MATTER OF RAM SOONDER PODDAR** [2 C L R, 515]

11 VERDICT OF JURY AND MISDIRECTION

94 ————— Ground for interference with verdict—Power of High Court—Verdict will

their A prisoner was charged under ss 302 and 304 of the Penal Code and the Judge at the trial added a further charge under s 25. The Judge in his charge to the jury directed them that in the event of their finding the charges under s 302 and 304 unsustainable they might find the prisoner guilty under s 325. The jury unanimously acquitted the prisoner under the charge framed under s 302 and a majority of them acquitted him under the charge framed under s 304, but a majority of them found him guilty under the charge framed under s 325. The Judge disagreed with their finding as regards the charge framed under s 304 and referred the case to the High Court under s 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The High Court refused to interfere with the verdict on ground that the verdict could not be said to be manifestly erroneous the Judge having heard the evidence and having expressed his opinion to the jury that they might find the prisoner guilty under s 325. **QUEEN v JACQUIET** I L R, 11 Cal, 85

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—continued

11 VERDICT OF JURY AND MISDIRECTION—continued

95 ————— Conviction on evidence not amounting to proof—A jury may be satisfied with a minimum of proof and it is beyond the power of the High Court in such cases to interfere with its verdict but when there is nothing which can be believed amount to proof the case should not be put to the jury at all as a verdict of guilty cannot under such circumstances be sustained. Under such circumstances the Court will set a conviction aside. **QUEEN v RUTTON DASS** [18 W R, Cr, 19]

96 ————— Finding of jury as to grave and sudden provocation. *Criminal Procedure Code 1872 s 297—Criminal Procedure Code 1861 s 426 Question of fact—Power of High Court*—Under excep 1 s 30 of the Penal Code the finding of a jury as to whether the offence of murder was committed under grave and sudden provocation sufficient to prevent the offence from amounting to murder is a question of fact with which the High Court cannot interfere. **QUEEN v SOHRAIE** 13 W R, Cr, 33

97 ————— Omission to charge jury properly—Power of High Court to set aside verdict—Omission to sum up properly to the jury is if the prisoner is thereby prejudiced an error in law such as to justify a Court of appeal in setting aside the verdict. **REG v FATTECHAND VASTA CHAND** 5 Bom, Cr, 85

98 ————— Misdirection—Trial by jury—Power to go into facts of case—Mode of dealing with directions of Judge to jury—In a case tried by jury the High Court has no power to go into the facts of the case in order to see whether or not the conviction was right that standing entirely upon the verdict of the jury. The Court has only to consider the facts in order to see whether the Judge has done his duty in laying the case before the jury for their consideration. The mode of dealing by the High Court with the Judge's summing up to the jury pointed out first as regards the law and then as regards the facts. **QUEEN v NIMCHAND MOOKERJEE** 20 W R, Cr, 41

99 ————— Error in law—Prejudice to accused—New trial—Improper advice given by the Judge to the jury upon a question of fact or the omission of the Judge to give that advice which a Judge in the exercise of a sound judicial discretion ought to give the jury upon questions of fact amounts to such an error in law in summing up as to require a new trial or revision. The power of new trials for will be ever the Court 13

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

—continued.

11. VERDICT OF JURY AND MISDIRECTION—concluded.

100. ———— *Omission to leave material facts to jury.*—The verdict of the jury was reversed, on the ground of misdirection by the Judicial Commissioner in not having left the cause of death and the prisoner's connection with certain attempts at bribery as questions for the consideration of the jury. *QUEEN v. KALI CHURN GANGOOLY* . . . 7 W. R., Cr., 2

101. ———— *Prejudice to prisoner from erroneous summing up.*—Where there is a failure of justice, or where the prisoner has been prejudiced by the defective summing up of the Judge, the High Court can interfere either by discharging the prisoner, if the evidence on the record is not sufficient to convict him, supposing the trial to have taken place with the aid of assessors, or to direct a fresh trial. *QUEEN v. MUTHOORA SINGH* [18 W. R., Cr., 66]

102. ———— *Sessions Judge, Opinion of—Criminal Procedure Code, s. 307—High Court, Power of.*—In the exercise of its powers under s. 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the High Court will form and act upon its own view of what the evidence in its judgment proves; but in doing so the opinion of the Sessions Judge, no less than verdict of the jury, is entitled to its proper weight. *Reg. v. Khanderav Bajirav, I. I. R., 1 Bom., 10; Queen v. Mukhan Kumar, 1 C. L. R., 275; Empress v. Dhunum Kaze, I. L. R., 9 Calc., 53; Queen-Empress v. Mania Dayal, I. L. R., 10 Bom., 497; Queen v. Ram Churn Ghose, 20 W. R., Cr., 33; Queen v. Sham Bagdi, 13 B. L. R., Ap., 19: 20 W. R., Cr., 73; Queen v. Huro Manghee, 14 B. L. R., Ap., 2: 21 W. R., Cr., 4; Queen v. Wuzir Mundal, 25 W. R., Cr., 25; Queen v. Nobin Chunder Banerjee, 13 B. L. R., Ap., 20: 20 W. R., Cr., 70, referred to. QUEEN EMPRESS v. ITWARI SAHO* [I. L. R., 15 Calc., 269]

12. MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

103. ———— *Order by Collector under Penal Code Power of revision by High Court.*—A Collector as such not being subject to the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court in criminal matters, that Court, in the exercise of such jurisdiction, is not competent to deal with an alleged illegal order made under the Penal Code by a Collector. *IN THE MATTER OF DIANUT HOSEN* . . . 10 C. L. R., 14

104. ———— *Order made under s. 58 of the Forests Act (VII of 1878) for confiscation—Criminal Procedure Code, 1872, s. 297.*—The High Court was competent, under s. 297 of Act X of 1872, to revise an order made by a District Judge under s. 58 of the Forests Act, 1878, on appeal from the order of a Magistrate made under s. 54 of that Act, the jurisdiction of the High Court under s. 297 of Act X of 1872 not being expressly taken away by s. 58 of the Forests Act, 1878. *EMPRESS v. NATHU KHAN* . . . I. L. R., 4 All., 417

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

—continued.

12. MISCELLANEOUS CASES—continued.

105. ———— *Valid conviction in case improperly instituted—Reference to Local Government.* *Per MACLEAN, J.*—The High Court has power, without reference to the Local Government, to set aside a conviction in a case improperly originated. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF NOBIN CHUNDRAN BANIKYA. EMPRESS v. NOBIN CHUNDRAN BANIKYA* . . . I. L. R., 8 Calc., 560

S. C. NOBIN CHUNDER BANIKYA v. EMPRESS [10 C. L. R., 369]

106. ———— *Acting without proper discretion—Order for prosecution.*—That a Magistrate has acted without proper discretion in ordering a prosecution is no ground for reversing his order. *EMAM ALI v. SUDDERUDDEEN* . . . 9 W. R., Cr., 18

107. ———— *Order in bonâ fide exercise of discretion—Conviction under Municipal Act (III of 1864).*—The Court declined to quash proceedings held under a bonâ fide exercise of discretion in a case where a fine was imposed under Bengal Act III of 1864, s. 68, for keeping a piggery in a filthy state. *IN THE MATTER OF AMAN CHINAMAN* [17 W. R., Cr., 58]

108. ———— *Order passed by Magistrate without jurisdiction.*—The High Court may interfere with and quash an order passed by a Magistrate when the order is one that was beyond the power and out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate to make. *LALOO v. ADAM SIRCAR GOVERNMENT v. SURJAKANT ACHARJIA. DENGOO SHAIKH v. ADAM SIRCAR* . . . 17 W. R., Cr., 37

EMPRESS OF INDIA v. BERRILL [I. L. R., 4 All., 141]

109. ———— *The Deputy Magistrate adjourned the case to the 21st. on which day he ordered the case to be dismissed for non-attendance of the complainant; but on the following day cancelled the order, and revived the case on the ground of his having dismissed it by mistake in ignorance of the complainant having petitioned for an adjournment by reason of sickness. The Magistrate on appeal reversed the order of the Deputy Magistrate. As the order of the Deputy Magistrate was manifestly wrong, the High Court set aside the whole of the proceedings, and restored the case to the position in which it stood before the 21st.* *QUEEN v. RAM NARAIN GHOSE* . . . 8 W. R., Cr., 5

110. ———— *Magistrate acting under section of Code under which he has no jurisdiction.*—Held that where a Magistrate professes to act under one section of the Criminal Procedure Code under which he has no jurisdiction, but it is found that he has jurisdiction under some other section of the Code, the mistake is one which does not justify interference with the Magistrate's order, if otherwise good, and if the accused has not been prejudiced thereby. *QUEEN v. PRANKISTO PAI* [14 W. R., Cr., 41]

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—continued

12 MISCELLANEOUS CASES—continued

111 ——— Order passed under s 146 on proceedings taken under s 145, Criminal Procedure Code—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882) s. 145—Power of Court on revision—Evidence on revision*—Where a Magistrate has passed an order under s 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code, whereas the proper order in the case should have been one under s 146 the High Court on revision will make the order which the lower Court ought to have made. Case in which the High Court on revision entered into the whole of the evidence in the case *Raja Baboo v Muddun Mohu Lall I L R, 14 Calc 169* explained. *REIN v RICHARDSON*

[I L R, 14 Calc, 361]

112 ——— Unreasonable order for security to keep the peace—*Power of revision of High Court—Material error*—In a case of apprehended breach of the peace the Magistrate bound

unreasonable. *IN THE MATTER OF JUGGUT CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY I L R, 2 Calc, 110*

113 ——— Alteration of conviction. *Setting aside proceedings—Trial by jury where case was not so triable*—The High Court will not alter a conviction by a Sessions Court aided by a jury on a charge only triable by a jury to one of a nature not triable by such a tribunal but will annul the proceedings and leave the prosecution to take fresh proceedings against the prisoner on any other charge it may be advised. *PEG v NARAYAN GOPAL*

[5 Bom, Cr, 56]

114 ——— Conviction in case where no appeal is given by Act on point of repeal—*Act giving appeal—Criminal Procedure Code 1882 ss 408 and 439—Jurisdiction of High Court*—On the 9th December 1882 a person was convicted under ss 457 and 109 of the Penal Code and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by a Deputy Magistrate in Assam exercising special powers under s 36 of the old Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872). The new Code came into force on the 1st January 1883. The prisoner presented an appeal to the High Court from the conviction and sentence above mentioned on the 23rd January 1883. Held that there was no appeal the case being governed by s. 408 of the new Code but that the case was a fit one for the exercise of the High Court's revisional jurisdiction and should be dealt with under the powers conferred on the High Court by virtue of that jurisdiction. *RONGAI v EMPRESS*

[I L R, 9 Calc, 513]

S C IN THE MATTER OF RANGAI

[12 C L R, 500]

115 ——— Defect in form of summons to persons to show cause why they should not give security for keeping the peace—*Defect not prejudicing persons required to show*

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

—continued

12 MISCELLANEOUS CASES—continued

cause Certain persons were convicted by a Magistrate of the 1st class of assault on offence punishable under s 352 of Act X of 1877. The case was brought to the knowledge of the High Court by the complainant performing a petition to it together with a copy of the Magistrate's order. This petition was laid before STRAIGHT J who observing that the case was one in which the Magistrate should have taken security from such persons for keeping the peace as provided by s 489 of Act X of 1872 directed the Magistrate to summon such persons to show cause why they should not be required under s 491 of

and eventually made an order requiring such persons to enter into a bond to keep the peace. Such persons were fully aware of the order made by STRAIGHT J

STRAIGHT J which was made without jurisdiction, and on the ground that the summonses had not set forth the report or information on which they were issued. Held by STUART, C J that inasmuch as STRAIGHT J when he made his order, represented the full authority and jurisdiction of the High Court such order was final and the application could not be entertained. Held by PEARSON J and SPANKIE J and OLDFIELD J (SPANKIE J doubting whether such order could be questioned) that the order of STRAIGHT J was one which he was competent to make as a Court of revision under s 297 of Act X of 1872. Held by PEARSON J and SPANKIE J that inasmuch as such persons had not been in the slightest degree prejudiced by the defect in the summonses which were issued to them such defect was not a ground on which to set aside the Magistrate's order requiring them to enter into a bond to keep the peace. *EMPRESS v MUHAMMAD JAFIR*

[I L R, 3 All, 546]

116 ——— Order confirming order for security for good behaviour—*Criminal Procedure Code 1861 ss 404 408*—An order of a

Also an order for maintenance. *REG v THAKURDIN IRA*

5 Bom Cr, 81

117 ——— Order rejecting appeal without calling for record and proceedings—*Criminal Procedure Code 1872 ss 278 280—Order under s 278*—An order under s 278 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Appellate Court rejecting an appeal on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and without calling for the record and

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES —continued.

12. MISCELLANEOUS CASES—continued.

proceedings of the case, is a final order falling within the scope of s. 285, and is not subject to revision.
EMPRESS v. MAHOMED YASHIN

[I. L. R., 4 Bom., 101

118. ——— Jurisdiction of High Court in revision to quash orders under s. 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882)*, ss. 195, 423, 439, 476.—The High Court is competent, in the exercise of its revisional powers, to interfere with an order of a subordinate Court, whether made under s. 195 or under s. 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code, directing the prosecution of any person for offences referred to in those sections. The High Court under s. 439 has the powers conferred on a Court of appeal by s. 523 to alter or reverse any such order. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KHEPU NATH SIKDAR. **KHEPU NATH SIKDAR v. GRISH CHUNDER MUKERJI**

[I. L. R., 16 Calc., 730

119. ——— Order directing prosecution—*Criminal Procedure Code (1882)*, ss. 195, 439, and 476.—Under the general revisional powers conferred by s. 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a High Court has power to consider the propriety of an order which purports to be passed under s. 476 of the Code. **Queen-Empress v. Rachappa**, I. L. R., 13 Bom., 109, dissented from. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF MATHURA DAS

[I. L. R., 16 All., 80

120. ——— Jurisdiction of High Court to quash orders under s. 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code—*Criminal Procedure Code*, ss. 195, 476—*Sanction to prosecution—Preliminary inquiry.*—The High Court has jurisdiction to interpose in the case of an order made by a Court under s. 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and has also the power to determine whether the discretion given by that section has or has not been properly exercised. In the matter of the petition of **Khepu Nath Sikdar v. Girish Chunder Mukerjee**, I. L. R., 16 Calc., 730, relied on. **CHAUDHARI MAHOMED IZHARUL HUQ v. QUEEN-EMPRESS**

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 349

121. ——— Power of High Court in revision to revoke an order of a subordinate Court under ss. 195, 476, Code of Criminal Procedure—*Order sanctioning prosecution—Criminal Procedure Code*, s. 439.—A High Court, as a Court of revision, has power under s. 439 to revoke an order made by a subordinate Court under s. 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. **QUEEN-EMPRESS v. SRINIVASALU NAIDU**

I. L. R., 21 Mad., 124

122. ——— Power of High Court to revise an order as to sanction under s. 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898)*, s. 197 and s. 439—*Charter Act (24 & 25 Vict., c. 104)*, s. 15.—A plea applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for sanction under s. 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code to prosecute an Honorary Magistrate for

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES —continued.

12. MISCELLANEOUS CASES—continued.

using insulting and defamatory language towards him in the course of the trial of a case and sanction was refused. On application to the High Court,—*Held* under the revisional powers conferred by the Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court has no authority to interfere with an order made by a subordinate Court granting or refusing sanction under s. 197 of the Code, but it has sufficient authority for that purpose under s. 15 of the Charter Act (24 & 25 Vict., c. 104). **NANDO LAL BASAK v. MITTER**

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 869
3 C. W. N., 539

123. ——— Order under s. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code—*Criminal Procedure Code (1882)*, s. 435—*Disputed possession of temple—Magistrate, Jurisdiction of.*—The District Temple Committee dismissed the trustees of a certain temple and appointed others. The dismissed trustees retained possession. A breach of the peace having become imminent in the opinion of a Deputy Magistrate, he made an order under the Criminal Procedure Code, s. 144, directing the newly-appointed trustees not to interfere with the temple or its management. *Held* that the Magistrate had jurisdiction to make the order, and therefore the High Court had no power to interfere in revision under the Criminal Procedure Code, s. 435. **PALANIAPPA CHETTI v. DORASAMI AYYAR**

I. L. R., 18 Mad., 402

124. ——— High Court's criminal revisional jurisdiction—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898)*, ss. 144, 145, 435, and 439—*Dispute about right to perform service in a public temple.*—The High Court ordinarily has no jurisdiction to interfere with an order under Ch. XII of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898), which is not a proceeding within the meaning of s. 435 of the Code; but when the Magistrate exceeds his jurisdiction under s. 144 or 145, the High Court has power to interfere under its revisional jurisdiction (s. 439). **IN RE PANDURANG GOVIND**

[I. L. R., 24 Bom., 527

125. ——— Power to revise Presidency Magistrate's proceedings—*Order for further inquiry—Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898)*, ss. 423, 435, and 439—*Letters Patent, High Court*, 1865, cl. 28.—The High Court has, under ss. 435 and 439, read with s. 423 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the power to revise the proceedings of a Presidency Magistrate and order a further inquiry to be made. It has the same power under cl. 28 of the Letters Patent of 1865. **OLVILLE v. KRISTO KISHORE BOSE**

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 746
3 C. W. N., 598

126. ——— High Court's power of revision—*Presidency Magistrate, Proceedings of—Order for further inquiry—Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898)*, ss. 423, 435, 439—*Charter Act (24 & 25 Vict., c. 104)*, s. 15—*Letters Patent, High Court*, 1865, cl. 28.—The High Court has powers of revision in respect of an order of discharge passed by a Presidency Magistrate by reason not of

REVISION—CRIMINAL CASES

—concluded.

12 MISCELLANEOUS CASES—concluded.

s 28 of the Letters Patent 1865, but of s 15 of the Charter Act (24 & 25 Vict., c 104) That section has always been interpreted in a very extended

here in revision with an order of dismissal or discharge passed by a Presidency Magistrate *Colville v. Kristo Kishore Bose, 1 L R, 26 Calc, 746*, dissented from *Opoorba Kumar Sett v. Probod Kumary Dass, 1 C W. N., 49*, referred to A Presidency Magistrate acting under s 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code dismissed a complaint on the report of the police without examining the complainant and without finding on such examination that there was no sufficient ground for proceeding. The High Court, acting under s 15 of the Charter Act, ordered a further inquiry to be made into the matter of the complaint *CHARORALA DAREK v. BARENDRA NATH MOZUMDAR 1 L R, 28 Calc, 6*

CHARORALA DAREK v. EXPRESS 3 C. W. N., 601

127. — Act XIII of 1859, ss 2 and 3

—Breach of contract by workmen—Procedure—*Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1895) s 370*—In the trial of a case under the Workman's Breach of Contract Act (XIII of 1859) a Presidency Magistrate is not bound to frame his record in accordance with the provisions of s 370 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is doubtful whether a proceeding under the first clause of s 2 and under s 3 of Act XIII of 1859 is a criminal proceeding. There is no offence committed, and there is no accused. The provisions of s 370 of the Criminal Procedure Code are therefore inapplicable to a case of this nature, and the High Court will not interfere in revision with the Presidency Magistrate's proceedings, on the ground that he has not followed the provisions of that section. *ABERAM DAS MOCHI & ABDUL RAHIM*

1 L R., 27 Calc, 131

[4 C W. N., 201]

REVIVOR

See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART 180.

[1 L R, 20 Calc, 551]

1 L R, 22 Calc, 921

1 L R., 24 Calc., 244

See PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF—REVIVOR OF APPEAL

[1 L R, 21 Calc, 997]

1 L R, 21 I. A., 163

—Substitution of parties as—

See PRIVY COUNCIL, PRACTICE OF—DEATH OF PARTY ON RECORD

[1 L R., 16 Calc., 184]

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

See CASES UNDER APPEAL—RIGHT OF APPEAL, EFFECT OF REPEAL ON,

RIGHT OF APPEAL—continued

See CASES UNDER ASSIGNMENT OF CHOSE IN ACTION

See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 882 s 3

[1 L R, 4 Calc, 825]

See CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882 s 244

—PARTIES TO SUIT *2 C. L R., 545*

See EXECUTION OF DECREE—EXECUTION BY AND AGAINST REPRESENTATIVES

[1 L R., 3 Calc, 371]

See NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL DEBTS ACT

[21 W. R., 59]

See PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—APPEAL

[1 L R, 3 Calc, 223]

1 L R, 9 Calc, 738

1 L R, 18 Bom, 520

See SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—

—CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE, s 622

[1 L R, 8 Mad, 182]

1 L R, 18 Bom., 454

—Deprivation of—

See CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

[1 L R, 4 Calc, 18]

1. — Appeal from favourable decision.—There is nothing in strict law to prevent a party, acting for himself or through his guardian, from appealing against a decision in his favour *STEPHENSON & UNNODA DOSSES*

[6 W R, Mib., 18]

2. — Appeal by defendant from decision as dismissing suit on wrong ground —*Civil Procedure Code, 1859 ss 332, 334, 337*—Decree—Decision.—Although s 332 of Act VIII of 1859 provides that an appeal shall lie from the decrees of the Courts of original jurisdiction s 334 and 337 show not less clearly that the decisions of

wrong ground *SHRO GHOLAM SINGH & NURSINGH*

[4 N. W., 120]

Contra, *CHOWDHRY MAHOMED MOHY & LUTAFUT HOSSEIN*

13 W. R., 239

Contra, *SHAMA SOONDUREE DEBIA & DIGAMBUREE DEBIA*

13 W. R., 1

3. — Change of jurisdiction

RIGHT OF APPEAL—*continued.*

4. ——— Right of new relators to appeal.—As to the terms on which new relators will be allowed to come in after decree to prosecute an appeal. *ADVOCATE GENERAL v. MUHAMMAD HUSEIN HUSENI* 4 Bom., O. C., 203

5. ——— Appeal by party struck out of suit in lower Court.—A person was once made a party to a suit, but the decree was set aside, the suit as against him dismissed, and the case remanded for trial. From this last decision he appealed. The Court ordered the appeal to be struck off as made by a party no longer a party to the suit. *GOKOOR PERSHAD DISCHET v. BROJO MONER DEBIA*

[24 W. R., 259]

6. ——— Appeal after intervenor had appealed and his name taken off record of suit—*Re-opening of case on remand.*—A suit having been decided by the first Court after an intervenor had been made a party under s. 73, Code of Civil Procedure, 1859, it was remanded on the appeal of the intervenor, whose name was ordered to be expunged from the record. The suit was decided again in favour of the plaintiff, but the decision was reversed on appeal. *Held* that the fact of the defendant having, in the first instance, allowed the intervenor alone to appeal, did not debar him, after the case was re-opened by remand, from appealing in his own person. *BUCHA SINGH v. MASHOOK ALI BEG*

[15 W. R., 572]

7. ——— Right of pro formâ defendant to appeal. A pro formâ defendant against whom no judgment has been given has no right to appeal, even if another party has been found to be the owner of land which he claims; for such finding carries with it no legal consequence as against him. *RAM DOSS LUSHKUR v. HUREEHUR MOOKERJEE*

[23 W. R., 86]

8. ——— Right of party opposing will in case of application for certificate under Act XXVII of 1860—*Party not opposing grant of certificate.*—A widow having applied, under Act XXVII of 1860, for a certificate under her deceased husband's will, his brother came in not as a claimant of the certificate, and impugned the widow's allegation that the deceased husband had made a will. The Judge upon this went into the evidence, found in favour of the will, and granted the certificate applied for. Against this order the brother appealed to the High Court. *Held* that the appellant had no *locus standi*, as the appeal contemplated in s. 6 was limited to persons in conflict with the original petitioner as claimants. *RAM LALL MOOKERJEE v. KOMOLA KAMINEE DEBEE*

24 W. R., 92

9. ——— Appeal brought by principal in suit where agents have sued.—The plaintiffs, karindas of the appellant, having brought a suit in their own name, the suit was dismissed on the merits, and appeals preferred by the appellant in his own name to the Judge and to the High Court. *Held* that the procedure was illegal, and the decrees of the lower Courts must be set aside. *FIAZ-OD-DEEN v. PUDMEB*

4 N. W., 68

RIGHT OF APPEAL—*continued.*

10. ——— Right of appeal by heirs—*Appeal against joint heirs—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 102—Continuance.*—S. 102, Act VIII of 1859, does not bar the right of heirs to proceed with an appeal as against joint heirs. *LUTEEFOONISSA BIBER v. RAJAOR RUHMAN* 8 W. R., 84

11. ——— Want of interest in subject of appeal—*Appeal by sons of Hindu widow after finding adverse to her right.*—Where a Hindu widow jointly with her sons sued for confirmation of title, and both the Courts below found adversely to her title to hold the land in dispute as separate property, it was held that her sons, who had no interest in the result of the suit, were not competent without her to prefer a special appeal. *DOORGA PERSHAD MOHAPATTUR v. RADHAMOHUN MITTEE* 15 W. R., 536

12. ——— Right of co-mortgagor to appeal—*Sale of equity of redemption.*—One of several co-mortgagors cannot appeal against a foreclosure decree when the equity of redemption has been sold before the institution of the suit. *KOTTALE UPPI v. KALLIYATT PANOLI KUNNI KETTI*

[1 Mad., 7]

13. ——— Right of appeal as to costs—*Disclaimer of interest in subject-matter of suit.*—The fact of a defendant having, in the Court of first instance, disclaimed any right or interest in the land in a suit does not deprive him of the right to appeal, if a judgment is given against him with costs. *NUND COOMAR SINGH v. GUNGA PERSHAD NARAIN SINGH*

10 W. R., 94

14. ——— Right of purchaser to appeal on death of assignor—*Assignment of interest in subject-matter of suit.*—A sued B in the Court of first instance, and obtained a decree declaring A's right to a house. The District Court on appeal reversed this decree and rejected A's claim. The High Court reversed the decree of the District Court and remanded the appeal. The District Court on remand made a decree confirming the original decree of the Court of first instance in A's favour. Subsequently to the last-mentioned decree of the District Court, B sold the house to C. B then preferred a special appeal to the High Court, but died before it was heard. *Held*, under Act VIII of 1859, that C could not carry on the special appeal after B's death. *MORESHWAR BAPUJI PHATAK v. CUSHABA SHANKROJI*

I. L. R., 2 Bom., 248

15. ——— Appeal from order prior to decree—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 363.*—Objections having been successfully raised, under s. 246, Act VIII of 1859, against a decree-holder's attachment of a tenure as the property of his judgment-debtor, he brought a regular suit and obtained a declaratory decree that the property belonged to his debtor. He then took out execution, attached, sold, and himself purchased the property in question. The objector meantime appealed to the Privy Council, and, having obtained a decree reversing the declaratory decree, took out execution against the opposite party for costs and wasilat. The opposite party objected, but the Judge allowed the execution to

RIGHT OF APPEAL—continued

proceed and deputed an Ameen to ascertain the amount of mesne profits collected. *Held* that the Judge's order was not an order prior to decree within the meaning of s 363 of the Code, and that the opposite party was entitled to appeal against the principal that he was liable without waiting the result of the Ameen's investigation. **GOPAL CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY v. GOBAY LALL DEY**

[12 W. R., 411]

16 ——— Right of party to suit not

execution—Procedure—In a suit for partition a

RASANYA

subordinate Judge was liable to be set aside after the re-hearing, but that the decision did not prejudice plaintiff's liberty to appeal from the original decision. **BETTS v. BONGSI MUNDUL**

[25 W. R., 343]

18 ——— Second appeal—Rent suit—*Beng. Act VIII of 1869 s 102—Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), s 153—General Clauses Act (I of 1868) s 6*—The word 'Proceedings' in s 6 of Act I of 1868 as applied to a suit means the suit as an entirety that is down to the final decree. A second appeal therefore to the High Court on a question of when the suit of Act VIII of 1869 was decided heard subsequent. **Hurrosundari Deb v. Bhogohari Das Manji, I L R 13 Calc, 86 approved SATGURI v. MUJIDAR**

[I L R., 15 Calc, 107]

SULEMAN v. SHIVRAM BHIKAJI

[I. L. R., 12 Bom, 71]

20 ——— Death of one of several appellants pending appeal—Death of one of several respondents pending appeal—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss 366, 368, 544, and*

RIGHT OF APPEAL—continued

582—Any plaintiff or defendant has a right to appeal without the concurrence of any of the parties to the suit. The mere fact of the death of one of several

under s 544 of the Civil Procedure Code, or else to have directed that the legal representatives of the deceased respondent should be placed upon the record. **CHANDARSANG VERSABRAI v. KHAMADHAI RAGHA BHAI**

I. L. R., 22 Bom, 718

See **HEM KUNWAR v. AMBA PRASAD**

[I L R., 22 All, 430]

21 ——— Death of plaintiff appellant—*Final applicants for substitution—Order under*

final decree on appeal—*Civil Procedure Code, s 591—Error, defect, or irregularity affecting the decision of the case*—Pending an appeal before the

opponent was not due attention to appeal to the High Court against the lower Appellate Court's decree dismissing the appeal. *Held* that the appel

representatives has been made excluding a person from the record that person must seek his remedy by

RIGHT OF APPEAL—continued.

an appeal against the order, and is not entitled to appeal against the decree so long as the order stands. Error, defect, or irregularity within the meaning of s. 591 of the Code means error, defect, or irregularity in procedure or in law, and not in matters of fact. In the present case there was no error, defect, or irregularity within the meaning of the section, and, even if there were, it did not affect the decision of the case in appeal below. *SANKALI v. MURLIDHAR*

[I. L. R., 12 All., 200

22. ———— Plaintiff, Amendment of—

Adding a defendant in a suit where leave to sue under cl. 12 of the Letters Patent, 1865, was necessary—Alternative liability—Order to add new defendant—Appeal against such order by original defendant.—The plaintiff filed this suit against the defendant *F* alleging that she had a firm and carried on business at Sihore, in the territory of Bhopal. Before the suit was filed, leave was duly obtained under cl. 12 of the Letters Patent, 1865. In her written statement, *F* denied that she was the owner of the Sihore firm, or that she was responsible for any of its dealings with the plaintiffs. She alleged that the Sihore firm had belonged to her son *P*, who died in Samvat 1943, leaving a daughter named *G*, a minor, who was still living. The plaintiff then obtained a summons calling on the defendant *F* to show cause why the plaint and proceedings should not be amended by adding the name of *G* as a party-defendant. The summons was made absolute, and an order was made to add *G* as a defendant. The defendant *F* appealed, contending that the effect of adding a defendant would be to institute a new suit against *G* without obtaining the necessary leave under the Letters Patent. She relied on *Rampurab v. Premsukh Chandamal*, I. L. R., 15 Bom., 93. Held, dismissing the appeal, that the defendant *F* could not appeal against the order making *G* a party. It might be that *G* might object to the order either before or at the hearing, but she only could take the objection. The defendant *F* could not take it for her. The case of *Rampurab v. Premsukh Chandamal* did not apply. In that case the proposed amendment altered the cause of action. Here it was left unaffected. On the cause of action as set forth in the plaint leave had been given under cl. 12 of the Letters Patent to sue the defendant *F*, and, so far as she was concerned, there was no objection to the form of the suit. If her allegation was true, *G*, and not *F*, was liable. That question would be decided at the trial. *FOOLIBAI v. RAMPRATAB SAMRATRAI*

[I. L. R., 17 Bom., 466

23. ———— Appeal by defendants against whom specifically no decree was made, but whose defence to the suit was necessarily disposed of by the decree.—Certain plaintiffs sued as second assignees of a debt to recover the debt, and made defendants to the suit their assignors, the original debtors, and certain persons whom they alleged to have been prior assignees of the debt, but whose assignment, according to them, had become void through non-fulfilment of the conditions upon which it was made. The Court of first instance gave a decree to the plaintiffs against

RIGHT OF APPEAL—concluded.

the original debtors. An appeal by the first assignees was dismissed by the lower Appellate Court, on the ground that, there being no decree against the appellants, their appeal would not lie. On second appeal it was held that the appeal would lie, inasmuch as the decree, though not a decree against the appellants by name, necessarily implied a finding that the assignment to the appellants, upon the basis of which they resisted the plaintiff's claim, had become void. *JAMNA DAS v. UDEY RAM* I. L. R., 21 All., 117

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

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1. ACQUISITION OF RIGHT.**(a) PERSONS BY WHOM RIGHT MAY BE ACQUIRED**

1. ———— Cultivating raiyats at fixed rates—Act X of 1859, s. 6—Raiyats holding since permanent settlement at varying rates of rent.—Act X of 1859 provided for two classes of raiyats only, viz., those who have held and cultivated the land for a period of twelve years and those who have held at fixed rates from the time of the permanent settlement; it made no provision for raiyats who have held since the time of the permanent settlement at varying rates. Such a raiyat acquired no right of occupancy

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued

1 ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued

on that ground **DINOBUNDHO DEY v. RAMDHORE ROY** 9 W R., 523

2 ——— Cultivating raiyats *Act X of 1859 s 6—Sub lessors to actual cultivators*—Only those tenants who cultivate their lands or sub let them to actual cultivators of the soil were entitled to rights of occupancy under s 6 Act X of 1859 **BINDRABUN CHUNDER CHOWDHRY v. ISSER CHUN DEN BISWAS** W R., 1864, Act X., 1

3 ——— *Act X of 1859, s 6—Actual cultivators—Raiyats deriving profits directly from produce*—The benefits of s 6 of Act X of 1859 were not restricted to those who with their own hands till the soil but applied to those who are actual cultivators in the sense of deriving their profits from the produce directly **KALICHURUN SINGH v. AMERROODDEEN** 9 W R., 579

4 ——— Permanent cultivator—*Paracudi*—The defendant's ancestors or predecessors in title were the cultivating tenants of the lands of a certain temple from a date not later than 1827, in which year they were so described in the purnash accounts. In 1820 they executed a muchalka to the Collector, who then managed the temple whereby they agreed among other thing to pay certain dues. They were described in the muchalka as paracudis. In 1825 the plaintiff's predecessors took over the management of the temple from and executed a muchalka to, the Collector whereby he

and was at that time the raiyats as such (which into anent, the defend show that from year to year and they had not acquired a right of occupancy **Chockalinga Pillai v. Vyttealinga Pandara Sannady 6 Mad., 164, and Krishnasami v. Paradargja 1 L R 5 Mad., 315** discussed and distinguished **TRIAGARAJA v. GIYANA SAM BANDRA PANDARA SANNADHI**

[1 L R., 11 Mad., 77]

5 ——— Holders of land—*Act X of 1859 s 6—Land cultivated by other than raiyat*—s 6 of Act X of 1859 applied to land held "as well as to land "cultivated" and although a tenant may not have personally cultivated, but may have

6 ——— Possessors of raiyati tenure—*Test of raiyati interest as distinguished from mere right to collect rent*—Per FIELD, J.—The only test of a raiyati interest is to see in what condition the land was when the tenancy was created. If raiyats were already in possession of the land when the interest was created and the interest was a right, not to the actual physical possession of the land, but to collect the rents from the raiyats the interest is not raiyati. If, on the other hand, the land was jungle, or

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued

1 ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued

be altered by the fact of the tenant subsequently subletting to under tenants **DUNGA PROSTENNO GHOSE v. KALI DAS DUTT** 9 C L R., 449

7 ——— Holder of raiyati jote—*Act X of 1859, s 6—Right against purchaser of patni talukh*—The holder of a raiyati jote was protected by s 6, Act X of 1859 and had a clear right of occupancy against the purchaser of the patni talukh fourteen years after his purchase **WOOMANATH ROY CHOWDHRY v. ROGHOOVATH MITTAL**

[5 W R., Act X, 63]

8 ——— Persons not holding as raiyats or middlemen—*Act X of 1859 s 6*—Persons who are not shown to have held possession of lands, of which they complain they have been illegally dispossessed as raiyats, or in any other sense than as middlemen receiving rents from the actual cultivators, did not come under s 6 Act X of 1859, and cannot acquire any rights of occupancy **GOPIN MOHUN ROY v. SIB CHUNDER SEY** 1 W R., 68

9 ——— Tenant holding a term under a farming lease—*Act X of 1859 s 6*—A tenant holding a term under a farming lease of land which he might sublet is not a raiyat and therefore did not by twelve years occupation acquire a right of occupancy under Act X of 1859 s 6 **HUBBISH CHUNDER KOONDOP v. ALEXANDER Marsh**, 479

10 ——— Middleman—*Party sub letting*—*Act X of 1859 s 6*—The mere fact of a party subletting did not make him a middleman excluded from the privileges of s 6 Act X of 1859. The real question for trial is whether he was or was not a raiyat or one who held land under cultivation by himself or others who took for him under his supervision as a superior cultivator, or whether he was a middleman because he really did not cultivate in the sense of s 6, but was a general lessholder or a speculator in land rent **RAM MUNGUL GHOSE v. LAKHMEENARAIN SHAHA** 1 W R., 71

11 ——— Sub tenant of cultivating raiyat—A sub tenant of a cultivating raiyat cannot acquire a right of occupancy **KETAL GAIN v. NADUR MISTREZ** 6 W R., 168

12 ——— Sub-lessee from occupancy raiyat—*Act X of 1859, s 6*—A sub lessee from a raiyat having a right of occupancy could gain no right of occupancy for himself under s 6, Act X of 1859 **GILMORE v. SCHLESSER DOSSEE**

[W R., 1864, Act X, 72]

NIL KOMUL SEIN v. DANESH SHAIKH [15 W R., 469]

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RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**1. ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued.**

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[9 B. L. R., 107 note: 12 W. R., 404]

13. ——— Raiyat brought on zeraif land by lessee, Right of, on expiry of lease—Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), s. 116—Trespasser—Right of occupancy—Liability to ejectment.—S. 116 of the Bengal Tenancy Act applies even in a case where a person is brought on the malik's zeraif land as a raiyat by a lessee for a term of years; therefore such a person cannot acquire any right of occupancy or non-occupancy on the said land, and he, being a trespasser only on the expiry of the lease of the lessee, is liable to ejectment. *Henderson v. Squire, L.R., 4 Q. B., 170; Oomatara Delta v. Peena Bibee, 2 W. R., 155; and Huris Chunder Roy Chowdhry v. Sree Kalee Mookerjee, 22 W. R., 274, referred to. Binod Lal Pakrashi v. Kalu Pramanik, I. L. R., 20 Calc., 708, distinguished. SHEO NANDAN ROY v. AJODH ROY*

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 546
3 C. W. N., 336]

14. ——— Raiyat holding over after sub-lease—Act X of 1859, s. 6.—A right of occupancy under s. 6, Act X of 1859 could not be acquired by a raiyat holding over for more than twelve years after the expiration of a sub-lease for a term by a raiyat having a right of occupancy. *JUMMEETTUN-NISSA v. NOOR MAHOMED*

[W. R., 1864, Act X, 77]

15. ——— Ticcadar—Obligation on ticcadar to restore tenure.—A ticcadar is bound to restore his holding to the zamindar in the condition in which he got it when his lease is over, and cannot acquire a right of occupancy under it. *RAM SARUN SAHOO v. VERTAG MAHTON*

25 W. R., 554

16. ——— Purchasers from neem howladars—Neem howlas, Nature of—Transferable tenures.—Neem howlas (even though they may not comprise the right of holding at a fixed rent) and all other such rights of occupancy established by the ancient prescription and custom of the country are transferable tenures. Purchasers from neem howladars are consequently entitled to rights of occupancy. *JUGGUT CHUNDER ROY v. RAMNARAIN BHUTTACHARJEE*

1 W. R., 126

17. ——— Tenants of temple lands at a specified rent so long as they hold—Occupancy rights, Proof of—Tenancy from year to year—Fifty years' tenure—Purakudi.—In a suit brought in 1882 by the trustee of a temple to eject tenants upon notice to quit, the tenants pleaded that they were entitled to occupy the lands permanently, and proved that their predecessors had cultivated since 1830. In that year a muchalka had been executed by which the tenants who were therein styled purakudis (a term which does not usually denote tenants with right of occupancy) bound themselves to pay a specified rent so long as they held the lands of the temple. *Held* that the tenants had not acquired

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**1. ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued.**

a right of occupancy, and were merely tenants from year to year. *THIAGARAJA v. GNANASAMBANTHA. SADRAMANYA v. GNANASAMBANTHA*

[I. L. R., 7 Mad., 374]

18. ——— Government raiyat in Assam—Act X of 1859, s. 6.—A Government raiyat can acquire a right of occupancy in respect of lands cultivated by him under the rent law in force in Assam. *KONARAM GAONHURAH v. DHATOARAM THAKOOR*

[I. L. R., 6 Calc., 196: 7 C. L. R., 47]

But see PRASIDHA NARAYAN KOER v. MANKOCH
[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 330: 11 C. L. R., 554]

19. ——— Right of occupancy in Assam—Pykes, their rights and privileges.—The plaintiff, who held land in Assam under a settlement from Government, sued to eject the defendant from certain lands within his holding. It was proved that the defendant was a descendant from one of the pykes who held lands under the Assam Rajas; that the Assam Rajas granted the pykes to a certain lakhirajdar; that the pykes held the land in snit as before under the lakhirajdar; that the lakhiraj was subsequently resumed by Government; and that the defendant had his house and gardens on the land for a long time, and had paid rent for many years at Government rates. *Held* that the defendant was not liable to ejectment. The rights of such tenants explained and discussed. *DINABUNDHU SURMA v. BODIA KOCH*

I. L. R., 15 Calc., 100

20. ——— Farmer of revenue or proprietary right.—A mere farmer of revenue or proprietary right cannot acquire a permanent right of occupancy. *KRISHNASAMI PILLAI v. VARADARAJA. VARADARAJA v. VENKATACHALA PILLAI*

[I. L. R., 5 Mad., 345]

21. ——— Zamindar occupying his own lands—Transfer of zamindari.—A zamindar occupying his own lands as nij-jote cannot, when the zamindari passes into other hands, lay claim to them on the ground that he is a raiyat with rights of occupancy. *REED v. SREE KISHEN SINGH*

[15 W. R., 430]

22. ——— Occupant of land rent-free—Beng. Act VIII of 1869, ss. 6 and 22.—A party who has been in the occupancy of land without paying any rent is not entitled to the protection of Bengal Act VIII of 1869, s. 6, or of s. 22, even on the ground of right to hold the land rent-free. *KALEE KRISHNA DEB v. SHASHONEE DASSEE*

[25 W. R., 42]

23. ——— Assignee of zamindar—Act X of 1859, s. 6.—A person occupying land merely as the assignee of the zamindar and cultivating because of the opportunity thus afforded cannot, under colour of that character, acquire the rights adverse to the zamindar or claim the benefit of Act X of 1859, s. 6. *WOOMANATH TEWAREE v. KOONDUN TEWAREE*

19 W. R., 177

24. ——— Person holding as raiyat and as farming tenant—Assignee of landlord's interest.—Where a person holding land at first as a

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued**1 ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued**

rayat subsequently obtained a farming lease of it, and thus became assignee of the landlord's interests: he was held at the expiration of the lease not to have acquired an occupancy right. Where a rayat's interest co-exists with a farming lease the rayat's interest remains unchanged in character during the currency of the lease. **SAVI : PUNCHANUN ROY**

[25 W R, 503]

25 ——— Possession as servant—Act X of 1859 s 6—Possession without payment of rent—Mere possession for twelve years in the capacity of a servant did not create a right of occupancy under s 6 Act X of 1859, rent must be shown to have been paid so as to make the occupier a rayat. **WOMA MOYEE BURMONYA : BOGOO BEHARA**

[13 W R, 333]

26 ——— Heir to tenant at will—A person cannot claim a right of occupancy as heir of a tenant at will. **BUSHEEMOODDEEN : DAL CHEND**

[3 Agra, 236]

27 ——— Firm, Members of—Trans-

Act X of 1859, or Bengal Act VIII of 1869. **RAI KUNYA DOSSEE : LAIDLEY**

[I L R, 4 Calc, 957]

28 ——— Indigo concern—Power to acquire right of occupancy—Corporation—An 'Indigo Concern' or 'Firm' has no corporate or legal existence so far as the question of a right of occupancy is concerned which can only be recognized in particular individuals. CANNAN : KILASH CHUNDER ROY CHOWDHURY

25 W R, 117

29 ——— Partnership holding a cultivating lease—Indigo concern as a cultivating rayat—Beng Act I of 1869 s 6—A firm owning an indigo concern and carrying on the manufacture of indigo took in the collective names of Robert Watson & Co. a cultivating lease of certain lands which they held continuously for more than twelve years, cultivation of these lands being carried out by the servants of the firm and also by sub-tenants. Held that the lease must be taken to be a lease to the individuals who were at the time of the grant members of the firm and that under the

subsequently admitted as members of the firm. The test of a rayat's lease is whether the lease has been originally granted for the purpose of cultivation, and if it has been so granted, it is none the less a rayat's

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued**I ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued**

lease though the lease may happen subsequently to sublet. **LAIDLEY : OODH GOBIND SARKAR**

[I L R, 11 Calc, 501]

30 ——— Liability to assessment of rent—Churland—Jungleburi tenure—R, a Hindu widow, granted a jungleburi tenure to certain tenants in respect of a chur belonging to her husband's estate. An amalnama was granted to the tenants signed by a karpardaz of R in respect of the tenure. R died in January 1861 and was succeeded by J and P, two daughters, the last of whom died on the 31st December 1880. On her death her grandsons succeeded to the estate. On R's death J and P got possession of all estate papers and amongst them a dowl granted by the tenants in return for the amalnama. In 1862 J and P obtained documents, which

1868. In 1873 J and P instituted suits against the tenants alleging the amalnamas and dowl to be forged and seeking to enhance the rents payable to them as well as to have it declared that A's acts did not bind them. In these suits it was found that J and P had all along been aware of the claim made by the tenants that they held a permanent tenure, and the suits were dismissed on the ground that it was too late for J and P, after the lapse of twelve years from R's death to raise the question. In 1884 D, a receiver instituted a suit in the names of the grandsons to eject the tenants on amongst other grounds that the grandsons' reversions were not bound by R's acts and that the jungleburi tenure was not binding on them, that the tenants were middlemen and had no right of occupancy, that at all events the plaintiffs were entitled to rent on the area of land then held by the defendants as there had been large accretions to the amount covered by the amalnamas and dowl. Held that being middlemen that they were whole excess of that covered by amalnama and dowl. **DROBONOXI GUPTA : DAVIS**

[I L R, 14 Calc, 323]**(b) SUBJECTS OF ACQUISITION**

31 ——— Land to which addition has been made—Addition creating fresh tenure of whole—Land which is held as one tenure is either subject to a right of occupancy as a whole or it is

SHREE PRERAB 23 W. R., 228

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.

1. ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued.

32. ——— Land of which cultivation is changed—*Nature of right of occupancy—Enhancement, Liability to—Landlord and tenant.*—The statutory right of occupancy under Bengal Act VIII of 1869 cannot be extended so as to make it include complete dominion over the land, subject only to the payment of a rent liable to enhancement. The landlord is still entitled to insist that the land shall be used for the purposes for which it was granted; and although the Court in such cases will be disposed to place a liberal interpretation on the rights of the tenant, it will not sanction a complete change in the mode of enjoyment. *LAL SAHOO v. DEO NARAIN SINGH*. I. L. R., 3 Calc., 781: 2 C. L. R., 294

33. ——— Land held for agricultural purposes—*Act X of 1859, s. 6—Dwelling-house, Occupation of land for.*—The occupation intended to be protected by s. 6, Act X of 1859, was occupation of land subject to agricultural or horticultural cultivation, and used for purposes incidental thereto, and did not include occupation, the main object of which is the dwelling-house itself, and where the cultivation of the soil, if any there be, is entirely subordinate thereto. *KALEE KISHEN BISWAS v. JANKEE*. 8 W. R., 250

34. ——— Land used for habitation and cultivation—*Act X of 1859, s. 6—Beng. Act VIII of 1869, s. 6.*—The right of occupancy acquired by a cultivator under Act X of 1859, or Bengal Act VIII of 1869, was as applicable to that portion of the land which is used for his habitation as for that portion which is cultivated. *MOHESH CHUNDER GUNGOPADHYA v. BISHONATH DOSS* [24 W. R., 402

35. ——— Land occupied by buildings—*Beng. Act VIII of 1869, s. 6.*—The words "cultivated or held" in Bengal Act VIII of 1869, s. 6, have the effect of excluding lands occupied exclusively by buildings from the right of occupancy there declared. *MORUR ALI KHAN v. RAM RUTTUN SEIN* [21 W. R., 400

36. ——— Waste land brought under cultivation—*Shikmi cultivation.*—*Held* that land newly broken and brought under cultivation by a raiyat cannot be received as zamindar's sir land, nor can the former be held to be a mere shikmi cultivator incapable of acquiring right of occupancy in the land. *JHUGRO v. LAUTOO PANDEY* [1 Agra, Rev., 32

37. ——— Nij-jote land—*Act X of 1859, s. 6.*—A cultivator of nij-jote land could acquire a right of occupancy under s. 6, Act X of 1859, when it had not been let under a lease for a term of years, or year by year. *GAURHARI SINGH v. BEHARI RAUT*. 3 B. L. R., Ap., 138: 12 W. R., 277

38. ——— *Beng. Act VIII of 1869, s. 6.*—The nij-jote land referred to in Bengal Act VIII of 1869, s. 6, as land in which a right of occupancy could not be acquired, is land which is the nij-jote of the zamindar, and not that which is

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.

1. ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued.

merely the nij-jote of a sarbarakar holding under the zamindars. *OBHOY CHURN MOHAPATTUR v. KANYE RAWUT*. 1 C. L. R., 394

39. ——— Khamar land—*Land in possession of zamindar.*—Land in the possession of the zamindar, whether cultivated or uncultivated, is khamar land, and a right of occupancy cannot be acquired upon it by a raiyat, except under some special arrangement. *HURISH CHUNDER DAM v. GUNGA DHUR BHUDDRO*. 25 W. R., 181

40. ——— *Beng. Act VIII of 1869, s. 6.*—Where a raiyat proves possession for upwards of twelve years, the mere fact of his land being khamar does not deprive him of the right of occupancy. Before his case can be brought within the exception in Bengal Act VIII of 1869, s. 6, it must be shown whether he has held on a lease for a term or year by year. *ASHRUF v. RAM KISHORE GHOSE*. 23 W. R., 288

41. ——— Khamat land—*Land on expiration of lease.*—Where khamat land is let by a zamindar for a term of years, and upon the expiration of that term tacitly let to the same tenant from year to year for a long period, the tenant does not thereby acquire a right of occupancy. *BHUGWAN BHAGUT v. JUG MOHUN ROY*. 20 W. R., 308

42. ——— Sir land—*N. W. P. Rent Act (XII of 1881), s. 8—Act X of 1859, s. 6—Occupancy tenure.*—Where land, originally the sir of a proprietor, has been transferred to a mortgagee, and has in his hands lost its character of sir, and has been leased to a tenant on the usual conditions of a tenancy, which otherwise do not bar the acquisition of a right of occupancy in the land, such a right will be acquired by twelve years' occupancy under s. 8 of the Rent Act. In 1846 B mortgaged a share in a village, together with certain land which was recorded as his sir, and which was so described in the deed of mortgage. After the mortgage it ceased to be recorded as his sir, and was recorded as land held by tenants in the same way as other lands in the estate. In 1857 it was leased to S, and in 1863 to H, and from 1863 to 1882 remained in the possession of the last-mentioned lessee. In 1882 B redeemed the mortgage, and subsequently brought a suit against H to establish that the land was his sir, and for possession of it. *Held* by the Full Bench that there being nothing in terms of the mortgage-deed to indicate that the land was transferred to the mortgagee to be held as sir and the land having ceased to be recorded as the sir of the proprietor, and not having been leased as the sir of the lessor, it had not retained its character as sir when the defendant's tenancy commenced, so as to prevent him from acquiring a right of occupancy therein under the provisions of s. 8 of the Rent Act. *Per MAHMOOD, J.*, that there is nothing in the law to prevent a zamindar from relinquishing his rights in sir land and converting it into land held by ordinary tenants; that the mortgage-deed of 1846 showed that the sir right in the land in suit had been relinquished by the mortgagor; and that the sir land once relinquished

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued

1 ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued

by the zamindar ceases to have that character, and cannot prevent the accrual of the occupancy right within the meaning either of s 6 of Act X of 1859 or of s 8 of Act XII of 1881. *HARPAL SINGH v. DAL GOBIND*. I L R., 7 All, 588

43. — Holding commenced under a mortgagee—*Act X of 1859, s 6*—Holdings which have commenced or continued under a mortgage in possession were not within any exception to the general rule contained in s 6 of Act X of 1859, that a rayat who has held or cultivated a holding for twelve years is entitled to a right of occupancy therein. *HEEROO v. DHOORE*

[2 N. W., 129; S C Agra, F. B., Ed. 1874, 204

44. — Land held as a grove—*Act X of 1859, s 6—Kashikari land*—Land held as a grove upon the terms which have been heretofore customary in this country was not subject to the provisions of s 6 of Act X of 1859. By an occupancy thereof for twelve years no right of occupancy can accrue. The provisions of s 6 of Act X of 1859 were intended to apply to kashikari lands. *PINTUM KOOMAY v. BHUKAREE*. 2 N. W., 364

45. — Holding of trees under lease of their produce—*Act X of 1859, s 6*—The possession of twelve years of the trees in a bag under a lease which only entitled the lessees to the produce of the trees, and not to cultivate the land, would not be a holding of the land within the meaning of s 6, Act X of 1859, so as to confer upon the lessees a right of occupancy in the land. *ROCK MIN KOON v. BUKSHEE*. 5 N. W., 156

46. — Bunker tenure—*Act X of 1859, s 6*—Held that plaintiffs, as holders of a lease from the proprietor which gave them the right of cutting grass and other spontaneous produce of the lands, did not, merely by reason of lengthened enjoyment, acquire any right of occupancy in respect to such holding, that the tenure under which they

GOOR DIAL v. RAMDUT

[Agra, F. B., 15: Ed. 1874, 11

47. — Land let for grazing cattle.—*Semble*—A right of occupancy can be gained in land let for the purposes of grazing cattle or horses. *FITZPATRICK v. WALLACE*

[2 B. L. R., A. C., 317; 11 W. R., 231

48. — Tank producing water-nuts—*Growth of plant not spontaneous, but from cultivation*—In the land in suit a tank, producing water nuts, which do not grow spontaneously, but are the result of sowing or planting, a right of occupancy can be acquired. *MOOLCHAND v. CHIFFREE*

[1 N. W., 175: Ed. 1873, 254

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.

1 ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued.

49. — Tank not appurtenant to land—*Beng Reg XIX of 1733*—A right of occupancy in land includes the same right in respect of a tank appurtenant to the land, but a right of occupancy cannot be acquired in a tank with only so much land as is necessary for the banks, and the lease of such tank is terminable on the sale of the lessee's tenure for arrears of rent, the purchaser under Regulation XIV of 1793 receiving the tenure free of encumbrances. *NIDHI KRISHNA BOSE v. LAX DASS SEIN*. 20 W. R., 341

50. — *Act X of 1859, s 6*—The provisions of Act X of 1859 with respect to acquiring a right of occupancy did not apply to a tank which was not shown to form part of any grant of land, nor to be appurtenant to any land. *SING JULIA v. GOPAL CHANDRA CHOWDHRY*

[13 B. L. R., 423 note; 19 W. R., 200

51. — Right of fishery—*Julkur not appurtenant to jote*—Where a jotedar had exercised rights of fishery over two julkurs for more than twelve years, not as the owner of the jote (with which the julkurs were not connected), but as a tenant under a landlord,—Held that such possession did not confer upon him a right of occupancy. *SHAM NARAIN CHOWDHRY v. COURT OF WARDS*

[23 W. R., 432

52. — *Julkur*—The right of occupancy which accrues to tenants who have occupied or cultivated land for twelve years or upwards does not arise in respect of the right called julkur or fishery. That is a right which may be let out by ijaradars under the landlord and may be enjoyed under them so long as their ijaras continue.

The lessee of a julkur cannot acquire any right of occupancy. *HOZZIE SAYEE v. ABBAS ALLEY*

[I L. R., 4 Calc., 961

WOOMAKANT SIRCAR v. GOPAL SINGH

[2 W. R., Act X, 19

53. — Lands held on service tenure—*Semble*—No rights of occupancy accrue in lands held under a service tenure. *HURGOONIND RANA v. RAMETNO DEY*. I L. R., 4 Calc., 67

54. — Land in Assam—*Act X of 1859—Ejectment, Suit for*—*See MIRZA and WHITE, J.J. (MACPHERSON, J., dissenting—Act X of 1859 does not apply to lands situated in the Assam*

occupancy under Act X of 1859, and not to ejectment in the manner sought for,—Held per MIRZA and WHITE, J.J., that as that Act did not

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**1. ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued.**

apply to lands situated in Assam, no such right could be claimed; and the suit being properly framed, the plaintiff was entitled to the relief he asked for. **PRASIDHA NARAYAN KOER v. MAN KOCH**

[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 330: 11 C. L. R., 554]

But see **KONARAM GAONBURAH v. DHATOARAM THAKOOR**. I. L. R., 6 Calc., 196: 7 C. L. R., 47

55. ——— Suburban lands let for building purposes.—There is no authority for the proposition "that there may be rights of occupancy in suburban lands let for purposes of building, though these rights may be cognizable under a law intended only for agricultural landlords and tenants." **Gungadhar Shikdar v. Azimu-din Shah Biswas**, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 960, explained. **Ramdhun Khan v. Haradhun Puramanick**, 12 W. R., 404: 9 B. L. R., 107 note, relied on. **RAKHAI DASS ADDY v. DINOMOYI DEBI**

[I. L. R., 16 Calc., 652]

(c) MODE OF ACQUISITION.

56. ——— Nature of right—*Right independent of wish of zamindar or mortgagee—Acquisition under usufructuary mortgage.*—The right of occupancy conferred by the Legislature upon cultivators of more than twelve years' standing is a right wholly independent of the wishes either of the zamindar or his mortgagee in possession, and when a cultivator acquires such a right it cannot be taken as in the nature of a grant from either of them. The right of occupancy may thus be acquired during the currency of a usufructuary mortgage and during the period of the mortgagee's possession of the zamindari rights, and the zamindar upon redeeming the mortgage cannot disturb the possession of such occupancy tenants on the ground that, when he mortgaged the zamindari, it was free of such occupancy tenures. **Heeroo v. Dhoree**, 2 N. W., 129, referred to. **HARPAI SINGH v. BAL GOBIND**. I. L. R., 7 All., 586

57. ——— Conditions necessary for acquisition—*Non-payment of rent—Beng. Act VIII of 1869, ss. 6, 22, and 52.*—Two conditions only are necessary for the acquiring of a right of occupancy,—viz., (1) the cultivation or holding of land for a period of twelve years; and (2) that the person holding or cultivating the land should be a raiyat. The essential conditions of s. 6, Bengal Act VIII of 1869, are fulfilled without showing the payment of rent, that only being a condition necessary for the maintaining of the right when created. In a suit brought to evict a tenant who had been in possession of certain land for a longer period than twelve years, when it was shown that rent had not been paid, and notice to quit had been given,—*Held* that a right of occupancy had been acquired, and that the raiyat had the power to prevent forfeiture under the provisions of s. 52, Bengal Act VIII of 1869. **NARAIN ROY v. OPNIT MISSEER**

[I. L. R., 9 Calc., 304: 11 C. L. R., 417]

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**1. ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued.**

58. ——— Holding and cultivating for twelve years—*Acquisition previous to Rent Act, 1859.*—After the permanent settlement and before Act X of 1859 a right of occupancy was not acquired by a raiyat merely by holding or cultivating land for a period of twelve years. When there is no contract, and the statute of limitation does not apply, the raiyat cannot, by occupying and cultivating, become the proprietor of the soil; neither can he, by occupying with the consent of the zamindar and paying rent for the land to him, become entitled to the proprietorship of the soil, even though he should acquire a right of occupancy by virtue of Act X of 1859. **ISHORE GHOSE v. HILLS**. W. R., F. B., 148

59. ——— Holding for twelve years partly before and partly after Rent Act—*Act X of 1859, s. 6—Raiyat.*—A holding for twelve years, whether wholly before or wholly after, or partly before and partly after, the passing of the Rent Act, entitled a raiyat to a right of occupancy under s. 6, Act X of 1859. **THAKOORANEE DOSSEE v. BISHESHUR MOOKERJEE**

[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 202: 3 W. R., Act X, 29]

60. ——— Suits pending at time Act came into force—*Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), ss. 20, 21—Suit for ejectment.*—S. 21 of the Bengal Tenancy Act applies to suits pending at the time the Act came into force, viz., 1st November 1885, which had not then resulted in a decree. In a suit instituted on 8th October 1885 to eject the defendants after notice to quit it was held that, although the defendant had held the land from which it was sought to eject him for less than twelve years, and therefore would not, if the Bengal Rent Act VII of 1869 had been applicable, have acquired a right of occupancy, yet the effect of ss. 20 and 21 of the Bengal Tenancy Act was to give him a right of occupancy, and therefore he could not be ejected. **JOGESSUR DAS v. AISANI KOYBURTO**

[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 553]

61. ——— Holding under purchaser of permanent transferable interest in land—*Reservation of rent—Relinquishment.*—Any raiyat, holding under any purchaser of a permanent transferable interest in land can acquire a right of occupancy if he fulfil the other conditions required by the law; and the mere fact that a certain rent is reserved year by year does not interfere with his right unless something in his pottah is fatal to it. But the right may be extinguished by a relinquishment of the land. **RUGHONATH SONAR v. MOKOOND DOSS**

[25 W. R., 213]

62. ——— Possession for twenty years under mirasi lease—*Act X of 1859, s. 6.*—When possession for twenty years, as on a mirasi lease, is found, the right of occupancy is inherent under the lease and under s. 6, Act X of 1859. **GOUREE KANT BANERJEE v. GOLUOK CHUNDER**

[4 W. R., Act X, 49]

63. ——— Occupation for twelve years under lease—*Suit for abatement of rent.*—A right of occupancy may be acquired by a raiyat holding

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—*continued*1. ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—*continued*

lands for more than twelve years under a pottah, and he is therefore entitled to sue for abatement of rent. SHAM LALL SAHOO v HADY BUNJARA

[2 Hay, 522]

64. ——— Occupation by virtue of lease for term of years—*Act X of 1859, s 6*—A right of occupancy could not be acquired by occupation for twelve years under s 6, Act X of 1859, when such occupation has been by virtue of a lease granting a term of years, and during the whole or part of such occupation the term had not expired. HURRISH CHUNDER KOONDOL v. ALEXANDER

[Marsh, 479]

65. ——— Occupation under lease for fixed term—*Act X of 1859, s 6*—Whole land is held under a pottah which defines the period for which the land is to be held, no right of occupancy can accrue, although such a right may accrue under s 6 in certain cases. SHADNOO JHA v BHUOWAN CHUNDER OPADHIA

[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 75: 5 W. R., Act X, 17]

66. ——— Holding on after expired farming lease—*Act X of 1859, s 6*—A right of occupancy under s 6 of Act X of 1859 could not be acquired by holding under a farming lease which has expired. GILMORE v SREEMUNT BHOOHICK

[W R, 1834, Act X, 77]

67. ——— Holding under customary right—*Farmer of revenue—Duration of tenancy how regulated*—The principle laid down in *Chockalinga Pillai v Pythealinga Pandarasannadai*, 6 Mad, 164 is that where a tenancy rests on contract only, the duration of the tenancy is regulated by the terms of the contract expressed or implied, and—

11. 11. Bent Act now the Regulations operate to
 ierogate
 PILLAI
 ACHALA
 PILLAI I. I. R., 5 Mad., 345

68. ——— Holding as *jaradars* during lease—*Contract for renewal of lease—Beng Act VIII of 1869 and Act X of 1859, s 6*—By the terms of an *ijara* (1865) the defendants were entitled at the end of a term of five years to a renewal of

said term a notice was served on the defendants to come to a new settlement with the plaintiff, and in 1874 the plaintiff sued to recover possession. The defendants claimed a right of occupancy acquired under Bengal Act VIII of 1869 or under Act X of 1859. Held that the defendants' holding as *jaradars* prior

to the expiration of the term did not create in them a right of occupancy. The defendants, at the expiration of that lease, had an equitable right to a renewal not exceeding five years, according to the stipulations in

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—*continued*1 ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—*continued*.

the agreement, but that it was too late to rely upon their title to a renewal which, if it had been granted, would now have expired. JARDINE, SKINNER & Co. v SARUT SOONDARI DEBI

[I. R., 5 I. A., 184: 3 C. I. R., 140]

69. ——— Holding on payment of rent in kind—*Goostasta tenure*—A *bhauli* tenure may be a *goostasta* tenure, and a *rayat* who pays rent in kind and is in possession of, or cultivates, land for a period in the land he pays the

10. 10. OAR v BAS-
 MUTTEK KOOR 15 W. R., 479

70. ——— Holding as *bhagdari* tenure—*Act X of 1859, s 6*—Ordinarily a holding under a *bhagdari* tenure (i.e., upon a rent consisting of a portion of the produce) would establish a right of occupancy under s. 6, Act X of 1859. HURECHUR MOOKERJEE v BIRESSUR BANERJEE

[3 W. R., Act X, 17]

71. ——— Holding for long period—*Payment of rent to one of several proprietors—Act X of 1859, s 6*—A holding for twelve years under one of several proprietors gave a right of occupancy under s 6, Act X of 1859, provided the tenant had paid the rent, which payment he may, in the absence of fraud, make to any one of the co-proprietors whom he chooses. MOOKTAKESHEE DOSSEE v KOTLASH CHUNDER MITTER

7 W. R., 493

72. ——— Holding under permissive possession—*Bengal Rent Act, 1869, s 6*—Mere possession of a permissive character and without any right cannot confer a right of occupancy. MOHUN ALI KHAN v. RAM RUTUN SEIN

21 W. R., 400

73. ——— *Act X of 1859, s 6*—During the plaintiff's absence on imprisonment and transportation, the defendant took possession of land which previously belonged to him as a tenant

74. ——— Possession as intruder—*Right of intruder to hold house of absconding rayat*—Held that the defendant, having failed to prove his right of possession to the house of an absconding rayat, either by sale or mortgage, was an intruder.

10. 10. ZOMAN KHAN 1 Agra, 9

75. ——— Possession obtained by fraud—*Act X of 1859, s 6*—Possession obtained and continued by fraud was not possession within the meaning of Act X of 1859, s 6, so as to give a right of occupancy. BHOOBUNJOY ACHARYA v. RAM NARAIN CHOWDHREY

9 W. R., 449

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**1. ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued.**

76. ——— Possession and payment of rent to party without title—*Act X of 1859, s. 6.*—The mere fact that the person to whom he for some years paid rent had no title could not prevent his counting those years towards a right of occupancy under Act X of 1859. *AMEER HOSSEIN v. SHEO SUHAE* **19 W. R.; 338**

77. ——— Occupying and cultivating land under person without title—*Nature of raiyat's right.*—A raiyat occupying and cultivating land for more than twelve years under a landlord who has no title to the land, nevertheless acquires a right of occupancy. The right is not one conferred by any lessor. It is a right which, by virtue of the law, grows up in the raiyat from the mere circumstance of cultivating the land for twelve years or upwards and paying rent due thereon. *ZOLFUN BIBEE v. RADHICA PROSONO CHUNDER*

[**I. L. R., 3 Calc., 560 : 1 C. L. R., 388**

78. ——— Necessity of continuous possession.—To enable a tenant to acquire a right of occupancy, the twelve years' possession must be continuous. *DEBIA v. BRIJ LAL* **3 N. W., 50**

79. ——— Possession under lease containing proviso for re-entry—*Beng. Act VIII of 1869, s. 7—Stipulation to negative right.*—Where a lease contained a provision to the effect that at the expiration of the term the landlord should be at liberty to enter into a settlement with any one he pleased, and so put an end to the lessee's tenure, and the landlord notwithstanding allowed the tenant to continue his occupation, paying rent as before,—*Held* that, under the circumstances, there was nothing in the stipulation itself which operated to negative or destroy the tenant's right of occupancy. *EBADUTOOLAH v. MAHOMED ALI* **25 W. R., 114**

80. ——— *Beng. Act VIII of 1869, s. 6—Effect of such proviso on acquisition of right.*—The mere fact of a lease being granted for a particular term, even where there is an express provision for re-entry by the lessor, does not prevent the accrual of an occupancy right under s. 6 of Bengal Act VIII of 1869 to a raiyat who continuously occupies for more than twelve years, nor is a right of occupancy already acquired destroyed by a grant of such lease. *MUKHTAR BANADUR v. BROJRAJ SINGH CHOWDHRY* **9 C. L. R., 143**

81. ——— Computation of time necessary for right—*Period during which land is held under lease.*—Ordinarily the period during which lands are held under a pottah or lease is not to be excluded from the computation of the time necessary to give to the raiyat a right of occupancy. *HOODA KHAN v. MUNSUB ALI* **3 N. W., 37**

82. ——— *N.-W. P. Rent Act (XVIII of 1873), s. 8—Holding under a lease—Deductio of time lease was running.*—In a suit in which the matter in dispute was whether the plaintiff was entitled to eject the defendants from their holding on the ground of their not holding a right of occupancy, and having retained possession of the

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**1. ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued.**

holding wrongfully after the expiry of the terms of a lease granted to their father, the lower Courts were bound at the time of deciding the case by the provisions of s. 8 of the N.-W. P. Rent Act, and should have excluded from the calculation of the period necessary for acquiring a right of occupancy the term of the lease under which the occupancy commenced. *RADHAPARSHAD SINGH v. BALMUKAND OJHA* **7 N. W., 318**

83. ——— *Jotedari right under expired ijara—Act X of 1859, ss. 6 and 7—Express stipulation.*—*Per MITTER, J.*—The expiration of the lease of the ijaradar under whom the raiyat's possession under jotedari right commenced cannot affect the application of s. 6 of Act X of 1859. A tacit understanding that the ijaradar should give up possession on the expiry of his lease is not an express stipulation within the meaning of s. 7. *Quare*—Whether such an understanding between the zamindar's predecessors and the ijaradar can affect the raiyat. *GOLAM PANJA v. HURRISH CHUNDER GHOSE* **17 W. R., 552**

84. ——— *Cultivating raiyat under several leases, each for a specific term—Act X of 1859, ss. 6 and 7—Beng. Act VIII of 1869, ss. 6 and 7.*—A raiyat who has held or cultivated a piece of land continuously for more than twelve years, but under several written leases or pottahs, each for a specific term of years, is entitled to claim a right of occupancy in that land, unless there is in the pottah an express stipulation contrary thereto. *SHEO PROKASH MISSEER v. RAM SAHOY SINGH*

[**8 B. L. R., F. B., 165 : 17 W. R., 62**

KHAJURANNISSA BEGUM v. AHMED REZA

[**8 B. L. R., 166 note : 11 W. R., 88**

NARAIN SINGH v. MUNSUR RAJOT

[**25 W. R., 155**

Contra, DAMUNULLA SIKKAR v. MAJUDI NASHIO

[**3 B. L. R., A. C., 178 : 11 W. R., 556**

KEBUL MAHTON v. SUNNOO

[**5 W. R., Act X, 80**

85. ——— *Bengal Rent Act (X of 1859), ss. 6 and 7—Bengal Rent Act (Beng. Act VIII of 1869), ss. 6 and 7—Mostajiri lease—Cultivating possession—Onus probandi.*—Under Bengal Act VIII of 1869, ss. 6 and 7, as well as previously under the similar ss. 6 and 7 of the Rent Act (X of 1859), a raiyat paying rent for, and cultivating, land continuously for a period of twelve years had a right of occupancy, whether he held under a pottah or not. In reference to this, it was held that a lessee of land continuously in cultivating possession for a period of twelve years, under several written leases or pottahs which were for specified terms of years, but in which there was no express stipulation for the landlord's re-entry on their expiration, had a right of occupancy. The mere existence of a term in a lease was not an "express stipulation" to the contrary, within the meaning of s. 7, so as to exclude the right of occupancy. The

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued**1 ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued**

decision of the Full Bench in *Sheo Peckash Misser v Ram Sahas Singh* 8 B L R, 165 approved and held applicable. In a suit for the recovery of possession, with mesne profits of land brought by a lessor against the tenant holding over the defence was, as to part of the land that the tenant had

proof as to this the suit was remanded. CHANDRA-BATI KOBRI v HARRINGTON

[I L R, 18 Cal, 349
L R, 18 I A, 27

80 ———— *Holding under leases—Act 1 of 1859 s 6—Beng Act VIII of 1869 s 6—Cultivating raiyat*—From 1824 to 1832 the defendant held certain lands as cultivator, from that year to 1839 he obtained a lease from the zamindar of the village in which the lands were situate from 1839 to 1843 he continued to hold these lands as cultivator from that time to 1862 he again obtained a lease of the village retaining these lands in his own cultivation, and after the expiry of the lease he continued to cultivate the lands. In a suit by the zamindar for possession on the ground that the defendant was holding over after the expiry of his lease—*Held* that the defendant had acquired a right of occupancy under s 6 Act 1 of 1859. MUKANDI LAL DUBEI v CROWDY

[8 B L R, Ap, 95

S C MOKOONDY LALL DOOREY v CROWDY
[17 W. R, 274

87 ———— *Act X of 1859, s 6—Setting aside pottah as void*—Even if a raiyat's pottah be declared by a Court to be null and void his title to the occupancy right laid down in s 6 Act X of 1859 was not affected provided he had held or cultivated continuously for a period of twelve years. SHIB NATH ROY v WATSON & Co

[8 W R, 374

88 ———— *Occupation or cultivation by trespasser*—Occupation as a trespasser or cultivation by a trespasser could not confer a right under Act X of 1859 and could not be taken into account in considering whether such trespasser had occupied as a raiyat for twelve years. PEEA BOY v MEAHJAN

W R, F. B, 146

OROLAM HYDER v POORNO CHUNDER ROY

[3 W R, Act X, 147

89 ———— *Confiscation of zamindar's rights—Interruption of growth of right*—Confiscation of the zamindar's rights under Act XXV of 1857, will not operate to interrupt the growth of a right of occupancy claimed by a tenant. SHEORAJ SINGH v LROOR

3 Agra, 293

90 ———— *Interruption of possession during acquisition of right*—In a suit by a zamindar for ejectment, where the raiyat pleads continuous occupancy for twelve years and it is found that the raiyat was evicted during that period

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued**1 ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued**

but got back into possession if the eviction were wrongful it would not be such an interruption of possession as would prevent the raiyat from acquiring a right of occupancy. But it would be with the raiyat to show that the eviction was wrongful. MAHOMED GAZEE CHOWDHRY v NOOR MAHOMED

[24 W R, 324

1 reversing decision of BIRCH J in S C

[24 W R, 324 note

91 ———— *Application for*

occupancy to cease to run and if the raiyat in spite of the zamindar's efforts to eject him, nevertheless continued in cultivatory possession and paid rent he was entitled to count the time towards the twelve years required to found a right of occupancy. MAHOMED SHAH v USUR HOSSAIN 5 N W, 151

92 ———— *Exclusion of pe-*

93 ———— *Act X of 1859 s 6—Change of farmers*—A right of occupancy under s 6 Act X of 1859 was not affected by a mere change in the farmers. SHEO CHURN SINGH v GONA CHAND GHOSH 8 W R, Act X, 125

94 ———— *Continuous occupation—Alluvial land—N. W. P. Rent Act, XVIII of 1873 s 8—Occupancy tenant*—A tenant who has occupied or cultivated alluvial land whenever such land was capable of occupation or cultivation, for twelve years acquires by such occupation or cultivation a right of occupancy in such land. LACHMAN PRASAD v BAL SINGH

[I L R, 4 All, 157

95 ———— *Custom of district—Utbandi tenures—Effect of non payment of rent for time when land not cultivable*—Where by the custom of a particular locality rent was not payable when the land was not cultivable, and the raiyat paid rent only for the period that he could cultivate, he would still come within the meaning of the provision of the law which declares that a raiyat who holds or occupies land for a period of twelve years has a right to occupy the land so long as he pays the rent due thereupon. PARMANUND GHOSH v SNOOREN DEBNATH ROY 20 W. R., 329

96 ———— *Bengal Tenancy Act, s 150—"Utbandi" holding*—Case in which the question as to what is an utbandi tenure is discussed. Where the plaintiff, who had been dis-

formed a separate holding which he had from time to

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**1. ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued.**

time cultivated on the utbandi system during a period which had covered more than twelve years, cultivation at various times and under separate agreements on each occasion (such periods not being continuous although of the same piece of land) would not confer a right of occupancy on the ground that the first of such periods commenced more than twelve years before the alleged dispossession. **BENI MADHUB CHUCKERBUTTY v. BHUBUN MOHUN BISWAS** [I. L. R., 17 Calc., 393]

97. ———— *Successive occupants—Act X of 1859, s. 6—Occupancy by inheritance.*—Under s. 6, Act X of 1859, it is only when occupancy is inherited that the occupancy of the predecessor is considered as the occupancy of the tenant in possession. **WATSON & Co. v. SHURUT SOONDUREE DEBIA** **7 W. R., 395**

KHERODE CHUNDER ROY v. GORDON
[23 W. R., 237]

98. ———— *Successive occupants—Act X of 1859, s. 6—Occupancy by inheritance.*—A holding by a raiyat and his father before him for many years constitutes a right of occupancy which will prevent ejectment by the zamindar except in due course of law. **NIM CHAND BOROOAH v. MOORAREE MUNDUL** **8 W. R., 127**

99. ———— *Occupancy by inheritance—Occupation by raiyat as malik—Rent Act (Beng. Act VIII of 1869), s. 6.*—It is only the holding of the father or other person from whom a raiyat inherits that can be deemed to be the holding of the raiyat within the meaning of s. 6 of the Rent Act. Occupation by the predecessor in title is not such an occupation as will create in the holder of land any right of occupancy. Nor can the period during which the occupant of land is in possession as malik be included in considering whether he has acquired a right of occupancy; such a right must be acquired against some body, and cannot be acquired by a man against himself. **LAL BAHADOOR SINGH v. SOLANO** [I. L. R., 10 Calc., 45; 12 C. L. R., 539]

100. ———— *Occupancy by inheritance—Succession to occupancy right—Acquisition of right by continuing holding.*—Where the plaintiff succeeded to his uncle's holding, who had a right of occupancy, and the zamindar permitted him for about six years to hold the land without any new arrangement,—*Held* that he was entitled to recover the land as against the zamindar, his occupation being presumed to have been regarded as a continuation of the right of occupancy already acquired. **BHUBHOKUN v. BHYROW DUTT**
[3 Agra, 240]

101. ———— *Raiyat succeeding by inheritance, though not entitled—Permissive holding for twelve years.*—Where the plaintiff, a raiyat, was allowed to succeed to the holding of his uncle, who had a right of occupancy, and was allowed by the zamindar to continue in the holding for eleven years,—*Held* that, though the plaintiff was not strictly entitled to succeed by right of inheritance,

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**1. ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued.**

yet he must be taken to have succeeded to the holding by the consent of the zamindar, and to have acquired a right of occupancy. **HUKKEM-ON-NISA v. BHOORIA**
[5 N. W., 23]

102. ———— *Occupancy by purchase or transfer.*—Unless the tenant hold a transferable tenure, the sale by him of his jote to another party, without the consent of his landlord, does not transfer to the purchaser any right of occupancy which the latter may have possessed, or enable the present occupant to plead that the period of his own possession, joined to that of the former tenant, gives him a presumptive right of occupancy. **WATSON & Co. v. SHURUT SOONDUREE DEBIA**
[7 W. R., 395]

103. ———— *Transfer of tenure by consent—Continuous possession.*—Where the zamindar consents to the transfer of a tenure from one raiyat to another, the possession of both must be considered to be continuous, and the right of occupancy to date from the time of the first holder. **HURO CHUNDER GOHO v. DUNN**
[5 W. R., Act X, 55]

104. ———— *Receipt of rent by zamindar—Purchaser from tenant.*—A zamindar does not, by the mere receipt of rent from a purchaser from the tenant having a right of occupancy, sanction the sale to the purchaser so as to give him a right of occupancy. **GAUL LAL SIKKAR v. RAMESWAR BHUMIK** **6 B. L. R., Ap., 92**

105. ———— *Transfer of right—Possession of transferor—Act X of 1859, s. 6.*—The possession of the vendor could not be added to the possession of the purchasers so as to give the latter a right of occupancy under s. 6, Act X of 1859. **HYDER BUKSH v. BHUBINDRO DEB COWAR** **13 B. L. R., 276 note; 17 W. R., 179**

TARAPRASAD ROY v. SURJOKANTO ACHARJEE CHOWDHRY
[13 B. L. R., 281 note; 15 W. R., 152]

106. ———— *Beng. Act VIII of 1869, s. 6—Joint and afterwards sole possession.*—The continuous possession for twelve years which is the subject of s. 6 of the rent law of 1869 must be a possession under one and the same right. This right may be in its inception joint with other persons, and by the death of co-sharers ultimately become a sole right without its continuous nature being affected. **FORBES v. RAM LALL BISWAS** **22 W. R., 51**

107. ———— *Beng. Act VIII of 1869, s. 6.*—*A* and *B* jointly obtained a pottah of a piece of land from the zamindar for a period of five years. Afterwards *A* alone obtained a pottah for another period of five years. Upon the expiry of this period, *A* held on for two years longer, when he was dispossessed by the zamindar. In a suit by *A* for recovery of possession on the ground that he had acquired a right of occupancy,—*Held* that he had not acquired a right of occupancy. **MAHOMED CHAMAN v. RAMPRASAD BHAGAT**
[8 B. L. R., 338; 22 W. R., 52 note]

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued

I ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—continued

108 ————— N W P Rent

Act (XII of 1881), s 9—Succession to occupancy tenant—Onus of proof—Collateral—Sharer in cultivation—Where a collateral relative claims to be entitled to succeed to an occupancy holding on the death of the occupancy tenant without direct heirs it is incumbent on him to prove both that he is the

remote collateral who was a sharer in the cultivation

LAL & DALIP SINGH

I L R., 17 All, 33

109 ————— Agreement re

stricting right of occupancy—Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), s 178, Applicability of to suits pending when Act came into force—S 178 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) has no application to suits instituted before the date on which that Act came into force. So where a landlord sued to eject a tenant who had executed a solenamah agreement to hold the land in suit for a specified period at a specified rent and providing that the landlord was to be at liberty to enter on the lands at the expiry of the period and the suit was instituted on the 6th October 1885 and where it was found that at the date of the solenamah the tenant had acquired a right of occupancy with respect to the lands in suit,—Held that the tenant was not entitled to the benefits conferred by s 178 cl 1 sub cl (i), of the Bengal Tenancy Act but was liable to be ejected. MOHESH WAR PRASHAD NARAIN SINGH & SHEOBARAN MAHTO MOHESHWAR PRASHAD NARAIN SINGH & DORSUN RAUT

I L R., 14 Calc, 621

110 ————— Purchase by

tenant of fractional share of proprietary interest,

occupancy—

tenant who had

he 13th April

1878 a frac-

tional share of the proprietary interest, and continued to occupy the holding as raiyat till the 13th May 1885 when he was dispossessed. On the 30th March 1886 he instituted a suit to recover possession, alleging that he had acquired a right of occupancy. It was contended that owing to the purchase of the share of the proprietary interest he could not have acquired such right. Held that under Bengal Act VIII of 1869 there was nothing to prevent such right being acquired by the plaintiff if after his purchase he continued to hold the land as a raiyat and if the relation of landlord and tenant existed between him self on the one hand and the proprietors on the other and if the period for which he so held extended for twelve years from the date of the commencement of his holding. GUR BUKSH ROY alias GUR BOKSH SINGH & JEOLAL ROY

I L R., 16 Calc, 127

See MASEY & BHAGABATI BARMANYA

[I L R., 18 Calc, 121]

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued

I ACQUISITION OF RIGHT—concluded

111 ————— Bengal Tenancy

Act (VIII of 1885), s 5, cls 2o and 178—Definition of raiyats holding—Lessees who are not raiyats within the Act—Zurri peshgi lease—Stipulation contrary to right to acquire occupancy rights—Act X of 1859, s 7—A tenant holding under a lease assigned to him in 1899 by the original lessee, who since 1867 had continuously occupied the land under successive leases claimed in virtue of the

account of the extent of the area of the land leased, which was more than one hundred standard bighas. A zurri peshgi lease is not a mere contract for the cultivation of the land at a rent but is a security to the tenant for his money advanced. Two of the leases were zurri peshgi or made on money advanced by the lessee to the lessor. The tenant's possession in this case was in part at least that of a creditor operating payment to himself and was no foundation for a claim for occupancy rights. As to the effect of written stipulations contrary to the latter s 7 of the Bengal Tenancy Act X of 1859, is superseded if not wholly repealed by s 178 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885. BENGAL INDICO CO v ROGOBUT DAS

I L R., 24 Calc, 272

[L R., 23 I A, 158]

1 C W N, 83

See RAK KHELAWAN SINGH & SAMBROO POX

[2 C W N, 758]

112 ————— Presumption that right of occupancy exists—The mere fact of plaintiff suing for enhancement implies the tenant's right of occupancy for a tenant at will may be ejected if he refuses to pay such rent as the landlord demands. TARRAMOOZER DOSSER & BIRRESWAR MOZOOMDAR

[I W N, 88]

113 ————— Effect of acquisition of right—Right to hold at fixed rates—A right to hold at fixed rates does not necessarily follow a right of occupancy. RAMNARAIN SINGH & HIRONATH ROY

W R., 1884, Act X, 92

114 ————— Interest in land

—Proprietorship of the soil—A raiyat having a

to any other tenant so long as he pays a fair and equitable rent. A Judge cannot fix the term in suits by a landlord for rent or for kabulats as can be done in a suit by a raiyat having a right of occupancy for the delivery of a pottah. HILLS & ISHORE GHOSE

W R., F B, 131

2 LOSS OR FORFEITURE OF RIGHT

115 ————— Statutory right, Effect on, of repeal of Act which gives it—Bengal

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**2. LOSS OR FORFEITURE OF RIGHT
—continued.**

Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), s. 19.—Where a right of occupancy had been acquired under the old Tenancy Act (VIII of 1869), which is repealed by the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885),—*Held* that, apart from the provisions of s. 19 of the latter Act, such right of occupancy was not forfeited by the repeal, there being nothing in the new enactment to deprive any person of a statutory right which had been actually acquired. *HARRY RAM v. NURSINGH LAL* **I. L. R., 21 Calc., 129**

116. ———— *Effect upon acquisition of right of occupancy of raiyat being jointly interested in land of ijaradar—Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), s. 22, sub-s. (3).*—Both under s. 22, sub-s. (3), of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) and under the previous law, a person jointly interested in land as ijaradar does not thereby lose his occupancy-rights, and *a fortiori* his entire rights as a tenant, in land held and cultivated by him as a raiyat. *Gur Buxsh Roy v. Jeolal Roy, I. L. R., 16 Calc., 127*, referred to. *MASEYK v. BHAGABATI BARMANYA* **[I. L. R., 18 Calc. 121]**

117. ———— *Sub-letting, Effect of—Right of sub-lessee of occupancy raiyat.*—A raiyat with a right of occupancy does not, by sub-letting his land, lose his right; but the sub-lessee thereby gains no right. *KALEE KISHORE CHATTERJEE v. RAM CHURN SHAH* **9 W. R., 344**

JAMIR GAZI v. GONEYE MUNDUL

[13 B. L. R., 278 note: 12 W. R., 110]

GORA CHAND MUSTAFI v. MADAN MOHAN SIKDAR

[13 B. L. R., 279 note: 11 W. R., 94]

DWARKANATH MISREE v. KANHAYE SIRDAR

[16 W. R., 110]

118. ———— *Arrangement to pay certain rent for fixed term—Surrender of rights by raiyat for enlarged holding.*—A tenant with a right of occupancy does not lose that right merely by making an arrangement to pay a certain rent for his holding for a certain number of years; but if he surrenders his rights in return for an enlarged holding, his occupancy right will be destroyed. *DIRGANJ SINGH v. FOORSUT* **1 N. W., 99: Ed. 1873, 144**

119. ———— *Abandonment of land—Khodkasi raiyat.*—The right of occupancy given in s. 6, Act X of 1859, was a right to occupy and hold the land. When a raiyat leaves his home, he ceases to be a khodkasi raiyat; and if he refuses to come back and cultivate the land when called upon, the zamindar is at liberty to settle the land with others. *HARO DASS v. GOBIND BHUTTACHARJEE*

[3 B. L. R., Ap., 123]

S. C. HURO DOSS v. GOBIND BHUTTACHARJEE

[12 W. R., 304]

RAM CHUNDER ROY CHOWDHRY v. BHOLANATH LUSKUR **22 W. R., 200**

MAHOMED TUMBEZOODDEEN MUNDUL v. LUKKEE NARAIN DEX SIRCAR. **25 W. R., 104**

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**2. LOSS OR FORFEITURE OF RIGHT
—continued.**

120. ———— *Ceasing to hold or cultivate land.*—A mukurari mirasi pottah was granted in 1838 to A, who was found to have held thereunder as a raiyat till 1859, when his right, title, and interest were sold in execution of a decree and purchased by B, and the latter was accepted as tenant by and paid rent to the zamindar for nearly twelve years. The zamindari, being sold in 1871 for arrears of Government revenue, was purchased by the plaintiff, who gave B notice to quit, and on his refusal brought a suit to eject him. *Held* that, by ceasing himself to hold or cultivate the land, it might be considered that A had abandoned his right, or that the right had ceased. No right therefore remained in A or his heirs such as would prevent the plaintiff from ejecting B. *NARENDRA NARAYAN ROY CHOWDHRY v. ISHAN CHANDRA SEN*

[13 B. L. R., F. B., 274: 22 W. R., 22]

See HYES v. MONEEROODDEEN AHUNG

[24 W. R., 6]

and BONOMALLEE BAZADAR v. KYLASH CHUNDER MOJOONDAR **24 W. R., 72**

See HURLEHUR MOOKERJEE v. JODOONATH GHOSE **7 W. R., 114**

121. ———— *Landlord and tenant—Occupancy tenant—Non-payment of rent—Abandonment of tenancy.*—Mere non-payment of rent by an occupancy raiyat does not extinguish or constitute an abandonment of the tenancy. *Hem Chandri Chowdhri v. Chand Akund, I. L. R., 12 Calc., 115*, distinguished. *Hemnath Dutt v. Ashgur Sindar, I. L. R., 4 Calc., 894; Golam Ali Mundul v. Golap Sundery Dasi, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 612; Manirullah v. Ramzan Ali, 1 C. L. R., 293*, explained. *OBHOYA CHARAN BHOOIA v. KOLASH CHUNDER DEX. OBHOYA CHARAN BHOOIA v. GOPINATH DEX* **I. L. R., 14 Calc., 751**

122. ———— *Non-payment of rent—Relinquishment, Evidence of.*—Mere non-payment of rent does not extinguish or amount to a relinquishment of the right of occupancy. *Hem Chandra Chowdhari v. Chand Akund, I. L. R., 12 Calc., 115*, explained. *NILMONEE DASSY v. SONATUN DOSHAYI* **I. L. R., 15 Calc., 17**

123. ———— *Failure to pay rent—Non-payment of rent for long period.*—Where a raiyat with a right of occupancy fails to pay rent even for five years, he does not necessarily forfeit his right, unless he has abandoned his land. *BROJENDRO COOMAR ROY CHOWDHRY v. BUNGO CHUNDER MUNDUL* **12 C. L. R., 389**

124. ———— *Ejectment—Abandonment of holding—Beng. Act VIII of 1869, ss. 6 and 22.*—When a tenant having a right of occupancy abandons his holding and ceases to pay rent for five years, it is not a right construction of s. 22 of Bengal Act VIII of 1869 to say that the landlord may not put another tenant into possession without the formality of a suit. *S. 6 of Bengal Act*

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued**2 LOSS OR FORFEITURE OF RIGHT**
—continued

VIII of 1869 expressly in its duration of occupancy right by the words 'so long as he pays the rent payable on account of the same' and distinct abandonment and cessation to pay rent disentitle the tenant from enforcing the rights which he may have previously enjoyed. **GOLAM ALI v. ENDUL & GOLAR SOONDERY DOSSIE**

[I L R, 8 Cal, 812 10 C L R, 499]

125 ———— *Land submerged for long period*—Where land held by tenants with rights of occupancy was completely submerged for a number of years and during the period of such submersion no rent was paid by the tenants—*Held* that the tenants had by non payment of rent during the period of submersion forfeited their rights of occupancy. **HEM NATH DUTT & ASHOUR SINDAR**

[I L R, 4 Cal, 894]

126 ———— *Dispossession—Beng Act VIII of 1869 s 6—Suit for possession of land*—Where a rayat had been in possession of land but had been dispossessed and for some years previous to suit had failed to pay rent—*Held* that at the time of the institution of a suit for recovery of possession he had no subsisting title and consequently his suit must fail. **HEM CHUNDRA CHOWDHARY & CHAND AKUND**

I L R, 12 Cal, 115

is gone and cannot subsequently be revived. **ADHA GOBIND KOER & RAKHAL DAS MUKERJEE**

[I L R, 12 Cal, 82]

128 ———— *Setting up adverse title—Forfeiture of right of occupancy—Denial of title—Quere*—Under what circumstances may a person having a right of occupancy forfeit it by setting up an adverse title? **UNNOPOORNA DOSSEE & PADMA MOHUT PATRO**

19 W R, 95

129 ———— *Effect of denial of title on tenant's rights*—The setting up of a hostile title against the zamindar by a tenant under a pottah found to be fraudulent amounts to a disclaimer and forfeiture of all rights of occupancy to which the tenant might have been entitled had he set up his title under s 6 Act V of 1869. **NADIR BEG & MUDDURAM**

2 W R, Act X, 2

130 ———— *Assertion of transferable*

having a right of occupancy is not liable to eject because he has lands and sold up possession

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued**2 LOSS OR FORFEITURE OF RIGHT**
—continued

of the land. **Narendra Narain Roy Choudhry v. Islan Chandra Sen** 13 B L R 274 and **Ram Chand** 22 W

ser v referred to **Srisuteedhur Biswas & Mudan Sridhar** I L R, 9 Cal, 648

131 ———— *Surrender to landlord—*

the tenant to the right of occupancy for the purpose of cultivation until default in the payment of the stipulated rent or surrender to the landlord in writing and the right of the tenant is assignable as a mortgage security. A verbal surrender by the tenant to the landlord after the assignment was known to the landlord cannot be relied on as rendering the assignment void. **VENKATARAMANIER & AVANDA CHETTY**

15 Mad, 120

132 ———— *Delay in applying for pottah from Government*—Occupancy rayat in Assam—An occupancy rayat in Assam does not forfeit his right to a pottah from Government by not applying for it so soon as another who was not in possession of the land. **MORA RAJHA & DREW RASTIA**

17 W R, 158

133 ———— *Default in paying assessment of revenue—Bombay Land Revenue Act (Bon Act of 1879) ss 81 and 153—Payment of assessment by another—Effect of order of Collector transferring lands into name of person paying assessment*—An order made by a Collector removing A's lands from his khata and transferring them to B's khata on the ground that A had allowed the assessment thereof to fall into arrears and that B had paid the assessment does not by itself amount to forfeiture of A's interest in the lands. **BIHAR HARI**

I L R, 20 Bom, 747

134 ———— *Khoti tenure—Mortgage by registered occupant—Sale in execution of decree on mortgage—Suit for possession by assignee of purchaser at such sale*—**Bombay Land Revenue Act, ss 86, 153**—One B the registered occupant of certain lands situate in a khoti village, mortgaged

taken possession of the land in 1878 and that the occupancy had been declared forfeited by the revenue authorities in August 1887, under ss 86 and 153 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879). In 1888 the plaintiff brought this suit to recover the lands. The lower Court held that the defendant by accepting rent from the mortgagee was proved to have "consented to the mortgage and its necessary consequences." On appeal to the High

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**2. LOSS OR FORFEITURE OF RIGHT**
—concluded.

Court,—*Held*, reversing the decree of lower Court, that the plaintiff, on the strength of his purchase from P in 1857, had no right to eject the defendant. **PURUSHOTTAM VAMAN SOMAN v. KASHIDAS JEXCHANDSHET** . . . **I. L. R., 17 Bom., 677**

3. TRANSFER OF RIGHT.

135. ———— **Nature of right as to transferability—Consent of zamindar to transfer.**—A right of occupancy is not transferable irrespective of the consent or otherwise of the zamindar. **BUTI SINGH v. MURAT SINGH** **13 B. L. R., 284 note**

S. C. BOOTEE SINGH v. MOORUT SINGH
[20 W. R., 478]

136. ———— **Right of transferee against zamindar—Consent of zamindar.**—A transfer of a mere right of occupancy gives no title to the transferee against the zamindar. **DURGA SUNDARI v. BRINDABUN CHUNDRA SIRCAR CHOWDEY**
[2 B. L. R., Ap., 37: 11 W. R. 162]

137. ———— **Power of transfer—Consent of landlord—Act X of 1859, s. 6—Transferable tenure**—A tenure not originally transferable without the consent of the landlord does not become so merely because the tenant has obtained a right of occupancy under s. 6, Act X of 1859. **Quare per PEACOCK, C.J.**—Whether a right of occupancy gained under s. 6, Act X of 1859, is necessarily heritable. **AJCODHIA PERSAD v. EMAMBANDI BEGUM**
[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 725]
2 Ind. Jur., N. S., 192: 7 W. R., 528

138. ———— **Right of zamindar as against transferee—Mesne profits.**—A right of occupancy which is not transferable is merely a right on the part of the person entitled to it to occupy and till the soil, either by himself or by persons dependent on or subordinate to him, e.g. his servants, lessees, or licensees. Therefore, where a non-transferable right of occupancy was transferred, and the transferee was in actual possession of the soil, tilling and using it for his own benefit. *Held* that the zamindar had a right of suit against the transferee to recover possession of the land. He was also entitled to recover as damages so much of the zamindar's rents and profits as the defendant had, while in possession, been the means of preventing the zamindar from receiving. **SOHODWA v. SMITH**
[12 B. L. R., 82: 20 W. R., 139]

139. ———— **Right of heir of person with right of occupancy.**—The heir of a person with a restricted right of occupancy, though not competent to transfer that right out and out by sale, may make for sale such arrangements as he thinks fit for the cultivation and management of the tenure. **MOHANUND BANERJEE v. SHUSHEE SHEKHUR CHATTERJEE** . . . **20 W. R., 132**

140. ———— **Beng. Act VIII of 1869, s. 6, Occupancy right under—Sale in execution of decree—Gift.**—The right of occupancy

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**3. TRANSFER OF RIGHT—continued.**

acquired by a cultivating raiyat under s. 6 of Bengal Act VIII of 1869 cannot be transferred either by a voluntary sale or gift, or by a sale in execution of a decree. **DWARAKA NATH MISSEER v. HURRISH CHUNDER** . **I. L. R., 4 Calc., 925: 4 C. L. R., 130**

141. ———— **Right of transferee—Purchaser at sale in execution of decree.**—The sale of a jote in execution of a decree against the jotedar does not prove it to be transferable, nor does the purchaser acquire a right of occupancy by his purchase where the right is not dependent on custom, but is a mere creature of the rent law. **KRIPA NATH CHAKKEE v. DYAL CHAND PAL** . . . **22 W. R., 169**

142. ———— **Customary right of transfer—Tenure of khodkast raiyat.**—There is nothing unreasonable in the custom by which the tenure of a khodkast raiyat, who has built a pucca house on his land, and has acquired a right of occupancy under s. 6, Act X of 1859, is transferable. **CHUNDER COOMAR ROY v. KADERMONE DOSSEE**
[7 W. R., 247]

143. ———— **Custom or usage, Nature of evidence to prove—Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), s. 183, III. (1).**—In suits by a landlord for ejectment of purchasers from raiyats having only a right of occupancy, on the ground that the holdings of such raiyats were not transferable without the landlord's consent, the defendants pleaded custom or usage in support of the transfers. Questions arose as to the character of the usage required to be proved in such cases and the nature of the evidence required to prove the usage. In second appeal the High Court, (1) upon a review of the previous law on the subject, *held* that, however the law may have been previously declared, as it is now expressed in the Bengal Tenancy Act, s. 183, III. 1, a transfer in accordance with usage is valid even without the consent of the landlord. (2) After applying the principles laid down by the Privy Council as regards evidence of mercantile usage in the case of **Juggomohun Ghose v. Manick Chand, 7 Moore's I. A., 263**,—*Held* that it would be necessary in these cases either to prove the existence of the usage on the landlord's estate or that it is so prevalent in the neighbourhood that it can reasonably be presumed to exist on that estate. The finding of the lower Appellate Court on the existence of the usage being founded on irrelevant matters, the case was remanded for re-trial. **PALAKDHARI RAI v. MANNERS** . **I. L. R., 23 Calc., 179**

144. ———— **Custom or usage—Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), ss. 183 and 178, sub-s. (3), cl. (d)—Local usage—Evidence to prove usage—Evidence Act (I of 1872), ss. 42 and 48—Judgment as to transferability of tenures in adjoining villages.**—In a suit by the landlords to avoid the sale of an occupancy holding in their mouzah and eject the purchaser thereof, one of the questions was as to the existence of a custom or usage under which the raiyat was entitled to sell such a holding. *Held* with reference to the expressions "custom or usage"

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**3. TRANSFER OF RIGHT—continued.**

by some of the landlords for the entire rent in the presence of all. *JARIF v. RAM KUMAR DE*

[3 C. W. N., 747]

150. ———— **Non-transferable occupancy holding, whether saleable—Decree for arrears of rent by fractional co-sharer.**—An occupancy-holding which is not transferable by custom or usage cannot be sold in execution of a decree for arrears of rent obtained by a fractional co-sharer. *Bhiram Ali Shaik Shikdar v. Gopi Kanth Saha, I. L. R., 24 Calc., 355*; *Durga Charan Mundal v. Kali Prasanna Sorkar, I. L. R., 26 Calc., 727*; and *Majed Hossein v. Raghubar Chowdhry, I. L. R., 27 Calc., 187*, relied on. *SITA NATH CHATTERJEE v. ATMARAM KAR* **4 C. W. N., 571**

151. ———— **Transfer to mokurari tenant—Dispossession by landlord—Trespass.**—A raiyat having a right of occupancy can create a mokurari lease, but the terms of a lease granted by him to a third party can only be binding as between them both. If the landlord dispossesses the sub-lessee without the sanction of law, he is guilty of trespass. *DUMREE SHAIKH v. BISSESSUR LAL*

[13 W. R., 291]

152. ———— **Proof of transferability—Custom—Special stipulation.**—In order to make a right of occupancy transferable, it must be shown that it is so transferable according to the custom of that part of the country in which the tenure is situated. Where no mention is made in a dowl of any right to transfer, the existence of the power to transfer cannot be presumed. *UNNOPOORNA DOSSIA v. OOMACHURN DOSS* **18 W. R., 55**

153. ———— **Suit by transferee against zamindar for registration of name.**—The purchaser of a right of occupancy in certain land, suing a zamindar who has refused to register his name in the zamindari sherista for the amount of land claimed and at a specified rent, is bound to show that the tenure was one which could be transferred, and that the sale did not involve any redistribution of the rent. *SHUNKURPUTTEE THAKOORAIN v. SAIF-OOGLAH KHAN* **18 W. R., 507**

154. ———— **Obligation of zamindar to register a transfer—Act X of 1859, s. 27.**—A right of occupancy is a transferable tenure, but the zamindar was not bound to register the transfer under s. 27, Act X of 1859. *TARAMONDE DOSSEE v. BIRRESSUR MOZCOMDAR* **1 W. R., 86**

155. ———— **Finding as to transferability—Right of tenant with right of occupancy to transfer.**—Although it is the general rule in the N.-W. P. that a tenant's holding is not transferable without the zamindar's consent, yet the exceptions are so far from rare that it is necessary in each case to come to a distinct finding on this point, and decree accordingly. *HADAYET ALI v. LAIL SINGH*

[1 N. W., Pt. II, p. 38: Ed. 1873, 96]

156. ———— **Transfer by raiyat holding land for agricultural purposes—Transfer for conversion to other purposes.**—Raiyats having a right

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**3. TRANSFER OF RIGHT—continued.**

of occupancy for agricultural purposes may by custom have the right to transfer it to any person to hold for the same purpose, but that does not necessarily imply that the transferee may convert the land into a dwelling-house and appurtenances. *JUGUT CHUNDER ROY CHOWDHRY v. ESHAN CHUNDER BANERJEE* **24 W. R., 220**

157. ———— **Effect of transfer—Sub-letting—Right of ejectment—Sub-tenant.**—A tenant having a right of occupancy does not determine it by sub-letting the land; therefore, whether the lessees are ejected by the zamindar, they are entitled to recover possession under the terms of their leases. *JAMIR GAZI v. GONEYE MUNDUL*

[13 B. L. R., 278 note: 12 W. R., 110]

158. ———— **Right of zamindar against transferee.**—If a raiyat having a right of occupancy transfer his right to another, his right is not thereby forfeited, and the zamindar has no right to eject the transferee. *GORACHAND MOSTAFI v. MADAN MOHAN SIKDAR* **13 B. L. R., 279 note**

S. C. GORACHAND MOOSTAFFE v. BURODA PERSHAD MOOSTAFFE **11 W. R., 194**

DWARKANATH MISREE v. KANAYE SIRDAR

[16 W. R., 111]

159. ———— **Sub-letting tenure—Right of sub-lessee.**—A right of occupancy under s. 6, Act X of 1859, may be acquired by a tenant of land sub-let by a raiyat, but not unless the raiyat sub-letting has himself a right of occupancy. The acquiring the right was confined to the special cases in Act X of 1859. Where that Act was held not to apply, there was no equitable principle on which a person occupying under a grant for no specified period could acquire a right of occupancy. *RAMDHAN KHAN v. HARADHAN PARAMANICK*

[9 B. L. R., 107 note: 12 W. R., 404]

160. ———— **Sub-letting—Act X of 1859, s. 6.**—*A* sued for a declaration of right of occupancy founded on a pottah and long possession, and alleged that he had under-let to raiyats the land devised by the pottah, but that *B* had obtained a decree against them for rent. The lower Court on appeal held that *A* had determined his tenancy by quitting the land. Held that *A* did not by sub-letting, transfer the right of occupancy. Decree reversed, and case remanded for trial on the merits. *HARAN CHUNDER PAL v. MURTA SUNDARI CHOWDHRAIN*

[1 B. L. R., A. C., 81: 10 W. R., 113]

161. ———— **Relinquishment of tenancy—N.-W. P. Rent Act (XVIII of 1873), s. 9—Transfer.**—*Per TYRRELL, J.*—A relinquishment by an occupancy tenant of his holding is not a "transfer" within the meaning of s. 9 of the Rent Act. *LALJI v. NURAN* **I. L. R., 5 All., 103**

162. ———— **Mortgage—Act XII of 1881, s. 9—Landholder and tenant—Usufructuary mortgage by occupancy tenant—"Transfer."**—A mortgage with possession by an occupancy tenant of his

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued**3 TRANSFER OF RIGHT—continued**

cultivatory holding is a "transfer" within the prohibition of s 9 of the N-W-P Rent Act 1881.

GANGA DIN v DRUANDHAR SINGH

[I L R, 5 All, 495]

163 ————— *Act XII of 1891 (N-W P Rent Act), s 9—Landlord and tenant—Right of occupancy—Meaning of "transfer"—*

meaning of s 9 of the N W P Rent Act 1873
GOPAL PANDIT v PARSONAM DAS BADRI NATH,
PARRAT I L R, 5 All, 121

164 ————— *Sale in execution of decree—Act XVIII of 1873, s 9—Restriction on sale—Held (by a majority of the Full Bench) that the right of an occupancy tenant is transferable by sale in execution of decree, but only as between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such right Per STUART, C J—That such right is transferable by sale in execution of decree with out any restriction ABRAHAM PAI v UDIT NARAIN RAI*
[I L R, 1 All, 353]

165 ————— *Act XVIII of 1873, s 9—Occupancy tenant—Right of occupancy—Held that the right of an occupancy tenant is transferable by sale in execution of decree, but only as between persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such right*

AGE BANK OF INDIA I L R, 1 All, 547

Affirmed by the Full Bench (SPANGLER, J, dissenting)
UMRAO BEGAM v. LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA
[I L R, 2 All, 451]

166 ————— *Rights of tenants at a fixed rate—Act XVIII of 1873, s 9—Ex proprietary tenant—Occupancy tenant—Inheritance to rights of occupancy—Held that the proviso to the last clause of s 9 of Act XVIII of 1873 refers only to the holdings of ex proprietary tenants and occupancy tenants and not to tenants at fixed rates BHAGWANTI v RUDE MAN TEWARI*
[I L R, 2 All, 145]

167 ————— *Transfer of portion of tenure—Zamindar, Right of—Ejectment—The existence of a custom in a particular district by which*

transfer the zamindar is entitled to treat the transferees as trespassers and eject them TIRTHANUKT THAKOOR v MUTTI LALL MISSEER

[I L R, 3 Calc, 474]

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued**3 TRANSFER OF RIGHT—continued.**

a custom in a particular place by which such a holding is transferable is immaterial and gives no right to the transferees against the landlord. KULDIP SINGH v GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co

[I L R, 23 Calc, 615
4 C W N, 738]

See CHANDRA MOHUN MOOKHOPADHAYA v BIR-
ESSWAR CHATTERJEE I C W N, 156

DURGA PRASAD SEN v DOULA GAZEE
[I C W N, 160]

KABIL SARDAR v CHUNDA NATH AG CHOW-
DHRY I L R, 20 Calc, 590

GOZAFFER HOSSEIN v BARLISH
[I C W N, 162]

and KALLI NATH CHAKRAVARTI v UPENDRA
CHANDRA CHOWDHRY
[I L R, 24 Calc, 212 I C W N, 163]

168 ————— *Transfer of proprietary rights—Possession by conditional mortgagees—Sir land—Act XVIII of 1873—Purchase of proprietary rights by mortgagees—The possession of sir land by conditional mortgagees must be treated as the possession of the mortgagees Held accordingly that, where the mortgagees of certain proprietary rights in a mahal being in possession of such rights purchased the same at an auction sale the sir land included in the proprietary rights was held by the mortgagees at the time of the auction sale within the meaning of s 7 of Act XVIII of 1873 and that, after the sale in virtue of the provision of that section, they became entitled to a right of occupancy in the sir land BAKKAL RAM v WAZIR ALI*
[I L R, 1 All, 448]

170 ————— *Mortgage—Ex proprietary tenant—Act XVIII of 1873 s 7—*

tion and the payment of Government revenue and being at liberty to redeem the lands at any time at the end of the month of Jaith such person could not resist a claim on the part of the mortgagee for possession of the lands on the ground that he had a right of occupancy in the lands under s 7 of Act XVIII of 1873, such section not being applicable and contrary to it, so nothing more than a mere temporary transfer of proprietary rights BHAGWAN SINGH v MUKLI SINGH
[I L R, 1 All, 459]

171 ————— *Act XVIII of 1873 s 7, 9—Ex-proprietary tenant—The right of occupancy which a person loses or parting with the proprietary rights in a mahal acquires under s 7 of Act XVIII of 1873 in the land held by him as sir in such mahal at the date of such loss or parting is a salable interest Held, where such a right was sold by private sale that it was transferable, s 9 of Act XVIII of 1873 notwithstanding Umrao Begam v. Land Mortgage Bank of India I L R, 2 All, 451, followed A deed executed by a village proprietor*

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**3. TRANSFER OF RIGHT—continued.**

purporting to transfer his share in the village including his sir land and ex-proprietary right divests such proprietor of the ex-proprietary right conferred by s. 7 of Act XVIII of 1873. *MARKUNDI DIAL v. RAM BARAN RAI* . . . **I. L. R., 2 All., 735**

172.

Transfer of raiyat's interest—Abandonment—Forfeiture—Beng. Act VIII of 1869, s. 6. A mokurari mirasi pottah was granted in 1838 to A, who was found to have held thereunder as a raiyat till 1859, when his right, title, and interest were sold in execution of a decree and purchased by B, and the latter was accepted as tenant by, and paid rent to, the zamindar for nearly twelve years. The zamindari, being sold in 1871 for arrears of Government revenue, was purchased by the plaintiff, who gave B notice to quit, and on his refusal brought the present suit to eject him. *Held* that the right of occupancy which A had acquired under s. 6 of Bengal Act VIII of 1869 at the time of the sale to B was not transferable. *NARENDRA NARAYAN ROY CHOWDHRY v. ISHAN CHUNDRA SEN*

[13 B. L. R., F. B., 274 : 22 W. R., 22*See WILSON v. RADHA DULARI GOPE***[2 C. W. N., 63****173.**

Abandonment—Status of purchaser as regards zamindar.—A tenant having a right of occupancy cannot create an intermediate tenure between himself and the zamindar. If a raiyat not having a transferable tenure quits possession, makes over his interests, and gives over the land to a third person, he may be treated as having abandoned all rights formerly possessed by him in the land. When a purchaser takes possession of a non-transferable tenure, and interposes himself between the zamindar and the raiyats on the land, he thereby commits a wrong, and the zamindar may sue to declare that no interest is vested in such purchaser or to restrain him from interfering with the collection of rent. *HUREEHUR MOOKERJEE v. JODONATH GHOSE* . . . **7 W. R., 114**

174.

Recognition of transfer by zamindar.—The conduct and acts of a zamindar may be such as to take a case out of the purview of the Full Bench decision in *Narendra Narayan Roy v. Ishan Chundra Sen*, 13 B. L. R., 274 : 22 W. R., 22, which declares that a right of occupancy is not transferable, e.g., where a zamindar has clearly recognized a transfer and done everything in his power in accepting the transferee as his tenant. *AMLEN BUKSH v. BHIRO MUNDUL*

[22 W. R., 493**175.**

N.-W. P. Rent Act (XVIII of 1873), s. 9—Sale of occupancy rights with zamindar's consent—Acceptance of rent by zamindar from vendees—Contract Act, ss. 2, 23—Estoppel—Evidence Act, ss. 115, 116.—Under a deed dated in 1879, the occupancy tenants of land in a village sold their occupancy rights, and the zamindars instituted a suit for a declaration that the sale-deed was invalid under s. 9 of Act XVIII of 1873 (the N.-W. P. Rent Act in force in 1879), and for

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.**3. TRANSFER OF RIGHT—continued.**

ejection of the vendees, who had obtained possession of the land. It was found that the zamindars had consented to the sale to the vendees, and received from them arrears of rent due on the holding by the vendors, and had recognized them as tenants. *Held* on appeal under the Letters Patent that the sale-deed was invalid with reference to the provisions of ss. 2 and 23 of the Contract Act, inasmuch as its object was the transfer of occupancy rights which was prohibited by s. 9 of Act XVIII of 1873. *Held* also that the zamindars having accepted the vendees as tenants and taken rent from them, a tenancy was thereby constituted under the rent law; that the vendees were therefore not trespassers; and that therefore the question as to ejection did not fall within the jurisdiction of the Civil Court. *JHINGURI TEWARI v. DURGA* . . . **I. L. R., 7 All., 878**

Upholding the judgment of *MAHMOOD, J.*, in *DURGA v. JHINGURI* . . . **I. L. R., 7 All., 511** where *OLDFIELD, J.*, and *MAHMOOD, J.*, differed in opinion.

176. ——— Transfer by one co-sharer

N.-W. P. Rent Act, 1873, s. 9—Suit by reversioner—Transferee by inheritance.—The plaintiffs sued to set aside an usufructuary mortgage of a cultivatory holding by the defendant M to the other defendants, on the averment that they held the same jointly with M's deceased husband, and she had no right to make the mortgage. The lower Appellate Court found that the land was held separately by M's husband, and that she had succeeded to its occupancy on the death of her son. The suit was dismissed in special appeal on the facts found and also with reference to s. 9 of Act XVIII of 1873. *BARANJA v. BASDEO MISSEER* **[7 N. W., 241**

177. ——— Transfer of occupancy right and purchase by some of several co-sharer landlords—Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), s. 22, cl. 2—Merger—Right of other co-sharer landlords to rent.—The acquisition of an occupancy right by a proprietor does not, under sub-s. 2 of s. 22 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, affect the right of a co-sharer landlord to receive his share of the rent of the tenancy. The "third person" mentioned in that sub-section includes every person interested other than the transferor and transferee. *SITANATH PANDA v. PELARAM TRIPATI*

[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 860

178. ——— Co-owner's purchase of occupancy right, Effect of—Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), s. 22.—There is no law which prevents one of several co-proprietors from holding the status of a tenant under the other co-proprietors of land which appertains to the common estate. The effect of the purchase, by one co-owner of land, of the occupancy right is not that the holding ceases to exist, but only the occupancy right which is an incident of the holding. *Sitanath Panda v. Pelaram Tripati, I. L. R., 21 Calc., 860*, referred to. *JAWADUL HQQ v. RAMDAS SAHA*

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 143**1 C. W. N., 168**

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.

3. TRANSFER OF RIGHT—continued.

185. ————— *N.-W. P. Rent Act (XII of 1881), s. 93 (b)—Mortgage by ex-proprietary tenant—Act “inconsistent with the purpose for which land was let”—Act XII of 1881, ss. 9, 56.*—The policy of the framers of the N.-W. P. Rent Act (XII of 1881) was not to protect the interest of the purchaser of proprietary rights, but that of the person whose proprietary rights have been sold, and who has become an ex-proprietary tenant. It would be straining the law, as laid down in s. 93 (b) of the Act, to hold that a mortgage of his holding granted by an ex-proprietary tenant was an act “inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was let” within the meaning of that provision. The words quoted have reference to something which may alter the character of the land, or cause injury to the land and thus to the landholder. In the case of a mortgage by an ex-proprietary tenant, the landholder would not be damaged by being unable, in the event of his rent being in arrear, to distrain the crops grown upon the land by the so-called mortgagee, s. 56 of the Rent Act giving the landholder a right to distrain any crops growing upon the land, by whomsoever grown, in respect of which the arrear arises. *Debi Prasad v. Har Dayal, I. L. R., 7 All., 691*, followed. *Wajiha Bibi v. Abhman Singh, Weekly Notes, All., 1883, 166*, referred to. *FATIMA BEGAM v. HANSI*

[I. L. R., 9 All., 244]

186. ————— *N.-W. P. Rent Act, (XII of 1881), ss. 7, 9—Sir land—Sale of sir land by co-sharer—Ex-proprietary tenant.*—Held by PETHERAM, C.J., and STRAIGHT, OLDFIELD, and BRODHURST, J.J., that the question whether the proprietary rights of a co-sharer in the sir of a mehal are distinct and separate from the proprietary rights in the mehal itself, so as to enable the owner of one share to sell and give possession of his sir alone as against his co-sharers, must be determined with reference to the tenure and conditions under which land is held in the mehal by the co-parceners, to be ascertained in each case. *Per PETHERAM, C.J., and STRAIGHT and OLDFIELD, J.J.*—In zamindari tenures, in which the whole land is held and managed in common, a co-sharer cannot convey his right of occupancy in the sir as something distinct from his proprietary rights in the mehal. In puttidari tenures, in which the lands are divided and held in severalty, each proprietor managing his own lands, there may be lands which come within the classification of sir given in the Rent Act, but they would not seem to be on a different footing from any other land held in severalty by a proprietor. *Per BRODHURST, J.*—So long as a person is the sole proprietor of a mehal, he is not restrained by any law from effecting a sale of his proprietary rights in his sir land, even though he retains possession of the whole of the other lands of the mehal. *Per MAHMOOD, J.*—That the proprietary rights of a joint co-sharer in his sir land form an essential part of his rights in the mehal; that such proprietary rights in the sir land may be sold, but that the purchaser under such a sale could not obtain any such possession as would operate indefeasance of the exproprietary right in such sir land conferred by

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—continued.

3. TRANSFER OF RIGHT—continued.

s. 7 and secured by s. 9 of the Rent Act. *Sahib Ram v. Kishen Singh, Weekly Notes, All., 1882, p. 19; Hazari Lal v. Ugrah Rai, Weekly Notes, All., 1884, p. 103; Gulab Rai v. Indra Singh, I. L. R., 6 All., 54; and Tirmal Singh v. Bhola Singh, Weekly Notes, All., 1884, p. 169*, referred to. *SITAPAI PRASAD v. AMTUL BIBI*

[I. L. R., 7 All., 633]

187. ————— *Mortgage by conditional sale of occupancy rights to zamindar—Act XVIII of 1873 (N.-W. P. Rent Act), s. 9—Act XII of 1881 (N.-W. P. Rent Act), ss. 2, 9.*—The occupancy tenant of certain land, before the N.-W. P. Rent Act (XII of 1881) came into force, mortgaged his rights to his zamindars by a deed of conditional sale. The zamindars sued the heirs of the conditional vendee for foreclosure and possession of the mortgaged property. Held by the Full Bench that the terms of the judgment of the Full Bench in *Naik Ram Singh v. Murli Dhar, I. L. R., 4 All., 371*, were directly applicable to the case, and that the transaction of mortgage, which was subsequently to become a sale, was not a transaction to which s. 2 of the Rent Act applied, because the sale would not have effect till after the Act came into operation. *MURLI RAI v. LEDRI*

I. L. R., 7 All., 851

183. ————— *Effect of transfer on occupancy right—Transfer of trees—Act XII of 1881, s. 9.*—The presumption of law and the general rule is that property in timber on a tenant's holding rests in the landlord in the same way as, and to no less an extent than, the property in the soil itself. *Faqueer Soonar v. Khuderun, 2 N. W., 251; Ajudhia Nath v. Sital, I. L. R., 3 All., 567; Abdool Rohomon v. Dataram Bashee, W. R., 1864, 367; Rultonji Eadulji Shet v. Collector of Tanna, 11 Moore's I. A., 295*, referred to. Held therefore, where an occupancy tenant transferred his holding, that the transfer was not only invalid in respect of the holding, but in respect also of the trees on the holding. Where an occupancy tenant, under the impression that he was a tenant at fixed rates, sold his holding, and the landholder sued the tenant and his vendee to set aside the transfer as contrary to law, and for possession of the holding,—Held that the transfer could not be treated as a relinquishment by the tenant of the holding to the landholder, and that the proper decree to make was that the transfer should be cancelled, that the plaintiff was entitled to eject the vendee from the land, but the plaintiff was not entitled to take the holding from the vendor. *KASIM MIAN v. BANDA HUSAIN*

[I. L. R., 5 All., 616]

189. ————— *Inquiry as to validity.*—When a raiyat alleges a mokurari right by purchase, the nature of his vendor's title ought to be inquired into, and whether it was or was not transferable. *GOBIND CHUNDER MOZUMDAR v. MISSUM-BHURREE DOSSEE. RAM CHUNDER MITER v. RAMZANER BEBEE*

2 W. R., Act X, 4

BANEE MADHUB BANERJEE v. JOY KISHEN MOOKERJEE

4 W. R., Act X, 16

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—concluded**3 TRANSFER OF RIGHT—concluded**

190 ————— *Transfe of ten-
ure—Ejectment of transferee*—Where a tenure has
been transferred by the tenant and it is found that
the transfer was invalid the zamindar is entitled
to eject the transferee, and look to the former tenant
for his rent. **SUDHYE PURIA v. BOISTUR PURIA**
[12 B L R, 84 note 15 W R, 261]

191 ————— *Suit for registra-*

for registration of his own name in the landlord's
sarishda, by expunging that of his vendor. A declara-
tion that the transferee, and not the old tenant, is
responsible for the rent of the holding cannot be
obtained without service of notice as prescribed by
s 73 of the Act. **AMBIKA PERSHAD v. CHOWDHRY
KESHNI SARAI** I L R, 24 Calo, 642

See **KULHIP SINGH v. GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT
& Co and MOTILAL SINGH v. OMARALI**
[I L R, 28 Calo, 615
3 C W N, 19]

and *contra* **ANANDA KUMAR NASKAR v. HARI
DASS HALDAR** I L R, 27 Calo, 545

RIGHT OF REPLY

1 ————— *Witnesses not called for de-
fence*—Where defendant's counsel did not go into
evidence but had not intimated his intention to call
witnesses the plaintiff's counsel has a right to reply.
VIRASTAMI CHETTI v. APPASTAMI CHETTI
[1 Mad, 375]

2 ————— *Decision on appellant's
arguments after hearing respondent*—Where an
appellant had been heard at length and the
respondent heard partly in answer, and the
Court came to a conclusion after research into the
record without any new matter being brought forward
by the respondent it was considered unnecessary to
hear the appellant in reply. **ROUSSEAU v. NUBOO
KISHORE BHUDDO** 12 W R, 302

3 ————— *Giving no opportunity for
reply—Ground for special appeal*—Where an
appeal was dismissed by the lower Appellate Court
after hearing the respondent's pleader, without
giving the appellant's pleader an opportunity to
reply, the High Court on that objection being made
a ground of special appeal from an order of the
Judge refusing to grant a review on that ground,
set aside the order and sent the case back for re trial.
JARDINE v. TARIKI MOHAN SEN
[8 B L R, Ap, 44]

Distinguished in **RAM KOOMAR KIBURTO DASS v.
SONATUN DASS PORAMANICK** 3 C L R, 23

which was a case where, after some explanation from
the appellant's vakil, the Judge said he did not
think the Munsif's judgment erroneous, whereupon

RIGHT OF REPLY—continued

the vakil said he was not desirous of arguing the
case further and the Judge began writing his judg-
ment and refused to hear another vakil instructed
by the appellant who came in and asked permission
to argue the case.

4 ————— *Hearing of rule "nisi"—
Practice*—On the hearing of a rule nisi after cause
had been shown against the rule it was objected on
counsel rising to support it that there was no right
of reply no affidavit having been used in showing
cause. The objection was overruled and a reply
allowed. **BAMASUNDARI DASI v. RAMNARAYAN
MITTER** 7 B L R, Ap, 57

5 ————— *Question of law—Const action
of will—Evidence not called for defendants* In a
suit for the construction of a will a reply was
allowed although the defendants called no evidence
the suit being of the nature of a special case.
JUDAH v. JUDAH 5 B L R, 439

6 ————— *Crown's right of reply—
Trial of prisoners charged with distinct offences in*

ABDAS 2 Hyde 247

7 ————— *Use of documents
in cross examination by accused* The fact that
the accused has during the cross examination of the
witnesses for the prosecution used certain docu-
ments and that such documents have been put in
as evidence on his behalf does not entitle the pro-
secutor to the right of reply, if when asked upon the
close of the case for the prosecution whether he
means to adduce evidence the accused says that
he does not. **QUEEN EMPRESS v. GREES CHUNDER
BANERJEE** I L R, 10 Calo, 1024

8 ————— *Practice—Evi-
dence—Witness called by Court—Tendering wit-
nesses for cross examination—Criminal Procedure
Code (Act X of 1852) ss 289-540*—The giving
of any documentary evidence by an accused person,
during the cross examination of the witnesses for
the prosecution and before he is asked under s 289
if he means to adduce evidence does not give a
right of reply to the prosecution. **Queen Empress
v. Grees Chunder Banerjee** I L R, 10 Calo, 1024,
followed. **EMPRESS OF INDIA v. KALIKRISHN
DASS** I L R, 14 Calo, 245

9 ————— *Criminal Pro-
cedure Code s 289*—Where documentary evidence
was put in by the accused during the case for the
Crown and before examination of the accused—*Held*
under s 289 of the Code of Criminal Procedure
that the Crown had the right of reply. **Queen-
Empress v. Grees Chunder Banerjee** I L R, 10
Calo, 1024 dissented from. **QUEEN EMPRESS v.
VENKATAPATHI** I L R, 11 Mad, 339

10 ————— *Practice—Crim-
inal Procedure Code (Act X of 1852), s 289*—
The putting in, as evidence on the behalf, of any
documentary evidence by an accused person during

RIGHT OF REPLY—continued.

the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and before he is asked under s. 289 if he means to adduce evidence, does not give the prosecution a right to reply. *Empress v. Kaliprosunno Doss*, I. L. R., 14 Calc., 245, followed. *Queen-Empress v. Venkatapattu*, I. L. R., 11 Mad., 339, dissented from. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. SOLOMON*

[I. L. R., 17 Calc., 930]

11. ————— *Witnesses not called for defence—Reply by prosecutor—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), ss. 239, 292.*—At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, the attorney for the defence, in answer to the Judge, stated that he meant to call witnesses. The Court then adjourned, and on the following day the attorney stated that, on re-consideration, he did not intend to call witnesses. The Judge allowed the prosecutor to reply. *Held* that, though the strict interpretation of ss. 289 and 292 of the Criminal Procedure Code would warrant this course, it was never meant by the Legislature that the prosecutor should have a reply when no witnesses are called for the defence, the object of the law being evidently to let each side have an opportunity of commenting on the evidence of the other, and not to give an additional advantage to the prosecutor in such a case as the present. *HURRY CHURN CHUCKERBUTTY v. EMPRESS*

[I. L. R., 10 Calc., 140; 13 C. L. R., 358]

12. ————— *Documents put in evidence on behalf of accused during cross-examination of witnesses for prosecution—No witnesses called for defence—Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), s. 292—Practice.*—The fact that during the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution documents are put in evidence on behalf of the accused does not give the prosecution the right of reply if no witnesses are called for the defence. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. KRISHNAJI BABURAV BULELL* I. L. R., 14 Bom., 436

13. ————— *Criminal Procedure Code, ss. 289, 292—Adducing evidence for the defence—Documents produced for cross-examination of Crown witness—Practice.*—In a trial before a High Court or a Court of Session, evidence for the defence cannot be adduced until the close of the case for the prosecution; but counsel for the defence may, while a witness for the Crown is under cross-examination, put documents to him, and if in so doing counsel reads or causes to be read to the Court such documents, he thereby impliedly undertakes to put those documents in as evidence at the proper time. When such documents as aforesaid are filed in Court as evidence, or any other documentary evidence is put in by the defence, the defence has "adduced evidence" within the meaning of ss. 289 *et seq.* of the Code of Criminal Procedure, so as to give the prosecution a right of reply, though no witnesses may be called for the defence. In a trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court during the cross-examination of one of the witnesses for the Crown, counsel for the defence put certain documents to the witness, and these were read to the Court and jury and marked as exhibits as evidence for the defence, and were filed

RIGHT OF REPLY—concluded.

with the record in the same way as the evidence for the prosecution had been marked and filed. During the cross-examination of the next witness a similar course was pursued, and, after the cross-examination had continued for some time, counsel for the defence applied to the Court for a ruling as to whether the fact of documents having been used during cross-examination in the manner above stated would, under s. 292 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, entitle the Crown to a reply, in the event of the accused not calling witnesses. *Held* that although, as a matter of order, such a question would be better raised either when the first document intended to be used in this way was put to a witness or when the accused was asked if he meant to adduce evidence, yet there was nothing in the Code of Criminal Procedure to prevent the Court from deciding the question at any other stage, and that, under the special circumstances of the case, it might be considered then. *Held* also that the use of the documents in the manner above stated gave the prosecution a right of reply. *Queen-Empress v. Grees Chunder Banerjee*, I. L. R., 10 Calc., 1024; *Empress of India v. Kaliprosunno Doss*, I. L. R., 14 Calc., 245; *Queen-Empress v. Solomon*, I. L. R., 17 Calc., 930; and *Queen-Empress v. Krishnaji Baburav Bulell*, I. L. R., 14 Bom., 430, dissented from. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. HAYFIELD*

[I. L. R., 14 All., 212]

14. ————— *Several persons tried jointly—Right of reply where one of several accused calls witnesses and the others do not—Criminal Procedure Code (1882), ss. 289, 290, and 292.*—Where one of several accused persons tried jointly calls witnesses at the trial, but the other accused call no witnesses, they must, under s. 290 of the Criminal Procedure Code, all follow one another in their defence, and the prosecution has, under s. 292, the right of reply on the whole case. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. SADANAND NARAYAN*

[I. L. R., 13 Bom., 364]

15. ————— *Tender of document to witness for Crown in cross-examination—Criminal Procedure Code (1882), s. 292.*—The action of the defence, during the cross-examination of a witness for the Crown, in tendering a document to such witness and using the same as evidence for the defence was held to entitle the Crown to reply under s. 292 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *QUEEN-EMPRESS v. MOSS* I. L. R., 16 All., 88

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1. INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT.

1. ——— Party without right or interest in subject-matter of suit.—A party must show due right or interest in the subject-matter of the suit to entitle him to complain of any acts injurious thereto, and a mere stranger without interest cannot maintain any suit. *CHUNDUN v. TALIB ALI*

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2. ——— Want of interest in suit—*Procedure in appeal*—*Stay of proceedings on application*.—The High Court will not, on the application of the defendant, stay all proceedings in the appeal, on the ground that the plaintiff has no interest in the suit, that being a question which can more properly be raised in the suit or appeal itself. *IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KHODEJOONISSA*

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3. ——— Right to expose fraud in Court—*Evasion of order for guardians of minor to account*.—Where a gross fraud is being practised on a Court, with the object of evading an order which the Court has made directing a minor's guardians to account, any person who appears before the Court and exposes the fraud, undertaking also to prove it, has a *locus standi* in Court, and has a right to be heard. *HOSSEIN ALI KHAN v. BURKUT ALI*

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4. ——— Suit on covenant by purchaser.—*Held* that the plaintiff had no right to sue for the enforcement of the promise made in favour of the person from whom she bought, who did not convey to her the right to sue upon or otherwise enforce it. *KISHORE v. JEE KISHORE DASS*

[3 Agra, 46

5. ——— Suit by male members of family—*Insult to women*.—*Held* that male members of a family cannot sue for the injury or insult which they have sustained indirectly in consequence of ill-treatment of certain female members of the family, and that, if there was any remedy by suit for such grievance or dishonour, it was open to the women themselves, and not to the plaintiffs. *OODAI v. BHOWANEE PERSHAD*

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1. INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT—continued.

6. ——— Suit to have trust fund paid into Court—*Suit quia timet*—*Want of title or interest in plaintiff*.—A suit, the sole object of which was to have a trust fund paid into Court, was dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff had no actual title to any part of the fund. When the plaintiff in a suit, seeking solely the payment into Court of a fund for the relief of poor Armenian orphans, had no interest except as a member of the Armenian community,—*Held* that he had no such title to part of the fund as would support the suit. *Held* also that the consent of the defendants, the trustees of the fund, to the decree sought by the plaintiff would not justify the Court in making it. To support a bill *quia timet*, the plaintiff must have a title in possession or expectancy, and the property must be in danger. *SATOOR v. SATOOR*

2 Mad., 8

7. ——— Interest sufficient to maintain suit—*Suit by representative of testator to enforce charitable or religious trusts under will*—*Plaint, Allegations in*.—The representatives of a testator are entitled to sue for the enforcement of the due performance of trusts created by him for religious and charitable purposes, and in which they are not personally interested, but their suit will be dismissed, unless upon their plaint they substantially allege a state of circumstances which, if proved, will constitute a distinct breach of trust. *BROJOMOHUN DOSS v. HURRO LOLL DOSS*

6 C. L. R., 58

8. ——— Suit by wife in absence of husband for his share of property under partition-deed.—Plaintiff brought a suit to procure delivery to her of a share of land purchased with money subject to the provisions of a deed of partition executed by her husband and the undivided members of his family. Plaintiff's husband had been since 1854 absent in a foreign country. *Held* that the plaintiff sufficiently represented her absent and divided husband to enable her to sue for his share. *PAPAMMAL v. RAMASWAMI CHETTI*

2 Mad., 365

9. ——— Interest as Collector of revenue of Government—*Suit for accretion*.—A chur, B, formed by gradual accretion to an estate (mouzah B), was resumed by Government, who successively made temporary settlements for it with the patnidar of mouzah B, and finally with the zamindar. While the second settlement was in force, another chur formed, and a dispute arose between the patnidar of B and the patnidar of an adjoining mouzah, D, as to its ownership. Three suits were brought by the latter, claiming the second chur as an accretion to his estate, in all which suits he was successful, and in one of which Government was a party. Government then sued to set aside the decrees in the two suits in which it was not a party, and for possession of the land in dispute, and it was found in that suit that the land was continuous to chur B, and not to mouzah D. *Held* that Government, having a right to revenue, but not to actual possession, could have no *locus standi* as plaintiff in such a suit. *MOOKTAKESHEE DEBEA v. COLLECTOR OF BURDWAN*

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RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

1 INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT—continued

10 ——— Interest of lambardar—*Suit for sums paid as nuzzerana before resumption*—A certain sum was paid to Government as nuzzerana during the existence of the masfi grant through a lambardar. After the masfi was resumed and a Government jumma assessed upon it the nuzzerana continued to be paid until the interest of the holder of the resumed masfi was confiscated for rebellion and sold at auction. After the confiscation, Government allowed the amount to the lambardar by deducting it from the amount of Government revenue paid by him. *Held* that by such arrangement the Government did in effect convey to him (lambardar) as trustee on behalf of Government such an interest in the estate as would enable him to sue, and enforce such claim. **ZAHOO HOSKIN & ASSUR AM** 2 Agra, Pt II, 178

11. ——— Interest under decree—*Suit for balance due on decree—Decree for money*—The appellant having obtained a decree for money sued to recover the unsatisfied balance thereof from the respondents, alleging that the property of the deceased judgment debtor (being one seventh share in the legacy of his father) was in their possession. He prayed that, after due inquiry, adjustment of

a right to the property sued for, and consequently he could not maintain the suit. **MAHOMED AOA AM KHAN & WIDOW OF BALMAKAND**

[L R., 3 I A, 241. 28 W R, 82]

12. ——— Right of remote heir—*Ex-*

10 W R, 4

13 ——— Suit by widow to set aside sale of reversioner's interest—A suit by a widow to set aside the sale of a judgment debtor's interest as reversioner is not maintainable. **SHUN KOONWER & SADOH SINGH** 2 Agra, 255

14 ——— Suit by widow as representative husband—*Hindu widow where sons are alive*—*Disclaimer by sons*—A Hindu widow cannot sue as representative of her husband when her sons are alive, nor will a petition filed by the sons in a suit brought by her as such representative (in which petition the sons state that she has always been in possession of

prior to the institution of the suit if it did not amount to an absolute assignment to the widow, would not entitle her to sue. **RAM KANNIE GOSWAMI & MEERMOYEE DOSSEE** 2 W R, 49

JANNOBEN CHOWDHRAIN & DWARKANATH ROY CHOWDHRY 7 W R., 455

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

1 INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT—continued

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[I L R., 20 Calc., 498]

L R., 20 I A, 25

16 ——— Interest of Government after grant—*Suit to recover surplus land from neighbouring grantees of Government who have encroached*—Where a certain quantity of land was granted by Government to several grantees subject to the condition of resumption if the land were allowed to remain uncultivated for certain years and it is subsequently

recover possession of such surplus land was vested in the other grantees and not in the Government, who had no remaining interest in it except that of resumption. **GOVERNMENT & RAM CHARAN MISR** 2 Agra, 74

17 ——— Suit on behalf of deceased lunatic's estate—*Manager appointed by Court of Wards—Parties*—One L in December 1867, undertook by a security-bond to be answerable to the Court of Wards for any default in the payment of rent which might be made by S in performing the stipulation of a certain lease made to S. L, described as manager under the Court of Wards of the estate of B a lunatic, deceased, and brought a suit on the bond against S and his brother. *Held* the defendants were not liable. The suit was not properly framed. The suit should have been brought as to arrears accruing due during the lifetime of B, by his personal representative; and as to arrears accruing due after B's death by the successor of B. M, not being in either position, was not entitled to sue. **MAHOMED ABDUL HYE & LUNJEE SINGH**

[13 B. L R., Ap, 14. 22 W R., 200]

18 ——— Suit by vendor to set aside mortgage and decree as fraudulent—*Specific Relief Act, s 39—Sale of immoveable property—Covenant by vendor of good title—Suit and decree on a previous decree against purchaser—Vendor and purchaser*—A vendor of land who had covenanted with his vendees that he had a good title, and who after the sale had no interest remaining in the property, brought a

RIGHT OF SUIT—*continued.*

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[3 Agr., 48

5. ——— Suit by male members of family—*Insult to women*.—*Held* that male members of a family cannot sue for the injury or insult which they have sustained indirectly in consequence of ill-treatment of certain female members of the family, and that, if there was any remedy by suit for such grievance or dishonour, it was open to the women themselves, and not to the plaintiffs. *ODAI v. BHOWANEE PERSHAD*

1 Agr., 264

RIGHT OF SUIT—*continued.*1. INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT—*continued.*

6. ——— Suit to have trust fund paid into Court—*Suit quia timet*—*Want of title or interest in plaintiff*.—A suit, the sole object of which was to have a trust fund paid into Court, was dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff had no actual title to any part of the fund. When the plaintiff in a suit, seeking solely the payment into Court of a fund for the relief of poor Armenian orphans, had no interest except as a member of the Armenian community,—*Held* that he had no such title to part of the fund as would support the suit. *Held* also that the consent of the defendants, the trustees of the fund, to the decree sought by the plaintiff would not justify the Court in making it. To support a bill *quia timet*, the plaintiff must have a title in possession or expectancy, and the property must be in danger. *SATOOR v. SATOOR*

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RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**1. INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT—continued**

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Suit for sums paid as nuzerana before resumption—A certain sum was paid to Government as nuzerana during the existence of the maafi grant through a lambardar. After the maafi was resumed and a Government jumma assessed upon it, the nuzerana continued to be paid until the interest of the holder of the resumed maafi was confiscated for rebellion and sold at auction. After the confiscation, Government allowed the amount to the lambardar by deducting it from the amount of Government revenue paid by him. *Held* that by such arrangement the Government did in effect convey to him (lambardar) as trustee on behalf of Government such an interest in the estate as would enable him to sue, and enforce such claim. **ZAHOR HOSSEIN v. ASSUD ALI**
2 Agra, Pt II, 178

11. ——— Interest under decree—*Suit for balance due on decree—Decree for money*—The appellant having obtained a decree for money sued to recover the unsatisfied balance thereof from the respondents alleging that the property of the deceased judgment debtor (being one seventh share in the legacy of his father) was in their possession. He prayed that after due inquiry, adjustment of the value of the right be found and the costs be mentioned over mentioned rest and costs the appellant a right to the property sued for, and consequently he could not maintain the suit. **MAHOMED AGA ALI KHAN v. WIDOW OF BALMAKAND**
[1 L. R., 3 I A, 241. 26 W. R., 82]

12 ——— Right of remote heir—*Existence of near heir*—During the existence of a near heir a more distant heir cannot sue. **BISHAM SINGH alias BISHEN SINGH v. INDURJEET KOONWAR**
[8 W. R., 2]

13 ——— Suit by widow to set aside sale of reversioner's interest—A suit by a widow to set aside the sale of a judgment debtor's interest as reversioner is not maintainable. **SRIS KOONWAR v. SADHO SINGH**
2 Agra, 255

14 ——— Suit by widow as representing husband—*Hindu widow where sons are alive—Disclaimer by sons*—A Hindu widow cannot sue as representative of her husband when her sons are alive, nor will a petition filed by the sons in a suit brought by her as such representative (in which petition the sons state that she has always been in possession of the property and is entitled to sue) cure the defect in her title. *Held* also by MACPHERSON, J., that, in the absence of proof that the widow was the next reversioner after the sons, even a disclaimer by the sons prior to the institution of the suit if it did not amount to an absolute assignment to the widow, would not entitle her to sue. **RAM KANNY GOSWAMI v. MEKHNOMOYE DOSSEE**
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RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**1. INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT—continued.**

15 ——— Enhancement of rent, Suit for—*Right of a Hindu widow to sue for enhancement of rent as representing the estate of the deceased zamindar or as guardian of a minor son adopted to him by her*—A Hindu widow, representing a zamindar interest in a mahal sued for the rent upon a rent paying tenure at an enhanced rate. She had, in former years adopted a son to her deceased husband. The defendant objected throughout that this son (deceased in 1834) having been of full age in 1831 when this suit was brought the widow was not entitled to sue at that time he having that right. *Held* that the Courts below had rightly disallowed this objection. There was no sufficient evidence to show that the adopted son had attained majority when this suit was brought and the plaintiff could sue either in her character as widow of the deceased or as guardian of the minor adopted son. **SUBJA KANT ACHARYA v. HEMANTA KUMARI**

**[1 L. R., 20 Calc, 498
 L. R., 20 I A, 25]**

16 ——— Interest of Government after grant—*Suit to recover surplus land from neighbouring grantees of Government who have encroached*—Where a certain quantity of land was granted by

17. ——— Suit on behalf of deceased lunatic's estate—*Manager appointed by Court of Wards—Parties*—One L. in December 1867, undertook by a security-bond to be answerable to the Court of Wards for any default in the payment of rent which might be made by S. in performing the stipulation of a certain lease made to S. M. described as manager under the Court of Wards of the estate of B, a lunatic deceased and brought a suit on the bond against S. and his brother. *Held* the defendants were not liable. The suit was not properly framed. The suit should have been brought as to arrears.

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See CASES UNDER PARTIES—SUITS BY SOME OF A CLASS AS REPRESENTATIVES OF CLASS.

1. INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT.

1. ——— Party without right or interest in subject-matter of suit.—A party must show due right or interest in the subject-matter of the suit to entitle him to complain of any acts injurious thereto, and a mere stranger without interest cannot maintain any suit. *CHUNDUN v. TALIB ALI*

[2 N. W., 41

BHEKDHAREE SINGH v. KISHEN PERSHAD SINGH
 [15 W. R., 106

2. ——— Want of interest in suit.—*Procedure in appeal*—Stay of proceedings on application.—The High Court will not, on the application of the defendant, stay all proceedings in the appeal, on the ground that the plaintiff has no interest in the suit, that being a question which can more properly be raised in the suit or appeal itself. IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF KHODEJOONISSA

[7 W. R., 486

3. ——— Right to expose fraud in Court.—*Evasion of order for guardians of minor to account*.—Where a gross fraud is being practised on a Court, with the object of evading an order which the Court has made directing a minor's guardians to account, any person who appears before the Court and exposes the fraud, undertaking also to prove it, has a *locus standi* in Court, and has a right to be heard. *HOSSEIN ALI KHAN v. BURKUT ALI*

[10 W. R., 372

4. ——— Suit on covenant by purchaser.—*Held* that the plaintiff had no right to sue for the enforcement of the promise made in favour of the person from whom she bought, who did not convey to her the right to sue upon or otherwise enforce it. *KISHORE v. JEE KISHORE DASS*

[3 Agra, 46

5. ——— Suit by male members of family.—*Insult to women*.—*Held* that male members of a family cannot sue for the injury or insult which they have sustained indirectly in consequence of ill-treatment of certain female members of the family, and that, if there was any remedy by suit for such grievance or dishonour, it was open to the women themselves, and not to the plaintiffs. *OODAI v. BHOWANER PERSHAD*

1 Agra, 264

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

1. INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT—continued.

6. ——— Suit to have trust fund paid into Court.—*Suit quia timet*.—*Want of title or interest in plaintiff*.—A suit, the sole object of which was to have a trust fund paid into Court, was dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff had no actual title to any part of the fund. When the plaintiff in a suit, seeking solely the payment into Court of a fund for the relief of poor Armenian orphans, had no interest except as a member of the Armenian community,—*Held* that he had no such title to part of the fund as would support the suit. *Held* also that the consent of the defendants, the trustees of the fund, to the decree sought by the plaintiff would not justify the Court in making it. To support a bill *quia timet*, the plaintiff must have a title in possession or expectancy, and the property must be in danger. *SATOOR v. SATOOR*

2 Mad., 8

7. ——— Interest sufficient to maintain suit.—*Suit by representative of testator to enforce charitable or religious trusts under will*.—*Plaint, Allegations in*.—The representatives of a testator are entitled to sue for the enforcement of the due performance of trusts created by him for religious and charitable purposes, and in which they are not personally interested, but their suit will be dismissed, unless upon their plaint they substantially allege a state of circumstances which, if proved, will constitute a distinct breach of trust. *BRJOMOHUN DOSS v. HURRO LOLL DOSS*

6 C. L. R., 53

8. ——— *Suit by wife in absence of husband for his share of property under partition-deed*.—Plaintiff brought a suit to procure delivery to her of a share of land purchased with money subject to the provisions of a deed of partition executed by her husband and the undivided members of his family. Plaintiff's husband had been since 1854 absent in a foreign country. *Held* that the plaintiff sufficiently represented her absent and divided husband to enable her to sue for his share. *PAPAMMAL v. RAMASWAMI CHETTI*

2 Mad., 365

9. ——— Interest as Collector of revenue of Government.—*Suit for accretion*.—A chur, B, formed by gradual accretion to an estate (mouzah B), was resumed by Government, who successively made temporary settlements for it with the patnidar of mouzah B, and finally with the zamindar. While the second settlement was in force, another chur formed, and a dispute arose between the patnidar of B and the patnidar of an adjoining mouzah, D, as to its ownership. Three suits were brought by the latter, claiming the second chur as an accretion to his estate, in all which suits he was successful, and in one of which Government was a party. Government then sued to set aside the decrees in the two suits in which it was not a party, and for possession of the land in dispute, and it was found in that suit that the land was continuous to chur B, and not to mouzah D. *Held* that Government, having a right to revenue, but not to actual possession, could have no *locus standi* as plaintiff in such a suit. *MOOKTAKESHEE DEBEA v. COLLECTOR OF BURDWAN*

12 W. R., 204

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**1. INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT—continued**

10 ——— Interest of lambardar—
Suit for sums paid as nuzzeraana before resumption
 —A certain sum was paid to Government as nuzzeraana during the existence of the maafi grant through a lambardar. After the maafi was resumed and a Government jumma assessed upon it the nuzzeraana continued to be paid until the interest of the holder of the resumed maafi was confiscated for rebellion and sold at auction. After the confiscation, Government allowed the amount to the lambardar by deducting it from the amount of Government revenue paid by him. *Held* that by such arrangement the Government did in effect convey to him (lambardar) as trustee on behalf of Government such an interest in the estate as would enable him to sue, and enforce such claim. **ZAHOR HOSSEIN v. ASSUD ALI** 2 Agra, Pt II, 178

11. ——— Interest under decree—*Suit for balance due on decree—Decree for money*—The appellant having obtained a decree for money, sued to recover the unsatisfied balance thereof from the respondents alleging that the property of the deceased judgment debtor (being one seventh) are in the legacy of his father) was in their possession. He prayed that, after due inquiry adjustment of the value of the right he found over mentioned balance might be decreed with interest and costs. *Held* that the decree did not vest in the appellant a right to the property sued for, and consequently he could not maintain the suit. **MAHOMED AOA ALI KHAN v. WIDOW OF BALMAKAND**

[L R, 3 I A, 241. 20 W R, 63]

12 ——— Right of remote heir—Ex-

10 W R, 3

13 ——— Suit by widow to set aside sale of reversioner's interest—A suit by a widow to set aside the sale of a judgment debtor's interest as reversioner is not maintainable. **SHIB KOONWEER v. SADHO SINGH** 2 Agra, 255

14 ——— Suit by widow as representing husband—*Hindu widow where sons are alive*

sons state that she has always been in possession of the property and is entitled to sue) cure the defect in her title. *Held* also by MACPHERSON, J, that, in the absence of proof that the widow was the next reversioner after the sons, even a disclaimer by the sons prior to the institution of the suit if it did not amount to an absolute assignment to the widow, would not entitle her to sue. **RAM KANNY GOSWAMEE v. MEERNOMOTEE DOSSEE** 2 W. R, 49

JANNODES CHOWDHRAIN v. DWARKANATH ROY CHOWHRY 7 W. R, 455

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**1. INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT—continued**

15 ——— Enhancement of rent, Suit for—*Right of a Hindu widow to sue for enhancement of rent as representing the estate of the deceased zamindar or as guardian of a minor son adopted to him by her*—A Hindu widow, representing a zamindari interest in a mahal sued for the rent upon a rent paying tenure at an enhanced rate. She had in former years, adopted a son to her deceased husband. The defendant objected throughout that this son (deceased in 1834) having been of full age in 1831 when this suit was brought the widow was not entitled to sue at that time, he saying that right. *Held* that the Courts below had rightly disallowed this objection. There was no sufficient evidence to show that the adopted son had attained majority.

ACHARYA v. HEMANTA KUMARI

[L R, 20 Calc, 498
L R, 20 I A, 25]

16 ——— Interest of Government after grant—*Suit to recover surplus land from neighbouring grantees of Government who have encroached*

recover possession of such surplus land was vested in

17 ——— Suit on behalf of deceased lunatic's estate—*Manager appointed by Court of Wards—Parties*—One L in December 1867, undertook by a security bond to be answerable to the Court of Wards for any default in the payment of rent which might be made by S in performing the stipulation of a certain lease made to S M described as manager under the Court of Wards of the estate of B, a lunatic deceased and brought a suit on the bond against S and his brother. *Held* the defendants were not liable. The suit was not properly framed. The suit should have been brought as to arrears of the estate of B by his personal representative after

not being in
MAHOMED

V R, 200

18 ——— Suit by vendor to set aside mortgage and decree as fraudulent—*Specific Relief Act, s 39—Sale of immovable property—Covenant by vendor of good title—**Suit and decree on a previous decree against purchaser—**Vendor and purchaser*—A vendor of land who had covenanted with his vendees that he had a good title, and who after the sale had no interest remaining in the property, brought a

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**1. INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT—continued.**

suit in which he claimed to set aside as fraudulent a mortgage on which the defendant had obtained a decree against the vendees, and the decree itself. He based his right to maintain the suit upon his liability under his covenant. The vendees were not parties to the suit. *Held* that, as the defendant's mortgage had merged in his decree, the suit could only be maintained if the plaintiff could show himself entitled to have the defendant's decree set aside, and that he had shown no interest which would entitle him to maintain a suit for such a purpose. **JHUNA v. BENI RAM** . . . **I. L. R., 9 All., 439**

19. ——— Suit by junior members of tarwad—*Fraud—Collusion between senior members and alienees.*—A suit was brought by the junior members of a tarwad, which consisted of three stanoms and three tavaries against the karnavan and others to whom he had alienated some tarwad property, for a declaration that the alienations in question were invalid. *Held* that the plaintiffs, though junior members of the tarwad, were competent to maintain the suit if there was collusion between the senior anandravans and the alienees and the stani for the time being. **Anund Koer v. Court of Wards, L. R., 8 I. A., 22**, considered. **MAHOMED v. KRISHNAN** [**I. L. R., 11 Mad., 108**]

20. ——— Malabar law—*Suit of declaration of invalidity of kanom.*—The junior members of a Malabar tarwad brought a suit against their karnavan and senior anandravan, and certain persons claiming under a kanom granted by the former, for a declaration that the kanom was invalid and for possession of the land demised with mesne profits. The suit was filed nearly twelve years after the execution of the kanom. *Held* that the suit was maintainable by the plaintiffs. **ANANTAN v. SANKARAN** . . . **I. L. R., 14 Mad., 101**

21. ——— Re-admission to caste —*Contract to procure admission to caste—Contract made by head of a caste in representative capacity not enforceable by him after he has ceased to hold office.*—The defendant was the eldest of three brothers whose mother on her marriage had been put out of the Lovana caste for having married a man belonging to a different caste. The defendant was anxious that he and his brothers should be re-admitted to the caste; and in 1864 he entered into an agreement with the plaintiff, who was at that time one of the setias of the caste, whereby the latter agreed to procure the admission of the plaintiff and his brothers and get them married to girls belonging to the caste. In consideration of these services, the defendant was to pay the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,000, which sum was to become due on the marriage of the defendant's youngest brother to a girl of the caste, and to be expended in purchasing caste utensils, which were to be kept for the use of the caste. The plaintiff alleged that part of this money had been already paid to him, and that on the marriage of the defendant's youngest brother in 1880 he had demanded payment of the balance (*viz.*, Rs. 149), which the defendant had not paid. He now sued to recover this balance. One of

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**1. INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT—continued.**

the witnesses at the hearing was the setia of the caste who had succeeded the plaintiff in that position. He stated that he and other leaders of the caste to whom he had spoken, disapproved of this suit. *Held* that the suit was not maintainable. The agreement was made with the plaintiff as one of the heads of the caste. It was made with him in his representative, not in his personal, capacity, and the benefit of the agreement accrued, not to him, but to the caste. It was therefore for the caste to say whether they wished to enforce the agreement. The plaintiff, however, had lost his position as one of the heads of the caste in 1869, and was no longer the spokesman or the representative of the caste. His successor had told the Court that the leaders of the caste disapproved, as he did himself, of this suit. Under these circumstances, the suit was not maintainable. **PITAMBER RATANSI v. JAGJIVAN HANSRAJ**

[**I. L. R., 13 Bom., 131**]

22. ——— Suit by father in his own right for defamation of daughter—*Suit not maintainable.*—A suit for defamation of his daughter cannot be maintained by a Hindu father suing in his own right and not as general attorney or on behalf of the daughter. A suit for defamation can only be brought by the person actually defamed, if the person is *sui juris*, and if not *sui juris*, then under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, by his guardian or next friend. **Dawan Singh v. Mahip Singh, I. L. R., 10 All., 425**, and **Sarvathi v. Mannar, I. L. R., 8 Mad., 175**, distinguished. **Subbaiyar v. Kristnaiyar, I. L. R., 1 Mad., 383**, and **Luckumsey Rowji v. Hurbun Nursey, I. L. R., 5 Bom., 550**, referred to. **DAYA v. PARAM SUKH**

[**I. L. R., 11 All., 104**]

23. ——— Maintainability of suit brought by widow—*Liability of undivided brother of deceased Hindu to defray expenses of his niece's marriage—Improper refusal—Performance by widow—Contract Act (IX of 1872), s. 69—“Person who is interested in the payment of money.”*—The defendant having improperly refused to perform the marriage ceremony of his niece, the daughter of his undivided brother (deceased), the widow of the latter herself performed the ceremony, borrowing money for the purpose, and sued her late husband's said brother (the defendant) to recover the amount expended on the marriage. On its being contended that defendant was under no obligation to provide for the expenses of his brother's daughter's marriage, *Held* that defendant was liable, the marriage having been properly performed. *Held* further that the suit was maintainable, though it had been brought by the mother of the bride, and not by the bride herself. *Semble*—That the mother was, within the meaning of s. 69 of the Indian Contract Act, interested in making the payment which had given rise to the action. It was not necessary for her to prove that she had been compelled to make it or that she had made it at the defendant's request. **VAIKUNTAM AMMANGAR v. KALLAPIRAN AYYANGAR**

[**I. L. R., 23 Mad., 512**]

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

1. INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT—continued

24. ——— Suit to remove a trustee—*Civil Procedure Code, s 539, Interest necessary to support a suit under*—The plaintiffs, having an interest as the managers of a temple in seeing to the due performance of the religious part of the administration of a certain charity endowed for the sustenance of Brahmans and connected with the temple, and being further interested in its administration as Brahmans entitled under certain circumstances to share in the benefits of the charity, sued under s 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure to remove defendant from the trusteeship of the charity on the ground of fraudulent mismanagement. *Held* that the plaintiffs' interest did not support the suit *Quare*—Whether a suit for the removal of a trustee will lie under the above section *NARASIMHA v ARYAN CHETTI* [I. L. R., 12 Mad., 167]

25. ——— Suit for cancellation of sale-deed—*Assignment of interest*—In a suit for cancellation of a sale-deed by the person whose name appeared on it as executant, it appeared that the plaintiff's interest in the property to which the instrument related had been assigned by her to another by a conveyance which contained certain covenants by her with regard to the land *Held* that the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain the suit *IYYAPPA v RAMALAKSHMANNA* [I. L. R., 13 Mad., 549]

26. ——— Suit to cancel a void or voidable instrument—*Reasonable apprehension of serious injury—Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), s 39*—Any person against whom a written instrument is void or voidable, who has reasonable apprehension that such instrument, if left outstanding, may cause him serious injury, may sue to have it cancelled. The test is "reasonable apprehension of serious injury." Whether that exists or not depends upon the circumstances of each case. It cannot be laid down, as a rule of law, that in no case can a man, who has parted with the property in respect of which a void or voidable instrument exists, sue to have such instrument cancelled. *Iyyappa v. Ramalakshmanna, I L. R., 13 Mad., 549, referred to* *KOTRABASSAPPAY v CHENVIRAPPAY* [I. L. R., 23 Bom., 375]

27. ——— Executor and residuary legatee, Power of—*Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881), s. 90, sub-s. 4, as amended by Act VI of 1889—"Person interested in the property," Meaning of*—D, residuary legatee under a will, having obtained an order for grant of probate in his favour, sold certain properties covered by the will

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

1 INTEREST TO SUPPORT RIGHT—concluded.
of 1889, must mean a person interested independently

alienation under that section even had it been invalid *JAGORANDHU DEY PODDAR v DWARIKA NATH ADDYA* I. L. R., 23 Calc., 446

2. ACCRUAL OF RIGHT

28. ——— Cause of action—*Limitation—Misapprehension of legal rights*—A judgment of a Court altering a pure legal misapprehension as to rights and status and passed in a suit to which A was not a party, cannot confer any fresh cause of action as against A by the party who previously misapprehended his correct legal claim. *LOTI ALI KHAN v AFZULONISSA BEGUM* [3 W. R., 113]

29. ——— *Hindu law—Limitation*—The texts of Hindu law laying down the right of an unborn son to sue only inculcate a family duty, and do not apply to the operation of the law of limitation so as to give a perpetual right of action *BEETUL PERSHAD SINGH v GOUD DIAL SINGH* I W. R., 283

unless by proof or admission or default of pleading, he shows that when he instituted that suit he was entitled to a decree. One A C, a zamindar, sued in a Court of revenue to recover an occupancy-holding from one B S, his occupancy-tenant, and that tenant's transferee, G S, to whom, by a transfer which was inoperative under s 9 of Act XII of 1881, B S had purported to make over his occu-

holding *GULZAR SINGH v KALYAN CHAND* [I. L. R., 15 All., 399]

31. ——— *Suit for pre-emption—Mortgage*—A pre-emptor may sue any time before the expiry of a year from the date of transfer of possession. A mortgagee's absolute right and his claim to pre-emption arise from the time the sale becomes absolute. *JANKEE KOER v LEKRA-NEE KOER* W. R., 1884, 285

32. ——— *Suit for pre-emption—Conditional sale*—*Held per PEARSON, J., and STRAIGHT, J. (SPANKIE, J., dissenting)* that the cause of action of a person claiming the right of pre-emption in the case of a conditional sale arises

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**2 ACCRUAL OF RIGHT—concluded**

the time from running against him ^{as it had}
 been brought about by ^{the} defendant
ABROAL SINGH **8 W. R., 23**

39. **Possession of lands not capable of occupation—Khal.**—When lands which are not in their nature capable of actual occupation (such as a khal) appertain to lands which are occupied, the possession of the former in point of law necessarily follows that of the latter, but when a khal dries up and becomes culturable, if any one to whom it does not belong takes actual possession of it, a cause of action accrues to the person in possession of the land to which the khal appertains from the time of the wrongful possession and not from the time of the khal becoming culturable or cultivated, **SUNYU ALI & KURIMOONISSA**

[9 W. R., 124]

40. **Promise to pay "when I am able"**—In a written promise to pay "when I am able," those words are not to be treated as mere surplussage but as a binding part of the contract. The promisee's cause of action does not accrue until the promisee is in circumstances to pay **WATSON & Co & BLECHTENDEN** **1 W. R., 368**

41. **Suit for lost property discovered—Jurisdiction.**—Where property lost in one district is found in another, in the possession of a party who refuses to restore it, the owner's cause of action arises from the date of such refusal, and a suit to recover possession of the property must be instituted in the district in which it is found **RAM PHTAN SINGH & BHOLABUTTY KOONWAR**

[9 W. R., 588]

42. **Service watan land—Successive life tenants.**—Where land belonging to a service watan held on a tenure of successive life estates had passed out of the possession of the watanadar, it was held that a cause of action to recover such land accrued to each successive life tenant upon the death of his predecessor **KURIA BIN HAMIA & GURURAV** **9 Bom., 282**

43. **Redemption—Constructive payment.**—Where an assignee of land covenants with his assignors to repay all the moneys which they have at any time actually or constructively paid to Government for redemption, a suit

44. **Repayment by tenant of landlord's title.**—The repayment of a

3. SURVIVAL OF RIGHT

45. **Trustee and cestui que trust—Survival in representative of cestui que**

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**3 SURVIVAL OF RIGHT—continued**

trust of right to sue.—If the money due on a bond belonged to A, and B, the nominal plaintiff in a suit on the bond, was a trustee for him, **Held** that A's son might sue to get the benefit of the decree obtained by B **JUGAENDHOO COONDOO & NIT COMUL SURMAH** **W. R., 1884, 190**

46. **Revival of suit in favour of minor—Suit for partition.**—A suit for a partition of family property was upon the death of the plaintiff revived on behalf of his minor sons with the permission of the Court of first instance and a decree for a partition given. The Appellate Court reversed the decree upon the ground that, as a partition can be enforced on behalf of minors only when it can be proved to be necessary for the protection of the

the lower Appellate Court **PARYATHI & MANJA-SAKARANTHA** **5 Mad., 193**

47. **Suit against agent for account—Death of agent—Act X of 1859, s. 20.**—A right of suit accruing against an agent for money received and accounts kept falling within the class mentioned in s. 24 Act X of 1859, survives the death of the agent **HILLS & SHOOKBEE MONTEE DASSER**

[10 W. R., 59]

48. **Malicious prosecution, Suit for—Civil Procedure Code, s. 861—Abatement of suit.**

Held.—The plaintiff sued to recover damages from the defendant's father R for wrongful arrest and malicious prosecution. During the pendency of the suit R died and the plaintiff substituted the defendant as his heir and representative. The defendant contended that the suit abated. Both the lower Courts disallowed the defendant's contention, and awarded damages to the plaintiff, to be recovered from the estate of the deceased. On appeal by the defendant to the High Court, **Held**, reversing the decision of the lower Courts that the suit abated on the death of R, his estate having derived no benefit, but, on the other hand, suffered loss in consequence of his wrong doing **Phillips & Homfray, L. R. 21 Ch. D. 439**, followed. It was contended for the plaintiff that Act VII of 1855 gave the plaintiff a right to continue his suit against the heir of R. **Held** that Act VII of 1855 did not apply to a suit,

MATHURABAS **I. L. R., 10 Bom., 611**

49. **Application to revive suit by person whose claim is in conflict with that of original plaintiff—Civil Procedure Code**

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**7. AWARDS, SUITS CONCERNING—continued.**

and a decree obtained upon it under Civil Procedure Code, s. 525, a party is not precluded from suing upon it. **GOPi REDDI v. MAHANANDI REDDI**

[I. L. R., 15 Mad., 99]

61. ———— *Suit to enforce award—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 525.*—Disputes between the members of a Hindu family were referred to arbitrators who made an award as to how the whole of the property should be divided. In pursuance of the award, part of the moveable property was divided. Subsequently one of the members of the family died. The plaintiff, another member of the family, now sued to enforce the award, or in the alternative, for partition. *Held* that the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, s. 525, did not preclude the plaintiff from suing to enforce the award. **Gopi Reddi v. Mahanandi Reddi, I. L. R., 15 Mad., 99, followed. SUBBARAYA CHETTI v. SADA-SIVA CHETTI** . . . I. L. R., 20 Mad., 490

62. ———— *Award made on submission by person professing to represent community in religious matters.*—The Courts will not interfere to enforce performance of an award made under a submission to arbitration entered into by a few persons, without the consent of the entire community, in respect of a religious quarrel relating to a state of things which has been in force at a mosque for fifty years, by the common consent of all the worshippers having an interest therein. **ZAHD v. PEEREE** . . . 3 N. W., 92

See also **MUZHUR ALI v. GANESH KOOR**
[3 N. W., 46]

63. ———— *Suit for compensation awarded by punchayet in accordance with caste custom.*—The plaintiff sued the defendants, his wife and her father (first and second defendants), to recover damages for the non-performance of a contract whereby the defendants agreed to deliver to the plaintiff a specified quantity of grain. The plaintiff and the first defendant appeared before a punchayet composed of members of their caste, and the first defendant having refused to live any longer with the plaintiff, the punchayet awarded the compensation claimed, and the defendants promised to deliver the grain. It was found that the award of the punchayet was in accordance with the custom of the caste in cases in which the wife refused to live with the husband. *Held* that the plaintiff was entitled to maintain the suit. **SOOBBA TEVAN v. MOOTHOOKOODY** . . . 6 Mad., 40.

64. ———— *Suit to set aside award—Beng. Reg. IX of 1833, ss. 6, 7, and 9—Consent to arbitration.*—*Held* that a suit for cancelment of an award made under ss. 6 and 7, Regulation IX of 1833, where it was not alleged that the proceedings were contrary to law, but that the plaintiff did not consent to it, was not maintainable under s. 9 of the said enactment; the consent of the parties not being necessary under the provisions of these sections. **IKRAMOULLAH v. SHEO PERSHAD** . 2 Agra, 340

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**7. AWARDS, SUITS CONCERNING—concluded.**

65. ———— *Award as to settlement—Beng. Reg. IX of 1833, s. 9—Necessity to set aside award.*—It was held that a suit to obtain possession of a moiety of certain lands by establishment of the title of the plaintiffs as purchasers and the cancelment of an award of arbitrators, was not barred by s. 9 of Regulation IX of 1833. The award was brought about, not under that Regulation, but owing to an application of the plaintiff for a partition of the share under Regulation VII of 1822, which application was rejected in reference to the award declaring the plaintiff's vendors were not in possession at the time of the sale. It was not necessary that the award should be set aside prior to an adjudication on the claim, as it determined no question of title. If the dispossession of the vendors did not take place at a period more remote than twelve years before the commencement of the suit, the plaintiffs were entitled to a decree for possession on establishment of their right, even if there was no sufficient reason to set aside the award. **GUNGA BAKSH v. WALI BAKSH** . . . 7 N. W., 169

8. BOUNDARIES.

66. ———— *Suit to compel neighbouring landholders to fix boundary—Absence of hostile act.*—A proprietor of land has no right to bring a suit to compel his neighbours to agree to a particular line of boundary being marked out between his lands and theirs where he does not venture to say that they have by any overt act transgressed that boundary. **AMEERONNISSA BEGUM v. GOPAL SAHOO**
[22 W. R., 134]

9. BUILDING, SUIT TO RESTRAIN.

67. ———— *Suit to restrain owner of land from building—Interference with easement or right.*—A suit will not lie to restrain an owner of land from erecting buildings on his land, unless by doing so he is interfering with some easement acquired by the owner of the neighbouring land, or interfering with the free enjoyment of his land. **RAM ROOCH CHOWDREE v. DEOKEE NUNDUN**
[2 N. W., 169]

KASIM ALI KHAN v. BIRJ KISHORE .
[2 N. W., 182]

JOOGUL LAL v. JASODA BEBEE . 3 N. W., 311

68. ———— *Erection of buildings by owners of adjoining sites under agreements with Government—Government surveyor made arbiter in case of dispute—Party wall, Liability of owners for costs of—Suit before obtaining Government surveyor's certificate.*—Under separate agreements made by them respectively with Government, the plaintiff and defendant held adjoining plots of land for building. The agreements contained the same terms and stipulations, among which were the following: "(a) The buildings to be continuous, with party walls common to both adjoining houses. (b) All disputes regarding the cost and maintenance of

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**9 BUILDING, SUIT TO RESTRAIN—continued**

party walls to be decided by the Government surveyor, whose decision shall be binding on both parties." The plaintiff employed a contractor to erect a house upon his plot of land. The house was completed in 1870, the north wall of which was built as a party wall in pursuance of the condition contained in the agreement with Government. Disputes subsequently arose between the plaintiff and his contractor, which were not settled until the 26th August 1878 on which date the plaintiff paid the contractor a sum of ₹20 515 4 11, which included the cost of the party wall. After the plaintiff's house had been completed,

plaintiff half the cost of the portion so used by him. The rear portion of the said wall was not used by the defendant as his house did not extend so far to the rear as the house of the plaintiff. The plaintiff demanded payment of half the cost of that part of the wall not used by the defendants but the defendants refused to pay. The plaintiff then claimed that part of the wall as his own property and proceeded to open windows in it. The defendants objected. The plaintiff subsequently filed the present suit, claiming from the defendants payment of half the cost of the said portion of the wall not used by the defendants, and in the event of such payment not being awarded, he prayed for a declaration that he was the sole owner of the said portion of the wall and for an injunction restraining the defendants from disturbing him in the sole enjoyment thereof. Both the defendants pleaded limitation and denied their liability to pay any part of the cost of that part of the wall which they did not use. The first defendant further alleged that he had paid the whole cost of the foundation and other parts of the

under which the said wall was erected, and that his suit was not barred but that there was no right of action for the cost of the party wall independently of the award of the Government surveyor, in whose decision lay all disputes as to such cost, and that, until his decision was given, there was no complete cause of action. SCOTT, J., accordingly, on 11th December 1882, decreed that the defendants were severally liable to pay the half of whatever sum the Government surveyor might certify to be due for the cost of the disputed part of the said wall, and that the defendants were entitled to set off, in the calculation of what was due from them, the cost of any work or materials which the Government surveyor might find had been contributed by the first defendant. The case was thereupon adjourned, in order

may be seen that the plaintiff was not entitled to the rear portion of the said wall, and stated that on the evidence before him he was unable to decide as to the ownership of the foundations, etc., of the wall

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**9 BUILDING, SUIT TO RESTRAIN—continued**

The case came on again before SCOTT, J. who decided to take evidence on the points left undetermined by the Government surveyor. Witnesses were accordingly examined, and on 11th December 1883 the Court disallowed the defendant's claim of set off, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for half the sum certified by the Government surveyor as the cost of the disputed part of the wall. The defendant appealed. Held that, having regard to the terms of the agreement under which the plaintiff and defendants respectively held their property, the Court was not competent to determine the question of the defendant's set off on the other points raised by the pleadings. These were matters to be decided by the Government surveyor, whose certificate was a condition precedent to the plaintiff's right to sue, and upon which the Court might give judgment. COOPER, J. LUDHA v. MORARJI PUNJA

[I L R., 9 Bom., 183]

69 — — Suit for removal of obstruction in building—Alteration in building

plaintiff's premises improperly, or takes away any frontage right from him. KODRAT ALI v. GHOLAN ALI. 3 Agra, 71

70 — — Suit for removal of encroachment—Fear of acquiescence—A suit for

damage may arise from the encroachment hereafter, when, from the plaintiff's right to interfere for a series of years, the opposite party would possibly have acquired a right which would bar the plaintiff's remedy. JUDOOVATH MULLICK v. KALEE KRISTO TAGORE. 22 W. R., 73

S. C. after remand, JUDOOVATH MULLICK v. KALEE KRISTO TAGORE. 25 W. R., 524

10 CASTE QUESTIONS**71 — — Suit for damages for withholding a customary present from a mem-**

member of the caste the plaintiff was entitled to share, he had been omitted, and had received nothing. He sued the defendants to recover damages for the injury to his character and reputation caused by such omission. Held that there was no legal right in the plaintiff to the funeral presents and the slight which the omission to give such presents to the plaintiff might imply was to be regarded as the result of a breach of social etiquette, with which the caste was exclusively competent to deal. MAYA BHASKAR v. HARISHANKAR

[I L R., 10 Bom., 661]

RIGHT OF SUIT—*continued.*10. CASTE QUESTIONS—*continued.*

72. ———— Claim to be *chalvadi* of Lingayet caste—*Intrusion in office—Office to which no fees are appurtenant.*—Plaintiff was the hereditary holder of the office of *chalvadi* or bearer on public occasions of the insignia or symbols of the Lingayet caste at Bagalkot in the district of Belgaum; no fees as of right were appurtenant to that office, but voluntary gratuities might be given to the *chalvadi*. In an action brought by plaintiff against defendant as an intruder upon his (the plaintiff's) office,—*Held* that the plaintiff's claim to be *chalvadi* of the Lingayet caste at Bagalkot was a caste question within the meaning of the unrevoked portion of cl. 1, s. 21 of Bombay Regulation II of 1827. SHANKARA v. HANMA . I. L. R., 2 Bom., 470

73. ———— Custom—Caste usage—*Expulsion of member of caste under mistake of fact and without notice.*—In a suit relating to the management of the common property of the members of a Hindu caste, the plaintiff's right to sue was denied on the ground that, having violated the rules of the caste, he had been expelled from it. *Held* (1) that it was open to the Court to determine whether or not the alleged expulsion from caste was valid; (2) that if the plaintiff had not in fact violated the rules of the caste, but was expelled under the *bond fide*, but mistaken, belief that he had committed a caste offence, the expulsion was illegal and could not affect his rights. *Per* KERNAN, J.—A custom or usage of a caste to expel a member in his absence without notice given or opportunity of explanation offered is not a valid custom. KUNNASAMI CHETTI v. VIRASAMI CHETTI

I. L. R., 10 Mad., 133

74. ———— Dispute as right to office of *khatib*—*Mahomedan Law—Bom. Reg. II of 1827, s. 21.*—S. 21 of Regulation II of 1827 has no application to suits between Mahomedans. A dispute as to the right to an office, such as the office of *khatib* (or preacher) is said to be among Mahomedans, is not a caste question within the meaning of the terms as used in the section; a suit will therefore lie to establish such a right. HASHIM SAHEB VALAD AHMED SAHEB v. HUSEINSHA VALAD KARIMSHA FAKIR . I. L. R., 13 Bom., 429

75. ———— Custom of caste—*Funeral ceremonies—Right to assistance of fellow-members of caste—Refusal to assist—Cause of action.*—The plaintiff, a Hindu and Kharva by caste, alleged in his plaint that, pursuant to a usage of his caste, he, on the occasion of his child's death, called upon the defendants, who were his caste-fellows, to assist him in removing the dead body and performing caste ceremonies incidental thereto; that the defendants refused to do so, and induced other members of the caste to refuse also; that, in consequence thereof, the plaintiff was injured in his caste-status; and he prayed for a declaration that the defendant's acts were unlawful, and that he was lawfully entitled to exercise and enjoy all his customary caste-rights and privileges and also for damages and for an injunction restraining the defendants from preventing other

RIGHT OF SUIT—*continued.*10. CASTE QUESTIONS—*concluded.*

members of the caste from recognizing him and treating him as a member of the caste. *Held* that the plaint disclosed no cause of action, and must be rejected. KANJI BAYLA v. ARJUN SHAMJI

[I. L. R., 18 Bom., 115]

11. CESS.

76. ———— Suit to establish right to cess—*Order of settlement officer refusing to record cess.*—A suit may be maintained by a zamindar to establish his right to a cess and to question the validity of an order of the settlement officer refusing to record the cess. MAHOMED ALI KHAN v. OOMRAO SINGH 2 N. W., 425

12. CHARITIES AND TRUSTS.

77. ———— Suit to recover trust property—*Advocate General—Dedication of lands for charitable use—Illegal sale—Suit to set aside sale and recover trust property—Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, s. 539.*—The plaintiff's grandfather dedicated certain lands in a village, of which he was the *jaghirdar*, to the expense of celebrating an annual fair in honour of a saint, and of lighting a lamp at his shrine. He reserved the paramount authority over, and management of, the said lands to his family, of which the plaintiff was the representative. The lands were sold illegally, as alleged by the plaintiff, to the defendant at an auction in execution of a decree obtained against one N, who with his predecessors had, as was alleged, been employed to worship at the shrine. The plaintiff accordingly sought to have the sale set aside, and to be put into possession of the lands. *Held* that the object of the suit being merely to recover the trust property from outsiders, did not fall within s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and it could be proceeded with without making the Advocate General a party to it. LAKSHMANDAS v. GANPATRAY I. L. R., 8 Bom., 365

78. ———— Suit for declaration that property is *wakf*—*Act XX of 1863, ss. 14, 15, 18—Civil Procedure Code, s. 539—Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief Act), s. 42.*—A Mahomedan brought a suit against a person in possession of certain property for a declaration that the property was *wakf*. He did not allege himself to be interested in the property further or otherwise than as being a Mahomedan. He stated as his cause of action that the defendant had, in a former suit between the same parties, filed a written statement in which he denied that the property now in question was *wakf*. *Held* that, unless it could be shown that the suit was maintainable under some statutory provision, it could not be maintained. *Held* also that, inasmuch as no permission had been given to the plaintiff to bring the suit, it was not maintainable under Act XX of 1863 or under s. 539 of the Civil Procedure Code. *Held* further that the suit was not maintainable under the provisions of s. 42 of Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief Act). *Held* therefore that the suit was not

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**12 CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued**

maintainable WAJID ALI SHAH v DIANAT ULLAH
Beg . . . I L R, 8 All, 31

79 ——— Suit to set aside alienation of wakf property made to a stranger—*Civil Procedure Code (1882), s 539*—When a suit is brought to set aside an alienation made to a stranger, such a suit by the worshipper at a mosque or temple can be maintained and does not fall within s 539 of the Civil Procedure Code. That section is only applicable where there is an alleged breach of trust created for a public, charitable, or religious purpose and the direction of the Court is necessary for the administration of the trust. As against strangers s 539 does not apply. HASSAN v SAGUN BAKKRISHNA I L R, 24 Bom, 170

80 ——— Suit by worshipper for breach of trust of funds dedicated to idol—*Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s 539*—Worshippers or devotees of an idol are entitled to bring a suit complaining of a breach of trust with reference to the funds or property belonging to the idol or appendant to its temple. *Quare*—Whether

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such idol or temple RADHABAI KOM CHIMNAJI
SALI v CHIMNAJI BEN RAMJI SALI
[I L R, 3 Bom, 27]

81 ——— Suit on account of interference with right of devotion of mosque—*Religious endowment—Form of suit—Civil Procedure Code, 1882 ss 30, 539* Every Mahomedan who has a right to use a mosque for purposes of devotion is entitled to exercise such right without hindrance, and is competent to maintain a suit against any one who interferes with its exercise irrespective of the provisions of ss 30 and 539 of the Civil Procedure Code. S 30 of the Civil Procedure Code applies only to cases in which many persons are jointly interested in obtaining relief, and not to cases in which an individual right has been violated. *Zafaryab Ali v Bakhtawar Singh, I L R, 5 All, 497*, referred to *Jan Ali v Ram Nath Mandul, I L R, 8 Cal, 32*, dissented from. JAWAHAR v AKBAR HUSAIN I L R, 7 All, 178

82 ——— Suit to set aside mortgage of endowed property—*“Wakf” property—Suit relating to public charity—Civil Procedure Code, s 539—“Religious institution”—Act VI of 1871 s 24—Mahomedan law—Endowment*—Certain Mahomedans sued to set aside a mortgage of endowed property belonging to a mosque, the decree enforcing the mortgage, and the sale of the mortgaged property in execution of that decree, and for the demolition of buildings erected by the purchaser, and the ejectment of the purchaser. *Held* that the plaintiffs, as Mahomedans entitled to frequent the mosque and to use the other religious buildings connected with the endowment, could maintain the suit, and s. 539 of the Civil Procedure Code had no application to the case, the endowment

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**12 CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued**

being a religious institution within the meaning of s 24 of Act VI of 1871, and therefore governed by Mahomedan law. ZAFARYAB ALI v BAKHTAWAR SINGH I L R, 5 All, 497

83 ———
While there is a trustee who has not been removed from his office he is the only person entitled (irrespective of s 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure) to sue for the recovery of land belonging to the institution. *Zafaryab Ali v Bakhtawar Singh I L R 5 All, 497*, considered. KAMARAJU v ASANALI SHERIFF [I L R, 23 Mad, 99]

SUBHARAYADU v ASANALI SHERIFF
[I L R, 23 Mad, 100 note]

84 ——— Suit by members of a caste and worshippers at caste temple against trustees of caste and temple property—*Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) ss 30 and 539*—*Right to manage caste and temple funds—Public charity—Private charity—Parties—Trustees—Negligence—Wilful default—Acquiescence of majority of caste in unauthorized use of trust funds—Rights of minority*—In or about the year 1839 a temple to the god Shri Anamathji was erected in Bombay by the Desai O wall Bania caste the religion of which caste is the Jain religion. A large portion of the funds required for building the temple was advanced by one N N, at that time the leading man in the caste, the rest was obtained from the caste by subscription. The firm of N & A acted as the bankers to the caste and to the temple, received all the gifts and offerings made by the worshippers and for many years administered all the affairs of the temple. The sums advanced by N & A were gradually but entirely repaid to him out of the gifts and offerings. There were three separate funds of which separate accounts were kept in the books—*viz*, (1) the d rasi fund which was devoted to the temple purposes such as maintenance of priests repairs, etc, and gifts to poorer temples, (2) the sadaran fund, which was more extended in its objects but still limited to religious and charitable purposes, such as payments to poor devotees irrespective of their caste etc, and (3) the mahajan fund, which was devoted to caste purposes such as purchase of caste utensils etc. All three funds were collected at the temple. Gifts and offerings were

scriptions came from the caste exclusively, and the
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RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**12. CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued.**

meanwhile had invested the funds of the temple in eight lots of immoveable property. In 1867 the caste determined to appoint trustees of the temple property, and in September 1867 a trust-deed was executed whereby *H*, *K*, and *G* (defendants Nos. 1, 2, and 3), together with three others who were dead at the time of this suit,—*viz.*, *J R*, *T W*, and *M T*—were appointed trustees of all the immoveable property belonging to the temple. The deed set forth the objects to which the income of the property should be applied, and provided that the surplus should be invested in Government securities, in corporation shares or in landed property, but in no other shares of any description whatsoever. It also authorized the trustees to invest surplus moneys in the firm of *V N & Co*. It was admitted that, subsequently to June 1869, the trustees managed the temple, and not only the immoveable property, but all the funds. A debt of Rs. 2,40,000 was due from the firm of *V N & Co*. to the temple and caste when the trustees took over the management. In 1870 the firm of *V N & Co*. became insolvent, and in their schedule the trustees were entered as creditors in respect of darasa account, Rs. 1,57,649; on mahajan account Rs. 68,017; on sadaran account, Rs. 22,597. It was admitted that the trustees knew of this entry in the said schedule. They, however, received no dividend, although other creditors, including *K* (defendant No. 2), were paid two annas in the rupee. This sum of Rs. 2,40,000 due to the temple was wholly lost. In April 1867, Rs. 15,000 of the temple funds were invested - it did not appear by whom—in the name of *G* (defendant No. 3), and in August 1868 a sum of Rs. 15,000 was advanced to one *J P*. In 1869 a sum of Rs. 10,000 was advanced by the trustees to *N K & Co.*, which was never repaid, nor was any interest received upon it. It was lost on the failure of that firm in 1879. The principal partner of that firm (*N K*) was the only son of *K* (defendant No. 2), who also had an interest in it. In 1877-78 various loans were made by the trustees to three mills in which one or more of the trustees was interested. Of Rs. 55,000 lent to the mills and to *N K & Co.*, Rs. 42,000 were lost. Half a lakh of outstanding gifts to the temple remained uncollected owing to the negligence of the trustees. Two suits brought by another caste against the trustees were defended out of the temple funds. All the defendants (trustees), with the exception of *K*, were in needy circumstances. In 1880 a hundred members of the caste protested against the management of caste and temple affairs by the defendants. The plaintiffs, six in number, took part in the protest, and filed the present suit in 1881. Thereupon there was a caste agitation in favour of the defendants, who were all shettias of the caste. A meeting of the caste was held, and a series of resolutions, supporting the defendant's management and approving of their conduct, was passed, and a document to that effect was signed by 1,468 persons—the whole caste in Bombay numbering only 1,500. The plaintiffs sought to make the defendants liable in respect of the moneys lost to the caste and temple funds, and prayed for the appointment of new trustees and for the settlement of a scheme. The defendants denied the charges of negli-

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**12. CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued.**

gence, and pleaded that the suit was not properly constituted, not having been brought under s. 30 or 539 of the Civil Procedure Code of 1877, and that it was in contravention of Regulation II of 1827, Ch. II, s. 21. They relied upon the fact that the caste had approved of their conduct and had allowed them to defend this suit at the expense of the caste. They contended that under these circumstances the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain the suit, and that the Court would not interfere with or control the decision of the majority of the caste in matters relating to the internal management of its affairs. *Held* that s. 30 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) did not apply. If the plaintiffs had any right of action, it was a complete right of action vested in each of them, and not a mere joint right shared with others and incomplete unless they united themselves with others. They sued as subscribers to the temple and devotees of the idol, and as such each had a right to complain of maladministration. They were entitled to sue in their own right and in their own name without permission of the Court or notice to other parties interested. *Held* also (following *Thanga Karuppa v. Arumuga Nadan*, *I. L. R.*, 5 *Mad.*, 383) that s. 539 of Act X of 1877 did not apply. The three funds administered by the defendants were different in character. The mahajan fund was a purely secular fund; the other two funds were religious and charitable funds. Even if the case came under the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 539 would not apply, that section being permissive or directory, and not mandatory. Any person interested in the proper observance of a religious endowment may sue in his own name to have the trust properly administered. The section does not prohibit a private suit, and does not make the sanction of the Advocate General a condition precedent. The gifts to the temple comprised in the darasa and sadaran funds were irrevocably dedicated to a public charity, and therefore the approval by the caste of the conduct of the trustees was no bar to the suit. They were also dedicated to the idol, who was a public, not a mere private household, divinity. The ideal personality of such an idol is well recognized, and in case of misappropriation of the property he is entitled to the protection of the public authorities, on the ground that it has been devoted to public religious purposes, and must not be wasted even by the donors. The management of the temple belonged to the Dossa Oswal Bania caste, and not to the whole Jain community. Although the donations were irrevocably dedicated to public purposes, the donors had never lost the right, which was attached to the caste from the beginning, of managing the temple which they had founded, and their management could only be interfered with as a public charitable trust on proof of maladministration. On the evidence,—*Held* that the defendants were not liable for losses prior to 1867. It was not clearly proved that they were managers of the temple funds before that date. *Held* also that the defendants were liable for the losses incurred subsequently to 1867. They assumed the management on the execution of the trust-deed in that year, and ought to have taken steps

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

1. CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued.

to recover the moneys which had been improperly advanced on loan or otherwise negligently invested "wilful neglect, which had been used to the first d that the remaining defendants had ever acted as trustees. The negligence of the trustees in not taking steps to recover the Rs 240,000 due from the firm of P A & Co was a clear breach of trust. The evidence showed that, although the whole sum could not have been recovered at any time during the trusteeship of the defendants, yet that some portion of the money might have been obtained if due diligence had been used, and that other creditors of the firm had actually been paid 2 annas in the rupee. The first three defendants were therefore liable to refund 2 annas in the rupee of such portion of the Rs 240,000 as belonged to the dargah and Sadran. As to the mahajan fund, it belonged to the

the trusteeship, and ordered a decree.

THAKURSET DEVRAJ : HURBHAM NARSEY

[I. L. R., 8 Bom., 432]

85. — Suit for possession of endowed property—Religious trust—Charitable—Civil Procedure Code (Act XX of 1882).

wayfarers and travellers, to pass and shrine in the evening and to meeting the expenses of repeating prayers on the occasion of Id and Bakrid, and that the said profits were never spent for personal purposes. The plaintiff based her right to sue upon the fact that her deceased husband had been mutwalli and she prayed that the property in suit might be declared wakf, and that certain alienations made by her step son since her husband's death might be set aside. Held that the trust to which the suit related was one partly for charitable and partly for religious purposes. As far as it related to the former, it was governed by s 539 of the Civil Procedure Code, and if viewed in the light of the latter, by Act XX of 186, and that the suit, not being properly framed in compliance with the provisions of either of these enactments was not maintainable. Held further that,

to which she was not entitled to sue alone, as it was clear upon the face of the plaint that she was not alone interested in the subject matter of the suit, and therefore that she could only sue on behalf of all who were so interested, having first obtained the leave of the Court and otherwise complied with the provisions of s 30

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

12. CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued

of the Civil Procedure Code. LUTIFUNISSA LIBI : NAZRUN BIBI I. L. R., 11 Cal., 33

88. — Suit in respect of religious endowment—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), ss 30 539—Beng. Reg. XIX of 1810—Act XX of 1863—In a suit by two of the worshippers at a certain mosque, instituted after having obtained the sanction of the Advocate General under s 539 of the Civil Procedure Code, against the mutwalli of the mosque and two other persons to whom the mutwalli had mortgaged part of the endowd property to secure the repayment of a loan, it appeared that one of the mortgagees had sold some of the wakf property in execution of a decree which he had obtained upon his mortgage, and the property had been purchased by the other mortgagee. The plaintiff asked that the property purchased might be

appointed by the Court, the acts of the wakf might be defrayed from the profits of the property belonging to the endowment. Held that, so far as regarded that portion of the prayer which fell within the provisions of s 539 of the Code, the plaintiffs were not entitled to sue, as they were not persons having a direct interest in the trust within the meaning of the section and that the suit should have been instituted under s 14 of Act XX of 1863 after sanction obtained under s 18. Held also that, though the plaintiffs might possibly have obtained leave to sue under s 30 of the Code on behalf of themselves and the other persons attending the mosque they, not having obtained such leave were not entitled to institute the suit for the purpose of obtaining the relief asked for in the other prayers of the plaint. JAN ALI & RAM NATH MENDEL I. L. R., 8 Cal., 33

> C JAN ALI & ATANUR RAHMUN

[9 C. L. R., 433]

See SRINIVASA CHARIA & JAGRAVA CHARIA & I. L. R., 33 Mad., 28

87. — Suit to restrain use of property for other than purposes of endowment—Injunction—Property dedicated to religious purposes—The plaintiff's ancestor built a temple.

ghat, point of death were removed, and the defendants used the last mentioned ghat to build a community, and merely a right of passage to the community, and not to the community, and the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain a suit for the ghat for the purpose of maintaining the community. I. L. R., 11 C. L. R., 502

88. — Leave to sue—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s 539—Power of Court to grant relief outside the sanction—When sanction is given

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**12. CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued.**

to the institution of a suit under s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the suit must be limited to matters included in the sanction. It is not competent to the Court to enlarge the scope of the suit and grant reliefs other than those included in the terms of the sanction. **HUSSEIN MIYAN v. COLLECTOR OF KAIRA** . . . I. L. R., 21 Bom., 257

89. — Sanction granted to two persons separately to institute suit in respect of breach of charitable trust—*Civil Procedure Code, s. 539.*—*R* instituted a suit with the Collector's sanction to compel the performance of a charitable trust; *D* was subsequently joined as plaintiff, having also obtained the Collector's sanction to institute the suit. *Held* that the sanction obtained by *D* related back to the institution of the suit. **RAMAYANGAR v. KRISHNAYANGAR**

[I. L. R., 10 Mad., 185]

90. — Religious institution, Suit concerning management of—*Sanction of Advocate General, Necessity of—Civil Procedure Code, 1877 and 1882, s. 539.*—In a suit brought in 1881 with no written consent of the Advocate General by the head of an adhinam for declarations that a muth was subject to his control; that he was entitled to appoint a manager; that the present head of the muth was not duly appointed and his nomination by his predecessor was invalid; and for delivery of possession of the moveable and immovable properties of the muth to a nominee of the plaintiff; the claim extended also to religious establishments at Benares and elsewhere connected with the muth,—*Held* that the consent of the Advocate General to the suit was not required; the suit having been instituted under the Civil Procedure Code of 1877 and the cause of action not being an alleged breach of trust. **GIYANA SAMBANDHA PANDARA SANNADHI v. KANDASANI TAMHIRAN**

[I. L. R., 10 Mad., 375]

91. — Public charity—*Trust—Public charitable or religious trust—Offerings made to an idol—Liability of persons in possession of an idol's property—Account—Jurisdiction of Civil Courts in cases relating to public charities—Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877), s. 539—"Direct interest," Meaning of.*—1. A trust for a Hindu idol and temple is to be regarded in India as one created "for public charitable purposes" within the meaning of s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act X of 1877). 2. The Hindu law recognizes not only corporate bodies with rights of property vested in the corporation apart from its individual members, but also the judicial persons or subjects called foundations. A Hindu who wishes to establish a religious or charitable institution may, according to his law, express his purpose and endow it, and the ruler will give effect to the bounty, or at least protect it. A trust is not required for this purpose as it is by English law. 3. Those who take charge of gifts made to a religious or charitable institution—whether such gifts consist of cash, jewels, or land—incur thereby a responsibility for their due application to the purposes of the institution. They are answerable as trustees would be, even though they have not consciously accepted a trust,

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued,**12. CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued.**

and a remedy may be sought against them for maladministration by suit open to any one interested as under the Roman system in a like case by means of a *popularis actio*. The plaintiffs as relators filed this suit under s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act X of 1877) against the defendants as trustees of the temple of Shri Ranehhod Raiji at Dakor. The plaintiffs were five in number. The first plaintiff was the hereditary manager of the temple and its appendant villages. The other plaintiffs were priests residing at Dakor, who ordinarily took charge of pilgrims visiting the shrine, and performed worship of the idol on their behalf. The defendants were the shevaks or ministers of the idol—about one hundred and fifty in number—who took office by hereditary descent. They remained in constant attendance on the idol, performed the daily services at the temple, collected all the offerings made at the shrine, and kept them in a bhandar or store-room. The god Shri Ranehhod Raiji was held in great veneration by the followers of the Vaishnava religion throughout Western India. Every full moon thousands of pilgrims resorted to the shrine, and made offerings to the deity, of cash, ornaments, clothes, and other articles amounting in value to about a lakh of rupees in the course of a year. Besides these offerings, the temple enjoyed a grant, in perpetuity, of the revenues of several inam villages, of which Dakor and Kangri yielded the largest income. The plaintiffs sued as persons interested in the maintenance of this public religious and charitable institution, and prayed that the Court would make the defendants, as recipients of the offerings at the idol's shrine, accountable as trustees, for the right disposal of the property thus acquired. The plaintiffs alleged that the income of the temple had largely increased, and had been wrongly appropriated by the defendants to their personal purposes. They therefore prayed for an account, for the appointment of a receiver, for the removal of the shevaks from their office, and for the settlement of a scheme of future management. The defendants answered (*inter alia*) that the plaintiffs had not such a direct interest in the institution as to entitle them to sue under s. 539 of Act X of 1877; that they themselves were owners of the idol and of the idol's property, and that as such they were not liable to render an account of the offerings they had collected at the shrine. They also contended that they were not liable to be removed from their offices, which they and their ancestors had held for several centuries past. The District Judge dismissed the suit, on the preliminary ground that, except the first plaintiff, who was a hereditary manager of the temple, the other plaintiffs had not such a direct interest in the charity as to entitle them to sue under s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act X of 1877). *Held*, reversing the decision of the District Judge, that plaintiffs Nos. 2–5, as priests residing at Dakor and taking part in the worship of the idol, were directly interested in its due performance and its maintenance. Though they might not be trustees, they were clearly among those who in practice benefited by the execution of the trust. They had thus an undeniable *locus standi* as relators, and the suit could proceed at their

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**12 CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued**

instance *Held* further that the shevaks were not the owners of the offerings made to the idol *As*

by appointing a receiver or otherwise in his discretion, for guarding the property of the temple, (2) to take an account of the property and of the receipts and disbursements of the temple (3) to make the requisite orders for recovering property appropriated by the shevaks and (4) to draw up a scheme for the future management of the temple and its funds regard being had to the established practice of the institution and to the position of the shevaks and of other persons connected with it. The jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in matters of this kind discussed *MANOHAR GANESH TAMBEKAR v. LAKHMI RAM GOVINDRAM* **I L R, 12 Bom, 247**

Held by the Privy Council affirming this decision that the decree was right no further directions being necessary the first thing to be done being to take an account of the trust property without which a scheme for future management could not be settled. *CROTALAL LAKHMI RAM v. MANOHAR GANESH TAMBEKAR* **I L R, 24 Bom, 50**

[**L R, 26 I. A, 199 4 C W N, 23**

See MANOHAR v. KESHAVRAM

[**L L R, 12 Bom, 267 note**

92 ——— Suit by worshipper of Hindu temple relating to trust—*Trust for public religious purposes—Private trust—Civil Procedure Code ss 30 539—Act XX of 1863—Hindu Law*—The defendants made a gift of land to a Hindu temple for the purpose of defraying the expenses appertaining to the idol. The temple was built and the gift made in 1877. The defendants obtained from the revenue authorities mutation of names in the idol's favour and an acknowledgment of the person whom they nominated as agent or manager. The plaintiff, alleging that they had subsequently repossessed themselves of the land and the profits accruing therefrom, and that he was interested as a Hindu in worshipping at the temple, and professing to sue on behalf of the entire body of the worshippers thereat, sued for declaration that the

the temple, and that the Court should give such orders and instructions as might be necessary and proper for the future management of the temple and payment of income. No sanction to the institution of the suit was obtained under s 539 of the Civil

Held by the Privy Council that the suit was not

Held also by the Privy Council that the suit was not maintainable as against those defendants *Per*

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**12 CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued**

STRAIGHT, J., that the suit was not maintainable under the Hindu Law, that the trust was one for public religious purposes, that such a suit, in which the plaintiff asked to have the trust administered by the Court could not be maintained without the sanction required by s 539 of the Code, that assuming s 539 to be inapplicable and Act XX of 1863 to apply, the suit could not be maintained without the sanction required by that Act, and that, with reference to s 30 of the Code no cause of action had accrued to plaintiff alone on which he could maintain the suit *PER EGOZ, C J* and *FISSELL, J.*, that if the trust were one for public religious purposes, the suit as against the defendants before the Court must fail for non compliance with the provisions of s 539 of the Code and, if for private or quasi-private

had wrongfully taken possession) trespassers, that Act XX of 1863 could not apply and that, with reference to s 30 of the Code, the plaintiff could not maintain the suit alone on his own behalf or on behalf of himself and others against those defendants *Jawahra v Akbar Hussain, I L R, 7 All, 178*, distinguished *Manohar Ganesh Tambekar v. Lakhmiram Gorindram, I L R, 12 Bom, 247*; *Lutiyunusa Bibi v. Nazirun Bibi, I L R, 11 Cal, 33*, and *Hira Lal v. Bhawan, I L R, 5 All, 602*, referred to *Wajid Ali Shah v. Dinatullah Beg, I J R, 8 All, 31* approved *RAOHUBAR DIAL v. KESHO RAMANUJ DAS*

[**I L R, 11 All, 18**

93 ——— Suit to remove a trustee—*Civil Procedure Code, s 539—Interest necessary*

being further interested in its administration as Brahmans entitled under certain circumstances to share in the benefits of the charity, sued under s 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure to remove defendant from the trusteeship of the charity on the ground of fraudulent mismanagement. *Held* that the plaintiff's interest did not support the suit. *Quere*—Whether a suit for the removal of a trustee will lie under the above section. *NARASIMHA v. AYYAN CHETTI* **I L R, 12 Mad, 157**

94. ——— *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s 539—Stat 52 Geo III, c 101*—A suit to remove a trustee of a charitable trust does not lie under s 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure *Narasimha v. Ayyan Chetti, I L R, 12 Mad, 157*, followed *PER SHEPHERD, J.*—The language of s 539 is in part borrowed from 52 Geo III, c 101 (Sir Samuel Pomilly's Act), and the decisions upon that statute are in measure reproduced in the section. S. 539 should accordingly be construed in the light of the decisions on that statute, so far as they are applicable to the

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**12. CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued.**

language of the section; and the statute having from the first been held to be inapplicable to cases in which the hostile removal of a trustee is required, s. 539 is likewise inapplicable to such cases. *RANGASAMI NAICKAN v. VARDAPPA NAICKAN*

[I. L. R., 17 Mad., 462

95. *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 539—Suit for removal of trustees of a public charity and for account—Jurisdiction of District Judge—Jurisdiction of Subordinate Judge.*—A suit to remove the trustees of a public charity, and to compel them to account and to make good the losses sustained by the charity in consequence of their default, is a suit which falls within the scope of s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), and must therefore be instituted in a District Court, and not in a Subordinate Judge's Court. *HUSSEINMIAN v. COLLECTOR OF KAIRA*

[I. L. R., 21 Bom., 48

96. *Civil Procedure Code, s. 539—Jurisdiction of District Court.*—In a suit under the Civil Procedure Code, s. 539, in the District Court to remove the hereditary trustee of a public trust for breach of trust, the District Judge held that the suit could not be maintained. The plaintiff appealed, and the appeal came on before two Judges, who differed in opinion. The appeal was thereupon referred under the Civil Procedure Code, s. 575, and was heard by a Bench of three Judges, including the Judges who first heard the appeal. *Held by BEST and WEBB, JJ. (MUTTUSAMI AYYAR, J., dissenting), that the suit was maintainable under the Civil Procedure Code, s. 539. Narasinha v. Ayyan, I. L. R., 12 Mad., 157, considered. SUBBAYYA v. KRISHNA* I. L. R., 14 Mad., 186

97. *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 539—Suit to remove a trustee and to recover possession of trust property in the hands of a third party—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), sch. II, art. 134—Stat. 52 Geo. III, c. 101—Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act (VII of 1888)—Act XX of 1863, s. 14—Duty of Collector in sanctioning suit—Irregularity not affecting merits of suit—Civil Procedure Code, s. 578.*—A suit for the dismissal of a trustee and for the recovery of trust property from the hands of a third party to whom the same has been improperly alienated is within the scope of s. 539 of the Civil Procedure Code. *Subbayya v. Krishna, I. L. R., 14 Mad., 186*, followed. *Lakshmandas Porashram v. Ganpatrav Krishna, I. L. R., 8 Bom., 365*, distinguished. Art. 134 of the second schedule of the Indian Limitation Act (XV of 1877) applies to such a suit. The difference between the provisions of s. 539 of the Civil Procedure Code and those of 52 Geo. III, c. 101 (Romilly's Act), pointed out. Persons having a right to worship in a temple are within the scope of s. 539. Under that section, as originally enacted, the words were "having a direct interest in the trust," and the word "direct" has been taken out by Act VII of 1888. The inference is that the Legislature intended to allow persons having the same sort of

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**12. CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued.**

interest that is sufficient under s. 14 of Act XX of 1863 to maintain a suit under s. 539. The Collector, in giving his consent to the institution of a suit under s. 539, has to exercise his judgment in the matter, and see not only whether the persons suing are persons having an interest in the trust, but also whether the trust is a public trust of the kind contemplated by the section and whether there are *prima facie* grounds for thinking that there has been a breach of trust. But where the form of the permission showed that he had omitted to exercise his judgment in the matter of the interest of the plaintiffs in the trust, such omission was held to be a mere irregularity and within the scope of s. 578 of the Civil Procedure Code. *SAJEDUR RAJA CHOWDHURI v. GOUR MOHUN DAS BAISHNAV*

[I. L. R., 24 Cal., 418

98. *Charitable endowments—Interest sufficient to support a suit relating to charity.*—A Hindu, shortly before his death, directed his wife and mother to employ part of his property for the maintenance and upkeep of a charitable institution, being a choultry where Japta Brahmans and travellers were fed, and at the same time empowered his wife to make an adoption, declaring that the adopted son should have no interest in the property devoted to the charitable purpose. On his death, the widow and mother executed a document, relating to the property, to give effect to the wishes of the deceased for the benefit of Brahmans; and three years later the widow took in adoption a boy, whose father acquiesced in the deceased man's dispositions. The charitable trust having been neglected and the adoptive son having taken possession in his own right of the lands constituting the endowment, two Brahman residents in the neighbourhood who had obtained leave under s. 30, Civil Procedure Code, instituted a suit as representing the Brahman community at large to remove the widow from the office of trustee, to have the adopted son declared ineligible for that office and for the appointment of a new trustee. *Held that the plaintiffs possessed sufficient interest in the charity to enable them to maintain the suit, and that they were entitled to the relief claimed by them. GANAPATI AYYAN v. SAYITHRI AMMAL* I. L. R., 21 Mad., 10

99. *Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 539—Trust.*—A suit may properly be brought and a decree made under s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the removal of a trustee. *Narasimha v. Ayyan Chetti, I. L. R., 12 Mad., 157; Sathappayyar v. Periasami, I. L. R., 14 Mad., 1; Rangasami Naickan v. Vardappa Naickan, I. L. R., 17 Mad., 462; Chintaman Bajaji Dev v. Dhondo Ganesh Dev, I. L. R., 15 Bom., 612; Tricumdass Mulji v. Khimji Fullabhdass, I. L. R., 16 Bom., 626; Hussain Mian v. Collector of Karia, I. L. R., 19 Bom., 48; Sajedur Raja v. Baidyanath Deb, I. L. R., 20 Cal., 397; Mohi-ud-din v. Syad-ud-din, I. L. R., 20 Cal., 810; and Sajedur Raja Chowdhuri v. Gour Mohun Das Baishnav, I. L. R., 24 Cal., 418*, referred to. *Subbayya v. Krishna, I. L. R., 14 Mad., 186*,

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

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followed HUSENI BEGAM, COLLECTOR OF MORADABAD I. L. R., 20 All., 46

100. Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 539—*Suit to remove trustees and for appointment of new trustees*—A suit for the removal of an old trustee who has committed a breach of trust and if properly be may of Civil Proceed of Moradabad, I. L. R. 20 All., 46, approved *Rangasami Naickan v Paradappa Naickan*, I. L. R. 17 Mad., 462, dissented from GIRDHARI LAL v RAM LAL I. L. R., 21 All., 200

101 Civil Procedure Code, 1882 ss 15, 539—*Religious Endowments Act (XX of 1863)*, ss 14, 15 18—*Suit by a general trustee and a worshipper for removal of trustees*—A suit was filed in a District Court by the general trustee of a temple and a worshipper therein praying that certain trustees might be declared incompetent

that a scheme might be settled for the management of the trust Leave to file the suit had been obtained under the Religious Endowments Act 1863, and under a 134 of the Code of Civil Procedure Held that the suit was maintainable NABAYANA ATTAR v KUMARASAMI MUDAZIAR I. L. R., 23 Mad., 537

102 Civil Procedure Code (Act XII of 1882), s. 30, 539—*Religious endowments—Removal of saggadanashin—Contentious and non contentious cases* S. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure applies both to contentious and non contentious cases The decision of BEST and WEIR, JJ in *Subbaya v Krishna* I. L. R., 14 Mad., 46

the managership of the properties concerning which the suit is brought is not sufficient to give a right to sue The right of worship of each worshipper in a Mahomedan mosque or religious endowment is subject to the right of the majority of the faithful of the Code of Civil Procedure does not affect a suit for the removal of a trustee of Mahomedan endowment *Jan Ali v Ram Nath Yindul*, I. L. R., 8 Cal., 32; *Jawahar v Akbar Hussain*, I. L. R., 7 All., 178, *Lutfunnissa Bibi v Nazirun Bibi*, I. L. R., 11 Cal., 33, and *Zafaryab Ali v Bokhtawar Singh*, I. L. R. 6 All., 497, referred to. MONI UDDIN v SAYIDUDDIN alias NAWAB MEAN

[I. L. R., 20 Cal., 810

103. Public charitable trust—Civil Procedure Code 1882, s. 539, 15—*District Court, Jurisdiction of*—A church at Palayur and the property appertaining to it were in

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

12 CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued

the possession of certain of the yogakars or parishioners, who had been elected karkars or churchwardens but whose election had since been superseded in favour of three other persons, who now sued to recover possession The plaintiffs were Roman Catholics, and with the three persons above referred to were joined as plaintiffs the Vicar Apostolic, the Vicar appointed to the church by him and two other persons representing the Roman Catholic yogakars The defendants were Syro Chaldean Christians and with the two persons above referred to were joined the Chet Episcopa the Vicar appointed to the church by him, and four persons representing the other yogakars The plaint was framed under the Civil Procedure Code s. 539 and contained, besides a prayer for possession, prayers for declaration that the church etc was held on trust for worship according to the faith and discipline of the Church of Rome, and for injunctions against the defendants. The suit was tried by the District Judge in whose Court it was instituted, although the defendants pleaded to his jurisdiction on the ground that the Civil Procedure Code s. 539 was inapplicable He passed a decree for the plaintiffs, holding that the church, etc was dedicated to the trust above stated although it had been diverted from the purpose of that trust for a time Held (1) that the suit not being one brought by beneficiaries against trustees, or for any of the purposes mentioned in the Civil Procedure Code s. 53, that section had no application; (2) that although the suit should accordingly have been brought in the Subordinate Court, the District Judge had jurisdiction to try it, (3) that the decree was right on its appearing that the church etc had been held on the above trust from 159 to 1832 with a doubtful interruption for one year although the original trust may have been different AUGUSTINE v MEDLYCOTT

[I. L. R., 15 Mad., 341

104 Suit by trustees to eject persons in wrongful possession of trust property—Civil Procedure Code (Act XII of 1882), ss 539, 622—*District Judge, Jurisdiction of*—*Subordinate Judge, Jurisdiction of*—*Superintendence of High Court*—S. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) has no application to a suit brought by the trustees of a religious endowment to eject persons in wrongful possession of the trust property The plaintiffs sued, as trustees of a temple, to recover certain trust property from defendants who were alleged to be in wrongful possession The defendants pleaded that they were owners of the property in dispute and applied the income thereof for the purposes of the temple, they disputed the plaintiffs' title to the management or possession of the same The Subordinate Judge, who tried the case in the first instance, held that the defendants were trustees with respect to the property in their possession, and that the suit was one of the nature contemplated by s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure He therefore returned the plaint for presentation to the District Judge This order was confirmed on appeal Held that the Subordinate

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**12. CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued.**

Judge had jurisdiction to entertain the suit. *Held* also that the High Court had power, under s. 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to interfere in this case, the Subordinate Judge having failed to exercise a jurisdiction vested in him by law. *Held* also that the suit was not one falling under s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure. **VISHVANATH GOVIND v. RAMBHAT** **I. L. R., 15 Bom., 148**

105. ——— Suit by trustees to eject a trespasser from trust property—*Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 539.*—*D* was the manager of a religious endowment called the Chinchvad Saasthan. On his death in 1852, disputes arose between *C* and *G* regarding the management of the sansthan, each claiming to be the heir and successor of *D*. After a long litigation they entered into a compromise in 1881 by which a portion of the sansthan property, consisting of certain inam villages, lands, and varshasans, were assigned to *G*, and *C* was left in charge of the rest of the sansthan property, together with all the rights, privileges, and manpans enjoyed by the hereditary trustee of the endowment. In 1886 by a decree made in a suit called the "Charity Suit," *C* was removed from his office, and the plaintiffs were appointed trustees in his place. In 1889 the plaintiffs filed the present suit to set aside the compromise of 1881 and recover back the sansthan property assigned to *G* under that compromise. *Held* that the suit did not fall under s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882). **DHUNDIRAJ GANESH DEV v. GANESH** **I. L. R., 18 Bom., 721**

106. ——— Public charitable and religious trust—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 539.*—*Property set apart for religious and charitable uses—Trustee—Repudiation of the trust, Effect of—Persons having a direct interest in the trust.*—The plaintiffs sued as relators, under s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), to have the defendants removed from the management of a religious endowment, called the "Chinchvad savasthan," on the ground that they had mismanaged and misappropriated the trust funds in their hands. The plaintiffs also prayed for the appointment of new trustees, and for the settlement of a new scheme of management under the direction of the Court. The plaintiffs and defendant were the descendants of Shri Morya Gosavi, the original founder of the savasthan. Shri Morya Gosavi was a devotee of the deity Shri Mangal Murti. He dedicated a temple to the deity at the village of Chinchvad, and established an annachhatra and sadavart for feeding the poor and the destitute. He buried himself alive, and over his tomb a temple was built to perpetuate his memory. The Raja of Satara conferred on his descendants from time to time grants of lands, villages, and varshasans for the maintenance of the shrine and of the charities connected with it. Votaries of the god Shri Mangal Murti visited the shrine in large numbers, and took part in the annual festivals and celebrations held in honour of the founder of the savasthan. In course of time the Chinchvad savasthan

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**12. CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued.**

became one of the most popular sacerdotal institutions of the Deccan. In 1744 the Peshwa made a tahananama (or award) by which he set apart one half of the savasthan property exclusively for religious and charitable purposes, and distributed the other half among the descendants of the founder, to provide for their temporal wants. Subsequently to the date of this award, fresh grants were made to the manager of the savasthan by the ruling authorities of the day. In 1774 and 1776 A.D. the new acquisitions were divided on the principle adopted in the Peshwa's award,—one-half being reserved exclusively for the savasthan, the other half distributed among the heirs of the grantee. In 1874 the defendant 1 succeeded to the office of manager and trustee of the savasthan. Within a few years after entering upon his office, the defendant 1, in conjunction with his son defendant 2, incurred heavy debts, mortgaged several villages belonging to the savasthan, and dealt with the savasthan income as if it was his own absolute property. The plaintiffs filed the present suit with the consent of the Advocate General in 1883. The defendants pleaded (*inter alia*) that the property in suit was not burdened with a public religious or charitable trust; that they were not trustees, but owners, of the savasthan; and that the plaintiffs had not such direct interest in the property as to entitle them to sue under s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The District Judge, who tried the case, found that the savasthan was a public religious and charitable institution; that the defendants were trustees in charge of the savasthan property, and that they were guilty of such gross misconduct as to make them unfit to act as trustees in future. He therefore passed a decree, directing the defendants to be removed from their office as trustees, appointed a new trustee in their place, and framed a scheme for the future management of the savasthan. *Held* on the evidence that the management of the Chinchvad savasthan—consisting of the sacred shrines at the villages of Chinchvad, Moregav, Theur, and Sidhateks with their endowments—constituted a public religious and charitable trust within the contemplation of s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *Held* also that the plaintiffs, being worshippers and devotees of the god Shri Mangal Murti and being also descendants of the original founder of the endowment, had a direct interest in the trust, entitling them to sue under s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure. *Held* further that the defendants' assertion of their right to treat the trust property as their private estate and to apply the trust funds to their private purposes was sufficient to justify their removal from the trust. *Held* further, upon the construction of the Peshwa's tahananama (or award), that it was the intention of the governing power in 1744 A.D. that thenceforth the Chinchvad savasthan—consisting of the shrines at Chinchvad, Moregav, Theur, and Sidhatek—should constitute a public devasthan; and that in setting apart a moiety of the property for the savasthan, the object was to provide a fund

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

12 CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued

for the support of the four shrines and the expenses of the customary festivals as well as of the annachhatra established at Chunchvad CHIN TAMAN BAJAJI DEV v DHONDO GANESH DEV

[I L R, 15 Bom, 612]

107 ——— Cash allowance allowed to worship of idol—*Personal grant—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s 539*—A plaintiff claimed to be a co trustee of certain dargah and entitled to a share in the management and in the profits thereof, which consisted of a certain cash allowance from Government. He sued the defendants for an account and for the recovery of his share. Held that the suit did not come within the purview of s 539 of the Civil Procedure Code and did not require sanction under that section. MIYA VALI ULLA v BAYA SAREY SANTI MIYA

[I L R, 22 Bom, 496]

108 ——— Public charitable trust—*Civil Procedure Code 1882 s 539—Consent of Advocate General*—Two out of five trustees appointed by a will to administer a public charitable trust brought this suit against the remaining three trustees praying (i) that the first defendant might be ordered to account for a specific sum of money of which it was alleged he had committed a breach of trust (ii) that the first defendant might be removed from the office of trustee and some other person appointed in his stead and (iii) for such other or further relief as the nature of the case might require. The consent in writing of the Advocate General to the institution of the suit under s 539 of the Civil Procedure Code (XIV of 1882) had not been obtained. Held that the suit was one which fell within the purview of s 539 and consequently in the absence of such consent was not maintainable. TRICHUNDAS MULJI v KUNIMJI VULABIDAS

[I L R, 16 Bom, 626]

109 ——— Suit to eject one claiming to be the jheer of a muth—*Civil Procedure Code s 539*—Three disciples of a muth brought a

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AYYANGAR v SRINIVASA SWAMI

[I L R, 16 Mad, 31]

110 ——— Suit to remove a mohunt—*Civil Procedure Code s 539—Trust for 'public religious purposes'*—Two plaintiffs instituted a suit on behalf of themselves and 42 other persons named in a schedule to the plaint against a mohunt of an akhara to have certain alienations of property belonging to the idol set aside and the mohunt removed from the ground that he was wasting the idol's property and setting up an adverse title to it and to have another mohunt and trustee of the property

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

12 CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—continued

appointed in his place. The plaintiffs alleged that they and the 42 others named in the schedule were in the habit of worshipping the idol or of contributing to the worship and expenses of it but it was clearly established by the evidence that any Hindu who chose was at liberty to give puja or render service and worship and that others than the plaintiffs and the 42 persons named in fact did so and that the plaintiffs and the persons named were therefore not the only persons interested in the suit. The suit was one to which the provisions of s 539

of a new trustee and being such should have been dismissed not having been brought in the District Court or with leave of the Collector. SAJEDUR RAJA v RAIDYANATH DEB

[I L R, 20 Calc, 397]

111 ——— Suit by trustee—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882) ss 30 539*—*Public charity*—The trustee of a temple sued to recover from the representatives of the trustee of a fund constituted for special purposes in connection with the temple worship a sum of money misappropriated by him and to obtain the appointment in his place of himself or some other fit person. The plaintiff obtained leave to sue under Civil Procedure Code s 20 but no sanction had been obtained under s 539. Held that the suit was maintainable. S 539 was intended to apply only to persons who

112 ——— Suit for a declaration that a certain piece of land is a grave yard—*Civil Procedure Code (1882) s 539*—Held that a suit for a declaration that a certain piece of land was a grave yard dedicated to the use of such persons as

Proceedure Lakshmandas Parashram v Ganpat-sav Krishna I L R 8 Bom, 365 and Srinivasa Ayyangar v Srinivasa Swami I L R, 16 Mad 31 referred to. MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH KHAN v KARLU I L R, 21 All, 187

113 ——— Suit for ejectment of a jheer of religious institution as being illegally appointed—*Prayer for appointment of a new jheer—Election office*—The jheer of a muth died in 1868 and the defendant assumed office as his successor. The plaintiffs who were disciples of the muth, asserting in the plaint that the office of the jheer was elective but without having held an election brought a suit to eject the defendant and to have a new jheer elected or appointed by the Court and placed in possession of the properties of the institution. It was alleged both that the defendant had not been duly appointed to be jheer and also that he was disqualified

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**12. CHARITIES AND TRUSTS—concluded.**

for that office by immorality and otherwise. *Held* that the suit was not maintainable. **SRINIVASA SWAMI v. RAMANUJA CHARITAR**

[I. L. R., 22 Mad., 117]

114. — Public religious and charitable trust—Civil Procedure Code (Act XII of 1882), s. 539—Hindu temple, with a dhar-mashala and sadavart attached to it—Liability of constructive trustee—Suit to remove trustee—Limitation.—A Hindu built a temple in honour of the deity Shri Paudurang, to which were attached a dhar-mashala and a sadavart for feeding travellers and giving alms to the poor. For the maintenance of the temple and the charities connected with it, he dedicated certain property by a deed of gift, under which he constituted himself a trustee for life and appointed a pauch to act as his successors in the trust. During his life-time he managed the temple as provided in the deed. On his death in 1867, the pauch did not take charge, but his son (the defendant) assumed the management. The temple was open to the Hindu community. In 1891 the pujari of the temple and five other worshippers of the idol filed this suit, under s. 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with the sanction of the Advocate General, for removing the defendant from the management of the temple on the ground of his misconduct and mismanagement of the trust property. The defendant pleaded (*inter alia*) that the property was not a public religious and charitable trust, that he was not a trustee, that the plaintiffs had no right to sue, and that the suit was time-barred. *Held* (1) that, having regard to the fact that a certain number of the public had always used the temple, that there was attached to it a dhar-mashala, and that the surplus funds not required for the service of the temple were to be applied to feeding travellers and maintaining a sadavart, the intention of the founder was to devote the property to public religious and charitable purposes; (2) that although the defendant was not appointed a trustee, yet by taking charge of the endowment and purporting to manage it as temple property he made himself a constructive trustee, and was liable, as such, to the beneficiaries; (3) that the plaintiffs were entitled to maintain the suit under s. 53 of the Code of Civil Procedure; (4) that the suit was not time-barred, as with every fresh breach of the constructive trust or whenever the direction of the Court was deemed necessary a fresh cause of action arose. **JUGAL KISHORE v. LAKSHMANDAS RAGHUNATHDAS**

[I. L. R., 23 Bom., 659]

13. CLAIM TO ATTACHED PROPERTY.

115. — Suit without bringing claim under s. 278—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 278 and 283—Suit to have property declared not liable in execution.—The provisions of s. 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure and the sections immediately succeeding are not exclusive of the remedy provided by s. 283 of the Code. **Man Kuar v. Tara Singh**, I. L. R., 7 All., 583, considered. **SUNDAR SINGH v. GHASI**

I. L. R., 18 All., 410

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**13. CLAIM TO ATTACHED PROPERTY—concluded.**

116. — Effect on right of suit of temporary cessation of execution-proceedings—Civil Procedure Code (1882), s. 283—Order partly releasing attachment.—Where a decree has not been adjusted or otherwise satisfied and is still operative, a temporary cessation of the execution-proceedings under it does not deprive the execution creditor of his rights to sue to set aside an order made under s. 283 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), releasing part of the property from attachment, and to have it declared that such part, or some fraction of such part, is liable to attachment. **BALAJI SHAMJI NAIK v. MORABA NAIK**

[I. L. R., 21 Bom., 58]

14. COMPENSATION.

117. — Suit for compensation for expenses of releasing cattle—Cattle seized under Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.—A suit for compensation for expenses incurred in releasing cattle which were wrongfully impounded by the defendant will not lie in a Civil Court. The Legislature, when establishing pounds by Act I of 1871, gave a special remedy in cases of illegal seizure, and that is the only one available. **ASLEM v. KALLA DURZI**

[2 C. L. R., 344]

118. — Suit for compensation for wrongful seizure of cattle—Cattle Trespass Act (I of 1871).—A suit for compensation for wrongful seizure of cattle will lie in a Civil Court, the provisions of Act I of 1871 being no bar to such a suit. **Nomaz Mollah v. Lall Mohun Tagadgeer**, 15 W. R., 279, approved of. **Aslem v. Kalla Durzi**, 2 C. L. R., 344, dissented from. **SHUTTRUGHON DAS COOMAR v. HOKNA SHOWTAL**

[I. L. R., 16 Calc., 159]

15. CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS.

119. — Special agreement under which one party has received benefit—Implied contract.—Where there is a special agreement between two parties, and that agreement has been performed, and one of them has had all the benefit to which he is entitled thereunder, the other may sue him either upon the special agreement or upon what has been called the implied contract which arises out of the receipt of the benefit. **OOMABUTTY v. PURESHNATH PANDEY**

12 W. R., 521

120. — Suit to recover difference of exchange against assignee of shipping order.—An action will lie for the recovery of the difference in the rate of exchange against the assignee of a shipping order under which part of the freight was to be paid on delivery at specified rates of exchange. **GLADSTONE v. JOAKIM**

Cor., 148

121. — Suit for damages for omission to certify payments to Court—Fraud.—A suit will lie in the Civil Court to recover damages for breach of contract by defendant to certify, or for

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—continued

his fraudulently omitting to certify, in consequence of which on an execution fraudulently issued against the plaintiff his property was seized **SOOJUN MUNDUL v. WOOZEER MUNDUL**

[8 W R, Civ Ref, 20

122 ——— Suit for a receipt for goods as being partnership goods—*Suit for dissolution of partnership*—Plaintiff and defendant entered into a contract with a view to trade by which each was to contribute a certain sum either in cash or

ship speculation Plaintiff thereupon sued for a declaration that the goods were partnership goods and to obtain a receipt for them as such *Held* that there was no cause of action and suit for a receipt did not lie In the absence of books and accounts or any other evidence, the suit could not be converted into one for dissolution of partnership **ELIJAH v. ARATOON BROTHERS**

14 W R, 47

123. ——— Suit on agreement to take

ing at the time against the defendants Thereupon was executed a second contract between the parties

the money of which payment had been thus with

the suit **SREENATH CHOWDHRY v. GREY**

[13 W R, 114

124 ——— Suit to set aside patni granted in breach of agreement—Where the proprietors of a mehal had agreed with an ijaradar that in the event of their granting a patni to any

patni granted to the second **KOMUL IOCHUN DASS v. DWARKANATH CHOWDHRY**

10 W R, 254

Held, however, on review that where A, taking a

notice of the agreement with B **DWARKANATH CHOWDHRY v. KOMUL IOCHUN DASS**

[10 W R, 414

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

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—continued

125 ——— Suit on agreement not to mortgage or sell except after offer to plaintiff—*Right of pre-emption—Hypothecation—Suit to recover property after*—The plaintiff alleged that certain property was the hereditary property of himself and his brother N, that it had been determined by an award that if the plaintiff or N desired to mortgage or sell their respective shares they should in the first instance mortgage or sell to one another and if one party declined to take on mortgage or purchase, that the other should be at liberty to alienate elsewhere that N had however executed a bond in favour of R in which he had hypothecated the property and stipulated that the debt should only be recoverable from the property hypothecated that N had confessed judgment in a suit brought against him by R on the bond, and had allowed a decree to be passed against the property, and that as the bond had the effect of a deed of sale and had been executed with an intent to defraud him he sued to obtain possession of the property and a declaration of his title thereto as purchaser The lower Courts decreed the plaintiff's claim R, on special appeal, pleaded that the plaintiff had no cause of action the property not having been sold *Held* by **JEANSON and FRANKIE JJ** that the mere hypothecation of the property did not give the plaintiff a title to it as purchaser and that the suit as brought must be dismissed *Held* by **STUART, CJ** that as the plaintiff stated matter sufficient to enable the Court to consider the validity of the claim made by the suit and on the facts and merits to do justice between the parties to the award the objection to the form of the suit ought not to stand in the way of the plaintiff being decreed his rights under the award **PETTER SINGH v. DRA KISHORE**

[5 N W, 228 Agra, F B, Ed 1874, 278

126 ——— Suit to recover loan for

Government revenue due from zamindari

—*Suit against zamindar for debt—Beng Regs of*

1781 and 1787—When money was borrowed to pay

the revenue due from a zamindari and paid to the

Government on that account, the bond given by the

vakils and managers of the zamindari to the trustee

for the lenders in the English form for the purpose

of enabling them to enforce the personal engage-

ments of the vakils and managers in the Supreme

Court was held not to deprive the lenders of their

right, under the law prevailing among the natives

in matters of contract, to sue the zamindar in the

Courts of the mofussil *Held* also that the laws of

1781 and 1787 were repealed by the laws of 1790

when this action was brought and there was nothing

in those two former Regulations which made it ille-

gal for the zamindar to contract a debt or for any

other native to take an obligation from a zamindar

without the consent of the officers of revenue, but

that such an obligation if founded on a valuable

consideration would be equally binding upon the

conscience of the zamindar, and the demand and the

payment would be equally legal as if such consent

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

15. CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS

—continued.

had been obtained and registered, though no Court of justice could have jurisdiction to enforce the right. *GORRE MOHUN THALOOK v. RAHHANATH*

[5 W. R., P. C., 72]

127. — — — Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), ss. 10, 11. *Contemporaneous conveyance*—*Condition restraining alienation*—*Restriction against interest created*—*Lambard and co-sharer*—*Collection of rents by co-sharer*—*Suit by lambard for money had and received*. *M.*, a co-sharer in a village, transferred to *A.* another co-sharer, a 2 annas share by deed of sale. Upon the same date *A.* executed an *ikram-namah*, in which he agreed that he would not collect the rents of the 2 annas transferred to him, that he would not ever demand partition of that share, and that he would not alienate or mortgage it or otherwise exercise proprietary rights over it. It was further provided that in the event of *A.* committing any breach of covenant the sale should be voided, and the proprietary rights in the 2 annas share should revert to *M.* A suit was subsequently brought by *M.* upon the allegation that, in breach of the covenants of the *ikram-namah*, *A.* had collected the rents of the share; that, in consequence of his action in collecting the rents, the plaintiff had been compelled to sue the tenants; that in these suits the tenants exhibited receipts given by *A.* on the basis of which the suits were dismissed; and that he had been subjected to various costs and expenses. He therefore claimed by way of damages from *A.* certain sums of money realized by *A.* as rent from the tenants, and further, by reason of the *ikram-namah*, to avoid the sale-deed which preceded it. *Held* that provisions of this kind, which absolutely debar the person to whom the proprietary rights have passed from exercising these rights, impose conditions which no Court ought to recognize or give effect to; that a covenant in a sale-deed the effect of which is to disable the vendee from either alienating or enjoying the interest conveyed to him is not only contrary to public policy, but in violation of the principle of ss. 10 and 11 of the Transfer of Property Act; and that therefore, as the agreement on the basis of which the plaintiff asked for relief was one which no Court should assist him in enforcing, the suit must fail. *Holman v. Johnson*, 1 Cowp., 513; *Anantha Tirtha Chariar v. Nagamuthu Ambalagaren*, 1 L. R., 4 Mad., 200; *Bradley v. Peixoto, Tudor's L. C.*, R. P., 968; and *Aminuddaula Muhammad Kakya Hussain v. Nateri Srinivasa Charlu*, 6 Mad., 356, referred to. *Belaji J. Rahalkar v. Narayanbhat*, 3 Bom., A. C. 63, distinguished. *Held* by MAHMOOD, J., with reference to the sums realized by the defendant as rent, that whatever may be the rights of a lambardar in reference to the collection of rents, the defendant, being a co-sharer in the village and having, though perhaps irregularly, realized sums of money from the tenants, could not, in a Civil Court and in a suit of this nature, be made to repay the lambardar; and the latter's only remedy was to deduct the items when

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

15. CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS

—continued.

the lambardar or rendition of accounts between the co-sharers and himself took place. *MAHARAJ DAS v. APUDHA* . . . I. L. R., 8 All., 452

128. — — — Suit for value of goods covered by bill of exchange—*Payee for honour*.—A payee for honour, though entitled to the same remedies upon the bill as the party for whom payment was made, is not entitled to bring a suit in his own name and in his own behalf for the value of the goods for which the bill was drawn. *CARMICHAEL v. BRONJONANTH MULLICK*

[1 Hyde, 274]

129. — — — Promissory note or bond executed in foreign State—*Lex loci contractus*—*Suit upon consideration for the document*—*Lex fori*—*Procedure*—*Practice*—*Plaint*, *Form of*—*Issue*.—Where according to the *lex loci contractus* a promissory note or bond cannot, in the absence of registration, be a source of legal right, no action on an unregistered note or bond can be maintained. Whether a suit will lie upon the consideration for the instrument is a question of procedure to be governed by the *lex fori*, and in British India such a claim must either be stated in the plaint as an independent ground of claim or treated as such and an issue taken at the first hearing. *Valappa v. Mahommed Khasim*, 1 L. R., 5 Mad., 166, cited and followed. *PALANIAPPA CHETTI v. PRIYAKARTHPAN CHETTI*

[1 L. R., 17 Mad., 262]

130. — — — Suit on a bond passed to a minor—*Contract Act (IX of 1872)*, ss. 10 and 11.—A money bond taken by a minor is good in law, and may be sued on. *HANMANT LAKSHMAN v. JAYARAO NAUSINHA* . . . I. L. R., 13 Bom., 50

131. — — — Suit by the heir of the deceased against surety—*Act XXVII of 1860*, s. 5—*Security-bond*—*Assignment of security-bond*.—On the issue to defendant 1 of a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860, defendant 2 executed to the District Court a security-bond. The plaintiff, who had established his right to the moneys collected under the certificate, then brought his suit on the security-bond to recover the amount so collected. *Held* that the plaintiff, not having obtained an assignment of the indemnity bond from the District Court, was not entitled to sue the surety. *MAYAN v. CHATHAPPAN*

[1 L. R., 14 Mad., 473]

132. — — — Suit by assignee of contract for damages for non-delivery—*Assignment of contract*—*Plea that assignment of contract was a sham*—*Sham assignment*—*Fraud*—*Right of third party to question bona fides of assignment*—*Assignment by deed*—*Demand for delivery*—*Contract Act (IX of 1872)*, s. 93.—On the 25th December 1886 the defendant contracted to deliver to the plaintiff on the 26th May 1887 one hundred bales of cotton at R196 per candy. On the 28th February 1887 the plaintiff assigned this contract to one K, and a few days afterwards, viz., on the 7th March 1887, he became insolvent. In his schedule there was no

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

15 CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS

—continued

mention of this contract or its assignment or of the receipt of any consideration for the assignment *K*, as the beneficial assignee of this contract subsequently, called on the defendant to give delivery of the goods and offered payment of the price but the defendant who was then aware of the plaintiff's insolvency, refused on the ground that *K* was not a *bona fide* assignee of the contract for value and that the assignment was a sham and was not intended to pass the beneficial interest in the contract. A suit was then brought against the defendant by *K*.

he made any demand on the defendant for the performance of the contract. On the 6th November 1889 the plaintiff's petition in insolvency was dismissed for non prosecution and on the 18th November 1889 *K* re assigned the contract to the plaintiff. The plaintiff then sued the defendant to recover damages for breach of the contract. He contended that his assignment to *K*, though in fraud of the Official Assignee and the creditors of the insolvency was not in fraud of the defendant, and that by the dismissal of his petition the parties as to their rights and liabilities under the contract had been relegated to the position which they occupied prior to the plaintiff's insolvency. Held that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover damages from the defendant. There had been no demand for delivery by the plaintiff, or on his account, as required by s. 93 of the

his title of full ownership in the contract he was under no obligation to recognize *K* when as a fact the beneficial interest in the contract still remained in the plaintiff, with whom the defendant had origi-

such was the case *MULJI GOVINDJI v. NATHUBHAI HIRACHAND* I L R, 15 Bom, 1

133 ——— Suit by assignee—Assignment of contract—Duration of contract—Contract

in good one. An assignment of a contract is distinguished from a debt or other chose in action, to be

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

15 CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS

—concluded

effectual must amount to a novation and requires the assent of the other party to the contract (s. 62).

PURSHOTAMDAS I L R, 16 Bom, 441
134 ——— Compromise of decree
Effect of—Mode of enforcing agreement of compromise—Reciprocal promises—Form of decree—Contract Act (IV of 1872) s. 51—A decree for partition having been compromised by an agreement made by the parties and communicated to the Court

agreement consisting of reciprocal promises to be performed by the plaintiffs and the defendant can be sued upon by the plaintiffs when they have not refused to carry out their promises though they may not have put an allegation in the plaint saying that they are ready and willing to do so, s. 50 of the Indian Contract Act being no bar to such a suit. When the plaintiffs are entitled to ask for the performance of the part of the contract in which they are interested and the defendant claims execution of the whole to which the plaintiffs do not object the Court ought to pass a decree directing execution of the whole contract instead of rejecting the claim. *HARI RAGHOPATH JOSHI v. KRISHNAJI ANANT JOSHI*

[I L R, 19 Bom, 546]

16 CO-SHARERS

135 ——— Suit by one co-sharer for value of personal property alienated by another—If a co-sharer of personal property sells the property without the consent and authority of the other owner that other owner may sue the purchaser for the price of his share. *PADHANATH SHANKAR KAMINER BOONDEREE DOBIE* 2 W R, 37

136 ——— Suit by one co-sharer for value of wood removed—Tenancy in common—Co-owners of a forest—Mortgage by one co-tenant—Mortgagee in possession—Licensees from mortgagee

person. The mortgage was registered. Subsequently *G* and *A* joined in a license to the second and third defendants to cut and take wood in the forest which the latter accordingly did. The plaintiff sued *G* and the other two defendants to recover as damages the value of the wood removed and for an injunction restraining the defendants from removing more wood. Held that the claim would not lie neither for the whole of the damages claimed nor for such part of them as

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

16. CO-SHARERS—continued.

was equivalent to *G's* interest in the value of the wood removed; the only remedy open to the plaintiff being a suit against *A*, his cotenant, for an account. Though *G*, being out of possession to the knowledge of the licensee, could convey to them in right, yet *A* could; and a license from *A* gave a right to cut wood in the whole of the forest, since a cotenant may lawfully enjoy the whole property in any way not destructive of its substance so as to amount to an ouster of the other cotenants, and whatever a cotenant may do him- or herself is licit for another to do. The licensee therefore did no wrong in acting on their license, and no suit lay against them; nor did *G's* joining in the license do the plaintiff any distinct injury for which an action for damages would lie against him. *Quere*—Whether plaintiff might not, however, have a right of action against *G* to recover any sum which *G* had obtained by assuming falsely a position and rights belonging to the plaintiff. *DAVATHAY OR v. GANPATRAY JAMBAY*. I. L. R., 7 Bom., 336

137. Suit by one co-parcener against the others for declaration of right to Government allowance forming part of joint estate.—The member of an undivided family cannot sue his co-parceners for a declaration that he is entitled to recover the whole of a family varshaman. The only mode in which, as between the members of the joint family, a declaration of right to the varshaman can be properly obtained is by one of the co-parceners bringing a suit for partition of the whole of the family estate, including the varshaman and for a declaration of the shares of the respective co-parceners. *TEMPER DIXIT v. NARAYAN DIXIT*

[11 Bom., 69]

138. Suit to recover share of produce.—*Property left undivided at partition—Amendment of plaint—Suit for partition—Furiance between pleading and proof.*—A claim to a share of the produce of the property left undivided at a partition does not lie, because such a claim is based on the right to a particular share in the property itself which has no existence in the case of an undivided family. A suit for a share of the produce of the property left undivided at partition cannot be amended, by making it a suit for partition, without entirely changing its character. *GAYRISHANKAR PARABHUTAM v. ATMARAY RAJARAM*

[I. L. R., 18 Bom., 611]

17. COSTS.

139. Suit for costs incurred in resisting a claim to attached property.—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 246.*—A suit cannot be maintained for costs incurred by the plaintiff in resisting a claim made by the defendant, under s. 246 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the greater part of which was disallowed. It is only when the costs are made a part of the order, and then by execution under it, that a party can in such cases enforce the payment of costs. *ANONYMOUS*. 3 Mad., 341

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

17. COSTS—continued.

140. Suit for costs incurred in possessory suit.—*Bom. Act V of 1864.*—No action lies for the recovery of costs incurred by a defendant in defending himself in a possessory suit brought against him in a Mamlatdar's Court under Bombay Act V of 1864. *JALAM PUNJA v. KHODA JAVRA*. 8 Bom., A. C., 29

141. Claim for costs incurred in another suit.—*Suit in Revenue Court—Damages.*—In a suit for damages for breach of a covenant in an ikramnamah not to collect the rents of a certain share in a village, and not to sue for the partition of that share, the plaintiff claimed (inter alia) some costs and expenses incurred in a suit brought by the defendant in the Revenue Court for partition of the share. *Held* by MAHMOOD, J., with reference to the costs incurred by the plaintiff in the Revenue Court, that such Court in the former suit was entitled to deal with the question of costs, and dealt with it, and the costs could not be made the subject-matter of fresh litigation, and therefore could not be claimed in this suit by way of damages. *Chengulur Raja Mutali v. Thangalchi Ammal*, 6 Mad., 192; *Jalam Punja v. Khoda Javra*, 8 Bom., A. C., 29; *Kabir v. Mahadu*, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 560; and *Pranbhakar Shirshankar v. Govindhlal Parbhakar*, I. L. R., 1 Bom., 467, referred to. *MAHRAJ DAS v. AJUDHIA*. I. L. R., 8 All., 452

142. Suit to recover costs incurred in former proceedings in Court having jurisdiction.—An objection to the attachment and sale of a house which was advertised for sale in execution of a decree for enforcement of lien was allowed, upon the ground that the objector had purchased the house from the mortgagor, and his purchase was not subject to the decree, to which he was not a party. The decree-holder then brought a suit against the objector, claiming a declaration of his right to recover the amount due under his decree by enforcement of lien against the house, and that the order releasing the property from attachment should be set aside, and also to recover the costs incurred by him in the execution department on the defendant's objection. *Held* also that, inasmuch as where a Court, having jurisdiction, orders or refuses costs, a separate action for such costs cannot be brought, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover from the defendant the costs incurred by him in the execution department. *Mahraj Das v. Ajudhia*, I. L. R., 8 All., 452, followed. *KADIR BAKSH v. SAILGRAM* [I. L. R., 9 All., 474]

143. Suit by Commissioner for his costs.—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 180, 182.*—Where a Commissioner was appointed by a Court under s. 180 of Act VIII of 1859 to take accounts at the request of the plaintiffs, and his costs were not prepaid under s. 182, and the defendant was by the decree ordered to pay the costs of the suit, but the costs of the Commissioner were not entered in the decree,—*Held*, in a suit by the Commissioner against the plaintiffs for remuneration for his labour, that

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

17. COSTS—concluded.

the plaintiffs were liable. *GOPALARATNAMAYAR v. BUPALA NARASIMMA NATUDU*

[I. L. R., 4 Mad., 380

144. ——— Suit for costs incurred in criminal case.—As to recovery of costs of a criminal case in a subsequent civil action. *RAM LAL v. TULA RAM*

I. L. R., 4 All., 87

145. ——— Damages, Suit for—Costs incurred in prosecuting case in Criminal Court.—Held that a suit will not lie to recover as damages the expenses incurred by the plaintiff in prosecuting the defendant in a Criminal Court. *FAZAL ISLAM v. FAZAL RAHUL*

I. L. R., 12 All., 160

See *MAHMED ALI v. BYAMA*

[I. L. R., 14 Bom., 100

18 CUSTOMARY RIGHTS.

146. ——— Suit to restrain the use for tazias of land used for the purposes of the Holi.—Easement—Cause of action.—A, a Mahomedan, purchased a house adjacent to a piece of waste land, on which after such purchase he caused a tazia to be erected at the time of the Mohurrum. J and others, Hindus, instituted a suit against A, alleging in their plaint that for a long time previously they had been in the habit of going upon the land at the time of the Holi festival for the purpose of burning the Holi and celebrating the ceremonies incident thereto, and praying that the defendant "be restrained from improper interference, and that the plaintiffs be put in possession, by maintaining observance of the Holi rights, according to the custom of the place."—Held that the plaintiffs had the right of festival, and that the defendant was also

proved that neither the plaintiffs nor the defendant had any proprietary right in the land, and that it belonged to the zamandars of the kasha, who did not appear to object to its use by the defendant and other Mahomedans at the time of the Mohurrum, for the erection of tazias. Held that the plaintiffs' claim appeared to be a claim to a right by custom of the nature described in *Mcune v. Lemy*, 13 L. J. Ex., 52, and *Abbot v. Weekly*, 1 Ler., 179, and could not strictly be regarded as for an easement, the right not being set up in respect of any dominant tenement to which it was appurtenant over a servient tenement subject to it. Held further that, inasmuch as the nature of the right claimed was to come on the land for a few days at one period of the year, it by no means followed that the plaintiffs were entitled to object to the defendant's use of the land at an other period; and that, looking to the extent and nature of the said right and to the form in which the plaintiff was charged, the having of a tazia upon the land at the Mohurrum could not be held to be any interference with such right sufficient to afford a cause of action on which to come into Court. *ABRAHAM ALI v. JAGAN NATH*

I. L. R., 8 All., 491

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

18 CUSTOMARY RIGHTS—continued.

147. ——— Custom of burial—Local custom—Right claimed by a certain section of Mahomedans to bury their dead in a certain locality—Right of burial.—When a certain section of the Mahomedan community had been for many

the defendants was not an easement, but a customary right, which, being confined to a limited class of persons and a limited area of land, was sufficiently certain and reasonable to be recognized as a valid local custom. *MOHAMMAD v. SHIVANGAPPA*

[I. L. R., 23 Bom., 686

148. ——— Suit to enforce payment of dues for performance of marriage ceremony.—Cause of action.—No suit to enforce payment of marriage (respect money) payable to him a

[5 W. R., 326

149. ——— Suit to recover loan for use of temple.—Custom.—A suit to recover the loan made to the defendant, it was held that the plaintiff was not entitled to the loan in the village where the temple was situated, unless on proof of a well-established custom to that effect. *MAADAN v. KUTABJI*

5 Mad., 147

150. ——— Suit for right to use ghāt for religious purpose.—Allegation.—Cause of action.—A Hindu brought a suit in which he alleged that the Hindu community had acquired by long-established custom an exclusive right to use for religious purposes a ghāt situated on the River Ganges, but that the Mahomedans were in the habit of interfering with the exercise of such right by bathing at the ghāt. He prayed for a declaration of the right, and for a perpetual injunction to be granted to the Mahomedans generally forbidding them to resort to the ghāt. No act of trespass was charged against any of the defendants. The defence was that the Mahomedans were entitled to use the place, and that their use of it did not cause any inconvenience to the plaintiff. Held that at the suit was not maintainable, since the plaintiff had no power to pass a decree against persons who had never interfered with the plaintiff's exercise of an injunction against the whole Mahomedan community but that, inasmuch as the defence is bad, the case will stand as if the suit were maintainable and upon a false plea, both sides to pay their costs. *SHAN MUHAMMAD v. KAMBA DAS*

[I. L. R., 7 All., 129

151. ——— Suit for right to use ghāt for collecting religious offerings.—Right to land of ghāt.—Cause of action.—Cause of action, in the allegation that a certain section of the community had an exclusive right to use a ghāt for the purpose

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**18. CUSTOMARY RIGHTS—concluded.**

of collecting alms, the land of which did not belong to them, sued for a declaration of the exclusive right to the use of the ghat for that purpose. *Held* that, as the plaintiffs had no right of any kind in the land of the ghat, the suit was not maintainable. **HUSAIN ALI v. MATUKMAN . I. L. R., 6 All., 39**

152. ——— Right to occupy specific portion of ghat dedicated to the public not susceptible of acquisition by prescription—*Gangaputras*.—*Held* that no exclusive right of occupation could be acquired by prescription in any specific portion of a bathing ghat the use of which was dedicated to the public. *Husain Ali v. Matukman, I. L. R., 6 All., 39*, followed. *Tyron v. Smith, 9 A. & E., 406*, and *Turner v. Ringwood Highway Board, L. R., 9 Eq., 418*, referred to. **MUNICIPAL BOARD OF CANNFORD v. LALLU**

[I. L. R., 20 All., 200]

153. ——— Suit for perquisites—*Suit by mahar of village against other mahars to establish his right to share in mahar's perquisites*.—A suit by one of the mahars of a village against his fellow-mahars to establish his right to share in the mahar's perquisites, such as the carcasses of dead animals, etc., will lie, though such a claim be not tenable against the raiyats who may have owned such animals when alive. **YELLAPA VALAD BHIMAPA v. MANKIA**
[8 Bom., A. C., 27]

19. DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

154. ——— Suit by debtor to compel creditor to accept money due—*Suit on bond—Refusal to accept instalments on bond*.—A bond having been executed, whereby it was stipulated that a debt should be paid by instalments, subject to the condition that, if any one instalment were not paid within a certain time after it became due, the whole amount remaining due should become payable at once, the creditor evaded the debtor's attempts to pay the instalments as they became due, and the debtor brought a suit to compel the creditor to accept an instalment due. *Held* that such a suit would not lie. **KRISHTAYA v. KASIPATI . I. L. R., 9 Mad., 55**

20. DECREES.

155. ——— Suit to enforce execution of decree in another suit.—A suit will not lie to enforce execution of a decree in another suit. **TAREKNARAIN SINGH v. PUNCHA SINGH**
[W. R., 1864, 376]

156. ——— Suit to enforce execution of decree—*Mode of enforcing right*.—The proper mode of enforcing a decree is that pointed out by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1859, namely by execution and sale, or by execution and attachment, and the appointment of a receiver under s. 243 to collect the property. Where the Legislature has prescribed a particular mode of enforcing a right created by a decree, the possessor of that right is bound to follow

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**20. DECREES—continued.**

the procedure prescribed and no other. **MAHOMED AGA ALI KHAN v. WIDOW OF BALMAKUND**
[L. R., 3 L. A., 241: 26 W. R., 82]

157. ——— Suit on decree of High Court—*Civil Procedure Code, 1877*.—There is nothing in Act X of 1877 which prevents a suit from being instituted on a decree of the High Court. **ATTHERMOHAX DOSSEE v. HURRY DOSS DUTT**
[I. L. R., 7 Cal., 74: 9 C. L. R., 357]

158. ——— Suit on decree pending appeal.—*Quare*—Whether a new suit will lie upon a decree pending an appeal. **IMAMUN v. HURDYAL SINGH . 5 W. R., 277**

159. ——— Suit for amount due on decree lost in Mutiny.—A suit was held to lie for the amount of an unsatisfied claim adjudged by a decree which was destroyed during the Mutiny, and the cause of action to date from the lost decree. **EMAMUN v. HURDYAL SINGH . W. R., 1864, 301**

See contra, **NUZUR BANOO v. HOSSEIN ALI KHAN**
[W. R., 1864, 378]

160. ——— Suit on decree where there were no means of enforcing it by execution.—A decree in a suit upon a bond against the heir of the deceased obligor awarded to the plaintiff the amount of the bond from the property of the obligee, and directed that "the defendant be released from the claim in this suit." An order for execution of the decree was set aside, on the ground that the decree did not warrant the issue of an attachment, since it was not against any person. *Held* that a suit was maintainable by the plaintiff upon the decree recovered in the former suit, there being no other means of enforcing the former decree or recovering his debt. **ANUND ROY v. MUNORUT SINGH . Marsh., 611**

161. ——— Suit for balance after execution of decree for rent—*Suit under Rent Act to recover sum due after sale in execution of decree under Beng. Reg. VII of 1799*.—A suit was held to be not maintainable under the Rent Act to recover a sum due under a decree for rent obtained under Regulation VII of 1799, and remaining unsatisfied after sale of the tenure. **DHEERAJ MAHTAB CHAND v. DENO NATH ROY**

[Marsh., 340: 2 Hay, 445]

162. ——— Suit on foreign judgment—*Suit on judgment of Small Cause Courts*.—A suit will not lie in the Courts of India upon the judgment of any Court in British India. The only exception to this rule is in the case of judgments of a Court of Small Causes on which suits are permitted to be brought in the High Court in order to obtain execution against immoveable property. *Quare*—Whether suits on foreign judgments are maintainable in the Civil Courts of India. **BHAVANISHANKAR v. PARSADBI . I. L. R., 6 Bom., 292**

163. ——— Native Court's decrees—*Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), s. 434*.—A suit cannot generally be maintained in any British Court upon the judgment of a Native

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

20 DECREES—continued

Court *Quare*—Whether it could where there had been a notification by the Governor General of India under s 434 of the Civil Procedure Act (X of 1882)

HIMMATLAL v SHIVAJIBAY

[I L R, S Bom, 593]

164. — *Suit on judgment of Court in Native States*—A suit will be on a judgment of a Court in a Native State
MAYARAN v RAVJI . I L R, 24 Bom, 66

165. — *Suit on decree of Small Cause Court—Decree unsatisfied by execution*—Where plaintiff had obtained a decree in the Small Cause Court, and execution had been issued, but defendant had not moveable property sufficient to satisfy the decree,—*Held* that a suit in the High Court, on the decree of the Small Cause Court, would lie for the balance, but costs will not be given to the successful plaintiff in such a suit, nor interest on the judgment be obtained in the High Court
MOHENDRONATH ASH v BEEDOBODUN DUTT

[I Ind. Jur, N. S, 220]

166. — *Suit in High Court*—A suit can be brought in the High Court on a decree of the Small Cause Court
KHOLALL BABOO v RAMCHUNDER BOSE

[I L R., 2 Calc., 434]

167. — *Decree unsatisfied by execution*—In a suit to recover Rs 7 due on a decree of the Small Cause Court, which decree had been obtained by the plaintiff against the defendant as executor of the estate of one R, deceased, the defendant had appeared in the Small Cause Court as executor of the estate of the deceased and the

the amount with interest and costs due, a decree of payment for six months from date of decree, the estate to be administered in due course
MODDOOSOODUN PAUL v ROYAL CHAND MULLICK

[10 B L R., Ap, 35]

168. — *Stat 9 & 10 Vict, c 95*—No suit will lie in the High Court on a decree of the Small Cause Court
Mohendronath Ash v Beedobodun Dutt, I Ind Jur. N. S, 220; Madan Mohan Bose v Laurence, I B L R, O C, 66, and Khollall Baboo v Ramchunder Bose, I L R, 2 Calc, 434 dissented from
GOLAM ABAN v. CUREENBOY SHAIKIER

[I L R., 5 Calc, 294. 4 C L R., 477]

169. — *Insufficiency of immovable property to satisfy decree*—A suit may be brought in the High Court of Bombay upon a judgment obtained in the Court of Small Causes of

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

20 DECREES—continued

Bombay. The execution of the decree in such suits is rigorously confined to immovable estate. The ground of the interference of the High Court in such cases is that practically the judgment creditor could not recover his debt except by process against the immovable estate of the debtor. In such cases the plaintiff must contain an averment and the plaintiff must establish to the satisfaction of the High Court that there is not any sufficient moveable property of the defendant against which the decree of the Court of Small Causes can be fully executed, and that he has immovable property situated within the original execution.

170. — *Suit in Small Cause Court*—A suit will not lie in a Small Cause Court on a decree of that Court
SANDES v JOMIE SHAIKH
9 W. R, 399

171. — *Suit in Small Cause Court—Presidency Small Cause Court's Act (XV of 1882), ss 1, 4, 64*—A judgment creditor in the Court of Small Causes had not before the 1st July 1882 the right to sue in that Court on his judgment
MERWANJI NOWROJI v ASHABAI

[I L R, S Bom, 1]

172. — *Suit on decree barred by limitation—Quare*—Whether a suit could be maintained on a decree that was held to be barred by lapse of time
LAKSHMAMMA v VENKATARAOYA CHARARI
4 Mad, 89

173. — *Neglect to execute decree in suit for possession*—Where a party brings a suit for possession and obtains a decree which he neglects to execute, no subsequent suit on the same cause of action will lie
Gopi Mohun Dass v TINCOURI GUPTA
1 C. L. R, 254

NUBO DOORGA v SEETAMONEE 23 W. R, 407

174. — *Neglect to execute decree*—Where persons by their own neglect have lost the remedy by process of execution to which they became entitled by an adjudication in a former suit, they cannot be permitted to revert to the position which they held prior to the institution of that suit, and to bring a fresh suit.
GOLAM HOSSEIN v ALIA RUKHIE BEEBE

[3 N. W, 62; Agra, F B, Ed 1674, 246]

HOSSEIN BUKSH v MUSUND HOSSEIN
[16 W. R., 260]

NURSINGH DOSS v KUMBODDEN
[20 W. R., 412]

175. — *Neglect to execute decree—Effect of barred decree—Former suit relating to land*—By SPANKIE and TURNBULL, JJ.—When the nature of a decree is such that it admits of execution, the decree holder cannot, after allowing the limitation period to elapse without issuing process of execution, seek by a fresh suit to obtain the relief he should have sought by execution
By TURNER, Offy C J.—Although by reason of the

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**20. DECREES—continued.**

limitation law process of execution may be barred, the decree is not altogether void. Its effect in ascertaining the rights of the parties is unaffected by any of the provisions of the limitation law. In respect of landed property which has been the subject of a decree, a plaintiff need not necessarily found his suit on the decree. He may assert, as his cause of action, the continued trespass of the defendants subsequently to the decree, which gives him a new cause of action. *RAM JUS RAE v. RAM NARAIN* [2 N. W., 382: Agra, F. B., Ed. 1874, 226]

176. ———— A suit will not lie upon a decree the execution of which is barred by the provisions of the Limitation Act. *FAKIBAPPA v. PANDURANGAPA* . . . I. L. R., 6 Bom., 7

177. ———— *Omission to enforce decree by execution till barred.*—When a decree is merely declaratory and does not require to be carried into effect by process of execution, the right thereby declared and ascertained exists independently of any process for enforcing it. But when the nature of the decree requires that it should be executed, a decree-holder cannot, after allowing the limitation period to elapse without issuing process of execution, seek by a fresh suit on the decree to obtain that which he should have sought for by executing it. *DOOBEE SINGH v. JOWKEE RAM*

[3 Agra, 381: Agra, F. B., Ed. 1874, 172]

YAKOOB ALI v. UBDOOLBRAHMAN . 3 Agra, 383
[S. C. Agra, F. B., Ed. 1874, 172]

JUGURNATH v. BALGOBEND
[1 N. W., 105: Ed. 1873, 154]

178. ———— *Suit to enforce declaratory decree for maintenance.*—A decree-holder, having obtained in 1874 a decree entitling her to a certain sum to be paid annually by the judgment-debtor, applied for execution of the decree on the 11th of March 1875, but made no further application until July 1882. *Held*, though the application was barred by lapse of time, yet the decree being a declaratory one, a suit to enforce the annual right to maintenance would lie. *SABHANATHA DIKSHITAR v. SUBBA LAKSHMI AMMAL* . . . I. L. R., 7 Mad., 80

179. ———— *Declaratory decree—Maintenance suit, Decree in—Annual payments.*—A Hindu widow obtained a decree in 1876 which provided that she should receive future maintenance annually at a certain rate, but did not specify any date on which it should become due. In 1887 she filed the present suit claiming arrears of maintenance at the rate fixed in the decree of 1876. *Held* that the suit did not lie. *Sabhanatha v. Lakshmi*, I. L. R., 7 Mad., 80, distinguished. *VENKANNA v. ATTAMMA* . . . I. L. R., 12 Mad., 183

180. ———— *Suit to set aside decree—Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 108, 540, and 623—Amendment of plaint without notice to party.*—The only ways in which a decree may be set aside by a party thereto are by appeal, by proceedings under s. 108, Civil Procedure Code,

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**20. DECREES—concluded.**

and similar sections, and by application for review; if the decree is not tainted by fraud, no suit lies to set it aside. The mere fact that an amendment has been made in the pleadings without notice to a party who has not appeared does not nullify the decree subsequently made in the suit. *SADHO MISSEER v. GOLAB SINGH* . . . 3 C. W. N., 375

21. DIGNITIES.

181. ———— *Suit for declaration of right to receive marks of distinction.*—A suit for a declaration of a right to receive marks of recognition and honour at idol-festivals, or for damages from priests for withholding the same, is not cognizable by a Civil Court. *GOSSAIN DOSS GHOSE v. GOORO DOSS CHUCKERBUTTY*
[16 W. R., 198]

182. ———— *Suit to establish right to mere dignity—Dignity unconnected with emolument.*—Plaintiff sued for a declaration of his right to take a cupola to a certain temple, and to place it upon the car of the idol, and to take a nandicola (bamboo) with tom-toms from his house to the temple, and to offer the first cocoanut to the idol at the annual festival held in honour of a certain Dingayet saint. *Held* that the suit was not maintainable, as it was brought to vindicate plaintiff's right, not to an office, but to a mere dignity unconnected with any fees, profits, or emoluments. *SANGAPA BIN BASLINGAPA v. GANGAPA BIN NIRANJAPA*
[I. L. R., 2 Bom., 476]

183. ———— *Suit to establish right to parade bullock on the Pola—Damages—Dignity.*—A suit does not lie in a Civil Court for a declaration that the plaintiffs have the right of parading their bullock on the Pola (the last day of the month of Shravan) of one year, and the defendants on the Pola of the next; for damages for the invasion of the plaintiff's right in a given year; and for an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the said right. *RAMA v. SHIVRAM*
[I. L. R., 6 Bom., 116]

184. ———— *Suit claiming right to have palki carried crossways—Quere—Whether a suit lies in the Civil Courts against the chief priest of the Lingayats by the svami or chief priest of the Smartava sect of Brahmins claiming, by grant from the supreme power of the State, the privilege of adavi palki, of being carried, on ceremonial occasions, in a palanquin borne crossways, so that the poles traverse the line of march.* *SUNKUR BHARTI SWAMI v. SIDHA LINGAYAH CHARANTI*
[6 W. R., P. C., 39: 3 Moore's I. A., 198]

185. ———— *Mans, Suit for right to—Perpetual injunction against invasion of these mans—Right to worship—Small gifts by presents of rice, cocoanuts, rida, and vension, attached to such mans, how far considered as emoluments.*—The plaintiffs and the defendants, as members of a family of Ganvkars, claimed to be

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**21 DIGNITIES—concluded**

entitled to certain mans consisting of the right to be the first to worship the deity on certain occasions and

claim as being one for mere dignities unaccompanied with emoluments and as such not cognizable by a Civil Court. The plaintiff thereupon appealed and the lower Appellate Court reserved the lower Court's decree, and granted a perpetual injunction against the defendants prohibiting them from interference with the plaintiff's enjoyment. On appeal by the defendants to the High Court—*Held*, restoring the decree of the Court of first instance, that the plaintiff's suit was not maintainable. The mans were mere dignities to which no profits or emoluments were attached. The trifling gifts made by the priest of rice, a coconut, and vide, on the occasion of

188 ———— *Cause of action—Civil right—Precedence at religious festival*—The plaintiff alleged that he and his ancestors had possessed for 300 years the privilege of receiving before others sacred ashes sandal hetel and nut flowers etc, at certain pagodas on festival and other days, and that the defendants had disputed his claim to precedence and created a disturbance, whereby the plaintiff was prevented from enjoying this

of action was disclosed by the plaintiff **KARUPPA OOUNDAN & KOLANTHAYAN** **I L R, 7 Mad, 91**

22 DOCTOR'S FEES

187 ———— *Suit for doctor's fees—Right of doctor to recover fees*—The fact of a doctor

[13 W. R, 86

23 DOCUMENTS, LOSS OR DESTRUCTION OF

188 ———— *Suit on lost cheque—Cause of action—Civil* ———— The plaintiff that the defendant refused to give them a duplicate of it, and claiming a duplicate of it or the refund of the money they had paid the defendant on the cheque

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**23 DOCUMENTS, LOSS OR DESTRUCTION OF —concluded**

Held that the plaint disclosed a cause of action against the defendant **BALDEO PRASAD & GRISH CHANDRA BOSE** **I L R, 2 All, 754**

189 ———— *Suit to compel execution of another document where one has been destroyed before registration*—A suit will lie to compel the defendant to execute another instrument of sale where the first one has been destroyed by fire soon after its execution, and has on that account though compulsorily registrable become incapable of being registered **NYNAKKA ROUTHEN v VAVANA MAHOMED NAINA ROUTHEN**

[5 Mad, 123

190 ———— *Suit to compel execution*

REDDI & RAMALINGACHI REDDI

[I L R, 20 Mad, 250

24 EASEMENTS

191 ———— *Obstruction—Acquiescence—Suit for removal of obstruction—Decree for plaintiff qualified by declaring that parties retain rights exercised prior to obstruction*—In a suit for the removal of a building which the defendants had erected and which was an obstruction to the plaintiffs' right to use a courtyard adjoining their residences, the plaintiff building stood the immemorial from their houses. It also appeared that on a part of the same land there had formerly stood a thatched building used as a "sitting place" by the residents of the

in the mohalla and going to and from the mohalla and that the suit being brought in the mohalla with a private easement, amage '9, Ge. id Uda distnple of s there u their vidence did not st have urtyard which their neighbours had a right to use **Uda Begam v Imam ud din** **I L R, 1 All, 82**, and **Ramsden v Dyson** **I L R 1 H L, 129**, referred to **FATEHYAR KHAN & MUHAMMAD YUSUF MUHAMMAD YUSUF & FATEHYAR KHAN** **[I L R, 8 All, 434**

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**24. EASEMENTS—concluded.****192. ——— Privacy, Right of—Custom.**

—A customary right of privacy, under certain conditions, exists in India and in the North-Western Provinces, and is not unreasonable, but merely an application of the maxims *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas* and *aedificare in tuo proprio solo non licet quod alteri noceat*. A substantial interference with such a right, where it exists, if without the consent or acquiescence of the owner of the dominant tenement, affords such owner a good cause of action. **GOKAL PRASAD v. RADHO . I. L. R., 10 All., 358**

25. ENDOWMENTS, SUITS RELATING TO.

193. ——— Suit by a dharmakarta disaffirming the acts of his predecessor—Act XX of 1863, s. 7—Mad. Reg. VII of 1817, s. 12—Suit to set aside lease granted by former dharmakarta of temple—Limitation—Cause of action.—The plaintiff, who had been appointed in 1886 by the Sub-Collector to be dharmakarta of a Hindu temple, for which no committee had been appointed under the Religious Endowments Act, s. 7, sued in 1886 to recover possession of land demised to the defendant on a perpetual lease in or about 1856 by a previous dharmakarta, who died in 1885. *Held* that, Madras Regulation VII of 1817 having been repealed as regards Hindu temples by Act XX of 1863, the appointment by the Sub-Collector gave the plaintiff no right to sue: accordingly, it was necessary to determine the question whether he had such right apart from that appointment. *Held* that, assuming he had such right, the plaintiff, since he did not derive title through his predecessor in office (the grantor of the lease), would be entitled to disaffirm his acts and could maintain the suit. The cause of action arose, and the period of limitation would therefore run not from the date of the lease, but from the date of the accession of the plaintiff to his office. **MAHOMED v. GANAPATI . I. L. R., 13 Mad., 277**

194. ——— Suit by a trustee of a devasom disaffirming the act of his predecessor—Adverse possession—Limitation.—The trustee of a Malabar devasom, who had succeeded to his office in June 1883, sued in 1887 to recover for the devasom possession of land which had been demised on kanom by his predecessor in February 1881, on the ground that the demise was invalid as against the devasom. The defendant had been in possession of the land for more than twelve years, falsely asserting the title of kanomdar with the permission of the plaintiff's predecessor in office. *Held* (1) the suit was not barred by limitation; (2) the plaintiff was entitled to maintain the suit for the purpose of recovering for the trusts of the devasom property improperly alienated by his predecessor. **Suppammal v. The Collector of Tanjore, I. L. R., 12 Mad., 387, distinguished. VEDAPURATTI v. VALLABHA . I. L. R., 13 Mad., 402**

195. ——— Suit by dharmakarta of temple to recover temple property—Religious Endowments Act (XX of 1863), s. 12.—The right to bring suits for the recovery of the property

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**25. ENDOWMENTS, SUITS RELATING TO—continued.**

of a religious or charitable institution is vested in the trustee or manager of such institution, unless he is precluded by any special law from exercising it. There is nothing in the Religious Endowments Act to take away such powers. S. 12 relates only to the rents of property transferred by Government to the committees of such institutions. **SANKARA MURTI MUDALIAR v. CHIDAMBARA NADAN**

[I. L. R., 17 Mad., 143]

196. ——— Suit to prevent Committee under Act XX of 1863 from illegal interference—Decision as to validity of testamentary paper.—The khaleefa of an endowment having, by a will or testamentary paper, appointed a successor, and given various directions respecting the endowed property, sent a copy of the paper to the Committee appointed under Act XX of 1863 for their information. The Committee having thereupon expressed their opinion that the document was of no effect, the khaleefa sued "to prevent the Committee from illegal interference, and to reverse their order respecting the will." *Held* that such a suit was not maintainable, and that no legal cause of suit appeared. **HISAM-OD-DEEN KHAN v. KHALEEFA UNWAR-OD-OLLAH**

[2 N. W., 400]

197. ——— Alienation of wakf property—Suit to set aside such alienation—Mahomedan Law—Wakf—Mutawali—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 539.—Plaintiffs sued to recover possession of certain lands, alleging that they had been granted in wakf to their ancestor and his lineal descendants to defray the expenses for, or connected with, the services of a certain mosque; that their father (defendant No. 3) and 'cousins (defendants Nos. 4 and 5), who were mutawallis in charge of the said property, had illegally alienated some of these lands, and had also ceased to render any service to the mosque, whereupon they (the plaintiffs) had been acting as mutwalis in their stead. They therefore claimed to be entitled, as such, to the management and enjoyment of the lands in dispute. It was contended (*inter alia*) that the plaintiffs could not sue in the lifetime of their father (defendant No. 3), he not having transferred his rights to them. *Held* that the plaintiffs were entitled to sue to have the alienation made by their father and cousins set aside and the wakf property restored to the service of the mosque. They were not merely beneficiaries, but members of the family of the mutwalis, and were the persons on whom, on the death of the existing mutwalis, the office of mutwali would fall by descent, if, indeed, it had not already fallen upon them, as alleged in the plaint, by abandonment and resignation. Wakf property cannot be alienated, and any person interested in the endowment can sue to have alienations set aside and the property restored to the trust. *Per* RANADE, J.—As a suit for possession, the suit was defective in form, and could not be maintained. It was a suit for partition of a moiety of the lands, and the owner of the other moiety was not a party. The suit

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**25 ENDOWMENTS, SUITS RELATING TO—concluded**

was, however, really a suit for a declaration that the lands were the immovable property of the mosque, and as such, was not liable to alienation for the private debts of defendants Nos 3, 4, and 5. The plaintiffs were entitled to sue for such a declaration, although they could not obtain actual possession. They were beneficiaries and had a right to sue under s 42 of the Specific Relief Act (I of 1877). When a suit is brought to set aside an alienation made to a stranger, such a suit by the worshipper at a mosque or temple can be maintained and does not fall within s 539 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882). That section is only applicable where there is an alleged breach of trust created for a public, charitable, or religious purpose, and the direction of the Court is necessary for the administration of the trust. As against strangers s 539 does not apply. **HASSAN v SAGUN BALKRISHNA**

[I. L. R., 24 Bom., 170]

26 ENHANCEMENT, NOTICE OF

198 ——— Suit to set aside notice of enhancement—*Act X of 1859, ss 13 and 14*—Where notice of enhancement of rent has been served under s 13, Act X of 1859, upon a rayat who has

ment His remedy, in case the rent is excessive, is under s 14. **MOHEEM v RAHEEMTOOLAH**

[Marsh., 341. 2 Hay, 433]

27 EXECUTION OF DECREE

199 ——— Suit after adverse order in execution—*Civil Procedure Code 1877, s 283*—S 283 of Act X of 1877 enables a party against whom an order has been made in execution proceedings to bring a suit to establish his rights,

upon the nature of the claim and the right which is sought to be enforced. A person whose goods are illegally sold under an execution does not lose his right to them, though he may have claimed them unsuccessfully in the execution proceedings. He may follow them into the hands of the purchaser, or of any other person, and may sue for them or their

200 ——— *Order striking off objection to attachment—Suit for damages for wrongful attachment—Suit to establish right—Civil Procedure Code, 1877, s 283*—An order striking off an objection to the attachment of property attached in execution of a decree for default of prosecution is not "conclusive," as regards the right which

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**27 EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued**

the objector claimed to the property, within the meaning of s 283 of Act X of 1877. *Held* therefore where a person objected to the attachment of certain moveable property attached in execution of a decree, claiming it as his own, and his objection was struck off for default of prosecution, that such person might sue for damages for the wrongful attachment of such property without suing to establish the right which he claimed thereto. **KALLU MAL v BROWN**

I. L. R., 3 All., 504

201.*Objection to*

question between him and the attaching creditor is properly one between the parties to the suit under s 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure. But where the judgment debtor raises the claim or objection on behalf of third parties who are not represented before the Court the order passed thereon must be regarded as an order under s 280 of the Code, and the only mode in which that order can be contested is in a regular suit as provided by s 283. In execution of a decree against a judgment debtor in his private capacity, the judgment creditor attached certain property. Thereupon the judgment debtor objected that the property attached had been dedicated by him some time previously as wakf under a registered wakfnama, and that he was only in possession as mutwahi under the deed. The lower Court found that the document created a valid wakf, and allowed the objection and released the property from attachment. The judgment creditor appealed. At the hearing of the appeal it was contended that no appeal lay, inasmuch as the order was one under s 280 of the Civil Procedure Code. On behalf of the judgment creditor it was contended that the order was one under s 244 and was thus appealable. *Held* that the order was one under s 280, and that no appeal lay, the remedy of the judgment creditor being by way of a regular suit as provided by s 283. **ROOP LALL DASS v BEKANT MEAH MOHINDER MOHUN ROY v BEKANT MEAH**

[I. L. R., 15 Cal., 437]

See **RAMANATHAN CHETTIAR v LEVVAL MARAKAYAR**

I. L. R., 23 Mad., 185

202.

Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss 280-283—Judgment debtor, Suit by, to establish title to property the subject matter of claim in execution proceedings—A judgment debtor is not necessarily a party against whom an order is made within the meaning of that term as used in s 283 of the Code of Civil Procedure so as to preclude his instituting a suit after the order (the sch. II, Art. 1, to recover

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**27. EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued.**

the subject-matter of a claim in execution-proceedings, and in respect of which an order has been made under s. 280 of the Code. **KEDAR NATH CHATTERJI v. RAKHAL DAS CHATTERJI**

[I. L. R., 15 Cal., 674]

203.

Money-decree against mortgagor—Sale of equity of redemption by mortgagor—Mortgaged land attached and sold in execution—Claim by purchaser of equity of redemption—Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859), s. 246—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 278 to 283.—In 1870 *B* mortgaged to *N*, with possession, a certain piece of land. On 17th June 1871 *M* and *T* obtained a money-decree against *B*. On 9th March 1872 the defendants bought from *B* his equity of redemption. In July 1872 *M* and *T* attached the land in execution of their decree. The defendants objected to the attachment under s. 246 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859), but on investigation of their claim an order was made disallowing their claim on the 23rd December 1872. In June 1873 the defendants paid off the mortgage-debt and were put into possession by the mortgagee. In October 1873 *M* and *T* put up the land for sale in execution of their decree, and the plaintiff became the purchaser. On seeking to obtain possession, the plaintiff was resisted by the defendants, whose claim was allowed by the Subordinate Judge after inquiry. The plaintiff therefore brought this suit under s. 335 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882). The lower Courts rejected his claim. On appeal to the High Court,—*Held* that, where, under s. 246 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII of 1859) or the corresponding sections (273 to 283) of the Civil Procedure Codes of 1877 and 1882, an order has been passed against any person making a claim to property under attachment, such person may bring a suit to establish his title to the property within one year from the date of such order; but in default of his bringing such suit within the prescribed time, he is precluded from asserting his title against the auction-purchaser, whether as plaintiff or defendant. In the present case an order had been passed against the defendants under s. 246 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1859, on the 23rd December 1872; and as they had brought no suit within a year from that date, they could not now contest the plaintiff's title to the property. The defendants, however, having, since date of the said order, paid off the mortgage,—*Held* that it would be contrary to justice, equity, and good conscience for the Court to assist the plaintiff in obtaining possession unless he paid the defendants the amount paid by them to the mortgagee to free the property from the incumbrance. **NILO PANDU-BANG v. RAMA PATLOJI** . I. L. R., 9 Bom., 35

Distinguished in **JOY PROKASH SINGH v. ABHAY KUMAR CHUND** . . . 1 C. W. N., 701

204.

Decree against father—Family property attached—Objection by sons—Release of sons' shares—Suit to contest order of release—Cause of action.—Certain land, the property of an undivided Hindu family, having been

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**27. EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued.**

attached in execution of a decree against the father upon a bond, whereby the said land was hypothecated to secure the repayment of the debt, the sons intervened, objecting to the attachment of their shares in the said land, and their shares were released from attachment. The decree-holder then sued the sons to have it declared that their shares were liable to be sold in execution of the decree against the father. *Held*, overruling *Chockalinga v. Subbaraya*, I. L. R., 5 Mad., 133, that the suit was maintainable. **RAMAKRISHNA v. NAMASIVAYA**

[I. L. R., 7 Mad., 295]

205.

Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 283—Hindu law, Alienation—Mitakshara—Mortgage by father—Liability of sons not made parties.—The *L* Bank advanced money to *C*, a Hindu, governed by the Mitakshara school of law, upon mortgage of ancestral property. *S*, who was stated to be *C*'s only son, joined in the mortgage. Subsequently the Bank obtained a decree against *C* and *S* for the amount due on the mortgage. On attempting to sell the mortgaged property, other sons of *C* objected. This objection was allowed, and the mortgages referred to a regular suit. They then sued all the sons of *C* to establish their lien on the mortgaged property. *Held* that the suit was maintainable under s. 283 of the Civil Procedure Code. **Nuthoo Lall Chowdhry v. Shoukee Lall**, 10 B. L. R., 200, and **Dhaè v. Hurry Prosad**, unreported, distinguished. **SITA-NATH KOER v. LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA**

[I. L. R., 9 Cal., 888; 12 C. L. R., 574]

206.

Execution of decree, Suit for wrong done in—Suit for wrong done under colour of decree.—The execution of an imperfect decree does not involve the doing of a wrong unless the decree is wrongly interpreted. An action will lie in the Civil Court where a wrong is committed under colour of a decree of another Court. **DALEMAN v. RADHA PERSHAD SINGH** . . . 19 W. R., 188

207.

Suit to remove obstruction to execution of decree.—A suit may be brought for the removal of an obstruction to the execution of a decree. **TAKHUROODDEEN MAHOMED ESHAN CHOWDHRY v. KURIMBUX CHOWDHRY** . . . 3 W. R., 20

208.

Suit to stay execution of decree—Suit to stay execution against certain property until judgment—creditor had proceeded against other property—Res judicata—Suit for land—Jurisdiction—Letters Patent, cl. 12.—One *K C* was entitled to a share in *pergunnah* Alumpore. Before he obtained possession, Government revenue on the whole estate fell due. *K C* failed to pay his share, and his co-sharer *K*, to save the estate, mortgaged her share of the estate to one *H B* and with the amount so borrowed paid the whole sum due, and subsequently sued *K C* for the amount, eventually obtaining a decree. Subsequently this decree became vested in one *R*, and the *pergunnah* Alumpore came into the possession of one *K G*, who in 1874 took an assignment of the mortgage executed by *K* in favour of *H B*. The plaintiffs

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**27 EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued**

also alleged that since the execution proceedings had commenced they had discovered a secret arrangement made in 1877 between *K G, R, and H B*, by which it was agreed that *R* should not execute the decree against Alumpore, but would release *K G* from all liability in respect of the charge on that property, and in consideration *K G* executed a patni lease to *H B* of a portion of Alumpore at a small rent. *R* obtained an order for execution against the property of *K C*, and, having transferred his decree to the High Court proceeded to enforce the decree against the plaintiff, the widow of *K C*, and her son by attacking the family dwelling house in Calcutta. The widow and son then brought this suit against *K G, R, and H B* to have the share of *A C* in Alumpore ascertained and praying for a decree calling upon *K G* to pay the amount of the value of the share of Alumpore in satisfaction of *R's* decree. *Held* that the suit could not be maintained so far as it attempted to make the decree a charge against Alumpore. *Held* on appeal that the suit was rightly dismissed, that as far as *R* was concerned, it had already been decided that *R* was entitled if he so chose, to execute his decree against the Calcutta property, and that therefore that question was *res judicata* and that, as regards the plaintiff's claim that the patni given by *K G* to *H B* should be treated as part payment to *R*, such a question could only be decided in execution proceedings, that the mere existence of the agreement between *A G, R, and H B* did not entitle the plaintiff to join them

no jurisdiction to try it **KRISTO MOHINEE DOSSEE**
v **KALIPROSONO OHOSE** **I L R, 8 Calc, 402**

209^a — Execution against a person not the legal representative—*Deceased judgment-debtor*—The defendants, along with *N* and *C*, had brought a suit against one *A* in the Civil Court at Peshawar in the Punjab, and obtained a decree on the 23rd July 1878 for Rs 745 12. In 1881 application for transfer of the decree to the Court at Voradabai for execution was made and it was granted, but no steps were taken thereupon. On the 12th June 1883 *A* died. On the 30th April 1884 the defendants again applied to the Court at Peshawar treating *A* as then alive for a decree in the M. On the 20th of

tion of their decree, and in it it was stated that the application was "for execution against *A*, and after *A's* death the own brother and *D K*, heirs of *A* had died, and his heirs are living and in possession of his estate, and *A L* himself has realized Rs 637 4 9 due

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**27 EXECUTION OF DECREE—concluded**

to the deceased judgment debtor from the Commissariat Department of Calcutta and appropriated the same, therefore to that extent the person of the said *A L* is liable. Notification of this application was issued to *A L* as also to the other persons named

connection or partnership between him and the

treated him as a person in possession of a sum of money belonging to the deceased and therefore liable to the extent of the sum so received by him. The Subordinate Judge, holding that *A L* was the brother of the deceased and had realized the amount from the Commissariat Office, which he failed to

therefore barred as not having been brought within

the making of an attachment of some property, of objection being taken to such attachment, of investigation being made into such objection, and

deceased judgment debtor **Mahomed Aga Ali Khan v Balmukund** **L R 3 I A, 211** **Nadir Hossain v Bipan Chund Bassarat** **3 C L R, 437**, were referred to **ANAND LAL v GUDAR MAL** **[I L R, 10 All, 479]**

28 FERRY, SUIT RELATING TO

210. — Suit to prevent establishment of ferry—*Infringement of ferry rights*—*Right to restrain person starting a second ferry*—*A*, the owner of a ferry granted him under a Government settlement brought a suit to restrain *B* from running another ferry over the same spot where *A's* ferry plied for hire. It appeared on the evidence that *B* levied no tolls on his ferry, but it was not shown that it was used only for the conveyance of his own servants and raiyats. *Held* that such suit was maintainable. **LUCHMESSUR SINGH v LEEKA NUND SINGH**

[I L R, 4 Calc, 599. 3 C L R, 427]

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

29. FRAUD.

211. — Suit to set aside decree and sale in execution on the ground of fraud—*Decree obtained by fraud—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 108 and 244.*—A suit will lie to set aside a decree, and a sale held in execution of such decree, when both the sale and the decree are impeached on the ground of fraud. *Mohendro Narain Chaturaj v. Gopal Mondul, I. L. R., 17 Calc., 769*, and *Jagan Nath Gorai v. Watson, I. L. R., 19 Calc., 341*, distinguished. *ABDUL MAZUMDAR v. MAHOMED GAZI CHOWDHRY*

[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 605]

See *BHUBAN MOHAN PAL v. NUNDO LAL DEY*

[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 324]

and *MOTI LAL CHAKRABUTTY v. RUSSICK CHANDRA BAIRAGI* . I. L. R., 26 Calc., 328 note

Also *PROSSONNO KUMAR SANYAL v. KALI DAS SANYAL* . . . I. L. R., 19 Calc., 683
[I. R., 19 I. A., 166]

212. — Suit to set aside ex-parte decree and sale in execution thereof, on the ground of fraud—*Res judicata—Effect of not appealing against an appealable order—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 13, 108, 244, and 311.*—The plaintiff, having applied unsuccessfully under ss. 108 and 311 of the Civil Procedure Code to set aside an ex-parte decree against him and the sale of his property in execution thereof on the ground of fraud, and without preferring an appeal against the order rejecting his application under s. 108 of the Code, instituted this suit praying for the same relief. The Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit as not maintainable. *Held* that such a suit was maintainable, and that ss. 13 and 244 of the Civil Procedure Code were no bar thereto. The fact that his application under s. 108 was unsuccessful, and that he did not appeal against the order rejecting that application, did not disentitle him from prosecuting his remedy by suit on the ground of fraud. *Abdul Mazumdar v. Mahomed Gazi Chowdhry, I. L. R., 21 Calc., 605*, approved. *Held* also that, when there is an appeal against a decision, the effect of not appealing is that the decision holds good for what it is worth; so far as concerns any other modes of relief available, the person not appealing is in no worse position than if he had appealed and failed. *Raj Kishen Mookerjee v. Modhoo Soodun Mundle, 17 W. R., 413*, distinguished. *PRAN NATH ROY v. MOHESH CHANDRA MOITRA* . I. L. R., 24 Calc., 546

213. — Suit in Recorder's Court to set aside for fraud decree obtained in Small Cause Court—*Perjury.*—Where a decree has been obtained by a fraud practised on another, by which that other has been prevented from placing his case before the tribunal, which was called upon to adjudicate upon it, in the way most to his advantage, the decree is not binding upon him and may be set aside in a separate suit, and not only by an application made in the suit in which the decree was passed to the Court by which it was passed. But it is not the law that because a person against whom a

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

29. FRAUD—concluded.

decree has been passed alleges that it is wrong, and that it was obtained by perjury committed by or at the instance of the other side (which is fraud of the worst description) that he can obtain a rehearing of the questions in dispute in a fresh suit, by merely changing the form in which he places it before the Court, and alleging in his plaint that the first decree was obtained by the perjury of the person in whose favour it was given. In this case a suit brought in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon to set aside a decree of the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon on the ground that it had been obtained by fraud was held under the circumstances of the case to be not maintainable. *MAHOMED GOLAB v. MAHOMED SULLIMAN* . . . I. L. R., 21 Calc., 612

214. — Suit to set aside a sale on the ground of fraud, challenging the decree in execution of which the sale took place as fraudulent, although the said decree was set aside on the ground of non-service of summons—*Sale in execution of ex-parte decree—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 108 and 244.*—An ex-parte decree for rent was obtained against A and others, and in execution of that decree certain lands of the judgment-debtors were sold and were purchased by a third party. Subsequently, at the instance of A, the said ex-parte decree was set aside on the ground of non-service of summons, and the original suit was restored, but that was dismissed for default, as the then plaintiff did not proceed with it. An application was then made by A to set aside the sale on the ground of fraud which was rejected, because the auction-purchaser was not made a party to the proceedings. A then brought a suit for declaration of title to a portion of the land sold and for confirmation of possession, challenging not only the sale, but also the decree, on the ground of fraud. The defence mainly was that, regard being had to the provisions of s. 244 of the Civil Procedure Code, the suit was not maintainable. *Held* that, although there was no decree to be actually set aside, the plaintiff was entitled to show that the decree under which the sale was held was obtained by fraud as against him, and that therefore the suit was maintainable. *Abdul Mazumdar v. Mahomed Gazi Chowdhry, I. L. R., 21 Calc., 605*, and *Pran Nath Roy v. Mohesh Chandra Moitra, I. L. R., 24 Calc., 546*, referred to. *RAM NABAIN TEWARI v. SHEW BHUNJAN ROY*
[I. L. R., 27 Calc., 197]

30. FRESH SUITS.

215. — Suit after dismissal of suit instituted in incompetent Court—*Act XXII of 1872, Effect of—Decrees made before Act came into operation.*—No provision of Act XXII of 1872 sets aside decrees passed by Appellate Courts before the date on which it came into operation, or restores decrees of the Court of first instance which had been annulled by the Appellate Court; nor is there any provision which debars a plaintiff, whose suit has been dismissed on the ground of its institution in a Court incompetent to receive it, from re-instituting

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

30. FRESH SUITS—continued.

his suit in a competent Court. *CHONNEE LALL v. KUDHAIRA*. . . 6 N. W., 34

216. — Suit for possession after failure to obtain it in execution—*Auction purchaser, Suit by, for possession—Execution proceedings—Possession, Application for, by auction-purchaser—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s 318*—A suit by an auction purchaser to obtain possession of land, the subject-matter of his purchase, will lie when it is shown that an attempt has been made to obtain possession in execution proceedings, and that such attempt has been unsuccessful. In the case of *Lalit Coomarr Bose v. Ishan Chunder Chuckerbutty*, 10 C. L. R., 258, it was not intended to hold that, under no circumstances would such a suit lie, but that, so long as the means provided by s 318 of the Civil Procedure Code are open to a purchaser, he is bound to have recourse to that action rather than to bring a fresh suit. *ISWAR PERSHAD GURGO v. JAY NARAIN GIRI*

[L. L. R., 12 Calc., 169]

217. — Suit to obtain possession of land sold in execution of a decree—*Possession, Application for, by auction purchaser—Execution proceedings—Subsequent suit for possession of land sold in execution of decree*—In execution of a decree certain land belonging to the judgment debtor was sold, subsequently the auction purchaser, who had not got possession, re-sold the land to a third party and gave him the certificate. The latter then applied to the Court to be put into possession, but having failed in those proceedings, owing to some irregularity in the description of the boundaries of the property, he instituted a regular suit against the

arch. II of Act XV of 1877 and of s 11 of Act XIV of 1882, such suit was maintainable. *SERU MOUVN BANIA v. BHAGOBAN DIN PANDAY*

[L. L. R., 9 Calc., 602]

218. — Obstruction to execution of decree—*Merger of cause of action—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s 328*—*S A, R, and S B* were members of an undivided Hindu family.

house until payment of the mortgage-debt. In execution of this decree, he was obstructed by the widow and *B and L*, other sons of *S B*, but the Court on 14th January 1879 overruled their objections and directed possession to be given to the plaintiff. On 28th January 1879 the plaintiff complained that he was prevented from obtaining possession of one of the rooms in the house; *B* appeared and admitted that he had locked up the room, and he refused to give up possession, contending that he was not bound by

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

30 FRESH SUITS—concluded

the mortgage, as he was not at the time joint with *M* and the other sons of *S B*, and that the loan was

The plaintiff's . . . 82 the plaintiff he prayed for a . . . the room on the

terms of the decree in 1877. By the defendant it was (inter alia) the mortgage has . . . action, and that

against the defendant. *Held* that the decree in the former suit could not affect the defendant, as he was not a party to it, nor was he represented. If he had been represented he could not have resisted the execution of the decree. Not having been

The previous decree had awarded possession of the whole house to the plaintiff. The existence of that

Procedure Code, 1882, does not make it obligatory on a decree-holder, who is obstructed in execution of the decree, to pursue his remedy under that section. Accordingly the omission of the plaintiff to avail himself of the remedy under that section did not prevent him from proceeding against the defendant by a regular suit. *BALVANT SANTANAM v. NARAJI BIV SAMDHARA*

[L. L. R., 8 Bom., 602]

219. — Civil Procedure Code, s 318, 335—*Suit to recover possession of property sold in execution of decree*—*S* attached certain land and a house in execution of a decree

against *R*. *M* put in a claim under s 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure, alleging that he was in possession as purchaser from *R*. The claim was rejected. No suit was brought by *M* to contest this order. *S* purchased the said land and house in execution, and obtained a sale certificate. In 1844 *S* sued *M* to recover possession of the land and house, alleging that in execution proceedings in 1842 he had been put into possession of the land, but not of the house, which was found locked up by the Court amrn, and that *M* prevented him from enjoying both the land and house. *M* pleaded that *S* had never been put

decreed the claim. On appeal the District Judge held that *S* was bound to proceed according to the provisions of s 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure to

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

29. FRAUD.

211. ——— Suit to set aside decree and sale in execution on the ground of fraud—*Decree obtained by fraud—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 108 and 244.*—A suit will lie to set aside a decree, and a sale held in execution of such decree, when both the sale and the decree are impeached on the ground of fraud. *Mohendro Narain Chaturaj v. Gopal Mondul, I. L. R., 17 Calc., 769*, and *Jagan Nath Gorai v. Watson, I. L. R., 19 Calc., 341*, distinguished. *ABDUL MAZUMDAR v. MAHOMED GAZI CHOWDHRY*

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[L. R., 19 I. A., 188

212. ——— Suit to set aside ex-parte decree and sale in execution thereof, on the ground of fraud—*Res judicata—Effect of not appealing against an appealable order—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss. 13, 108, 244, and 311.*—The plaintiff, having applied unsuccessfully under ss. 108 and 311 of the Civil Procedure Code to set aside an ex-parte decree against him and the sale of his property in execution thereof on the ground of fraud, and without preferring an appeal against the order rejecting his application under s. 108 of the Code, instituted this suit praying for the same relief. The Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit as not maintainable. *Held* that such a suit was maintainable, and that ss. 13 and 244 of the Civil Procedure Code were no bar thereto. The fact that his application under s. 108 was unsuccessful, and that he did not appeal against the order rejecting that application, did not disentitle him from prosecuting his remedy by suit on the ground of fraud. *Abdul Mazumdar v. Mahomed Gazi Chowdhry, I. L. R., 21 Calc., 605*, approved. *Held* also that, when there is an appeal against a decision, the effect of not appealing is that the decision holds good for what it is worth; so far as concerns any other modes of relief available, the person not appealing is in no worse position than if he had appealed and failed. *Raj Kishen Mookerjee v. Modhoo Soodun Mundle, 17 W. R., 413*, distinguished. *PRAN NATH ROY v. MOHESH CHANDRA MOITRA* . I. L. R., 24 Calc., 546

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RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

29. FRAUD—concluded.

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214. ——— Suit to set aside a sale on the ground of fraud, challenging the decree in execution of which the sale took place as fraudulent, although the said decree was set aside on the ground of non-service of summons—*Sale in execution of ex-parte decree—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 108 and 244.*—An ex-parte decree for rent was obtained against A and others, and in execution of that decree certain lands of the judgment-debtors were sold and were purchased by a third party. Subsequently, at the instance of A, the said ex-parte decree was set aside on the ground of non-service of summons, and the original suit was restored, but that was dismissed for default, as the then plaintiff did not proceed with it. An application was then made by A to set aside the sale on the ground of fraud which was rejected, because the auction-purchaser was not made a party to the proceedings. A then brought a suit for declaration of title to a portion of the land sold and for confirmation of possession, challenging not only the sale, but also the decree, on the ground of fraud. The defence mainly was that, regard being had to the provisions of s. 244 of the Civil Procedure Code, the suit was not maintainable. *Held* that, although there was no decree to be actually set aside, the plaintiff was entitled to show that the decree under which the sale was held was obtained by fraud as against him, and that therefore the suit was maintainable. *Abdul Mazumdar v. Mahomed Gazi Chowdhry, I. L. R., 21 Calc., 605*, and *Pran Nath Roy v. Mohesh Chandra Moitra, I. L. R., 24 Calc., 546*, referred to. *RAM NARAIN TEWARI v. SHEW BHUNJAN ROY* [I. L. R., 27 Calc., 197

30. FRESH SUITS.

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RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**30 FRESH SUITS—continued**

his suit in a competent Court **CHOONEE LALL v KUDHAIRA** 6 N. W. 34

216 ——— *Suit for possession after failure to obtain it in execution—Auction purchaser, Suit by, for possession—Execution proceedings—Possession, Application for, by auction-purchaser—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s 318*—A suit by an auction purchaser to obtain possession of land, the subject matter of his purchase, will lie when it is shown that an attempt has been made to obtain possession in execution proceedings, and that such attempt has been unsuccessful. In the case of *Lalit Coomarr Bose v. Ishan Chunder Chuckerbutty*, 10 C L R 258, it was not intended to hold that, under no circumstances would such a suit lie but that, so long as the means provided by s 318 of the Civil Procedure Code are open to a purchaser, he is bound to have recourse to that section rather than to bring a fresh suit. **ISWAR PERSHAD GUROO v JAI NARAYN GIRI**

[I L R, 12 Calc, 169]

217 ——— *Suit to obtain possession of land sold in execution of a decree—Possession, Application for, by auction purchaser—Execution proceedings—Subsequent suit for possession of land sold in execution of decree*—In execution of a decree certain land belonging to the judgment debtor was sold, subsequently the auction pur-

but having failed in those proceedings owing to some irregularity in the description of the boundaries of the property, he instituted a regular suit against the

such II of Act XV of 1877 and of s 11 of Act XIV of 1882, such suit was maintainable. **SERU MOHUN BANIA v BHAGOBAN DIN PANDEY**

[I L R, 9 Calc, 802]

218 ——— *Obstruction to execution of decree—Merger of cause of action—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, s 328—S A, R, and S B were members of an undivided Hindu family. S B died, leaving him surviving several sons. Subsequently S, R, and M, the eldest son of S B*

and B and L, other sons of S B, but the Court on 14th January 1879 overruled their objections and directed possession to be given to the plaintiff. On 28th January 1879 the plaintiff complained that he was prevented from obtaining possession of one of the rooms in the house, B appeared and admitted that he had locked up the room and he refused to give up possession, contending that he was not bound by

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**30 FRESH SUITS—concluded**

the mortgage, as he was not at the time joint with M and the other sons of S B, and that the loan was not one required for family necessity. The plaintiff's application was dismissed. In 1882 the plaintiff brought a suit against B, in which he prayed for a decree giving him possession of the room on the terms of the decree in 1877. By the defendant it was (*inter alia*) contended that the previous suit on the mortgage had exhausted the plaintiff's cause of action, and that the plaintiff had no further right against the defendant. *Held* that the decree in the former suit could not effect the defendant, as he was not a party to it, nor was he represented. If he had been represented he could not have resisted the execution of the decree. Not having been represented he could on principle be exempted from liability in the present suit only if the cause of action was merged in the judgment against his uncle and brother. Here, however there was no such merger. The previous decree had awarded possession of the whole house to the plaintiff. The existence of that decree could not be a reason for not awarding part of the same house when detained by the defendant. He avowed himself a stranger to the defendants against whom the previous decree was obtained and his act might be regarded as constituting a separate cause of action. *Held* also that s 328 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1882, does not make it obligatory on a decree holder, who is obstructed in execution of the decree, to pursue his remedy under that section. Accordingly the omission of the plaintiff to avail himself of the remedy under that section did not prevent him from proceeding against the defendant by a regular suit. **BALVANT SANTARAM v BARAJI BIN SAMBHAFA**

I L R, 8 Bom, 602

219 ——— *Civil Procedure Code, ss 318, 335—Suit to recover possession*

as purchaser from A. The claim was rejected. No suit was brought by M to contest this order. S purchased the said land and house in execution, and obtained a sale certificate. In 1884 S sued M to recover possession of the land and house, alleging that in execution proceedings in 1882 he had been put into possession of the land but not of the house, which was found locked up by the Court amn, and that M prevented him from enjoying both the land and house. M pleaded that S had never been put

held that S was bound to proceed according to the provisions of s 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure to

[I L R, 10 Mad, 63]

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**31. GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, SUIT FOR BENEFIT OF.**

220. ——— Suit by secretary and manager of Government aided school—*Improvement, Damages for removal of.*—In a suit by the secretary and manager of a Government aided school for damages against the owner of the school premises for breaking down the building and removing the materials belonging to plaintiff,—*Held* that the plaintiff, as secretary and manager, could maintain the action for the benefit of the school; that on the facts the plaintiff was not entitled to greater damages than had been awarded to him for the value of the materials removed by the defendant, or to compensation for the improvements made by him to the building; and that there was no presumption of gift in the case. *SREEHURY ROY v. HILLS*

[6 W. R., Civ. Ref., 21]

32. IDOLS, SUITS CONCERNING.

221. ——— Suit to establish right to deal with Hindu idols—*Property—Jurisdiction of Civil Court.*—Hindu idols being property, the right to deal with such property is a right cognizable by Civil Courts. *SUBBARAYA GURUKAL v. CHELLAPPA MUDALI* . . . I. L. R., 4 Mad., 315

222. ——— Suit for damages on account of omission to offer food to idol—*Cause of action.*—The plaintiff, alleging that he was a member of a family of Guravs holding a vatan attached to a temple, complained that the defendant was the holder of an inam allowance, granted in consideration of his daily offering to the idol some rice and cake, and burning a lamp; and that he had omitted to make such offering for one year. The plaintiff claimed Rs15 damages. *Held* that the plaintiff had no cause of action. The defendant's obligation, if any, was towards the idol; and, if that obligation had not been performed, it could only be enforced by some person claiming to have a right to insist that the worship of the idol should be properly performed. *DHADPHALE v. GURAV* . . . I. L. R., 6 Bom., 122

223. ——— Suit to establish right to remove idol for turn of worship.—When a plaintiff and defendant are jointly entitled to the profits from an idol in the defendant's temple, and the plaintiff is obstructed by the defendant in the use and worship of the idol, a suit will lie for a declaration that the plaintiff is entitled to have the idol removed to his own house during the period he is entitled to the profits of it. *DWARKANATH ROY v. JANNOBEL CHOWDHRAIN* . . . 4 W. R., 79

33. INCOME TAX.

224. ——— Suit for refund of income tax—*Income Tax Act, XXXII of 1860, s. 137.*—A person seeking a refund of income tax illegally assessed upon him may, under s. 137, Act XXXII of 1860, apply to the Commissioner, i.e., it is "lawful" for him so to apply, but there is no law that he must do so. He may legally sue in a Civil Court to recover the illegal assessment. *COLLECTOR OF FURIEDPORE v. GOROO DOSS ROY* . . . 11 W. R., 425

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**34. INJURIES BY REPRESENTATIVES OF DECEASED.**

225. ——— Suit for damages for destruction of life—*Son adopted by widow after death of deceased, Right of, to sue—Damages.*—A son adopted by the widow of a deceased Hindu (in respect of whose estate no probate, letters of administration, or certificate of heirship has been granted) is the legal representative of the deceased, and as such was entitled to maintain a suit, under Act XIII of 1855, for the benefit of the persons, if any, entitled to compensation for the injury occasioned to them by the death of the deceased against those whose negligence caused that death. Such an adopted son was not, however, entitled to have any portion of the damages awarded in the suit allotted to him as a child of the deceased. *Quere*—Whether a son, if adopted by deceased in his lifetime, would be entitled to damages under that Act. *VINAYAK RAGHUNATH v. GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* . . . 7 Bom. O. C., 113

226. ——— Suit for wrong done by deceased person—*Act XII of 1855—Defamation.*—A suit was maintainable under Act XII of 1855 against personal representatives for a wrong done by the deceased within a year of his death, although such wrong be of a purely personal character, —as, for example, defamation. *GOKUL CHUNDER v. BUREEK BEGAM* . . . Marsh., 344: 2 Hay, 325

227. ——— *Act XII of 1855—Survival of cause of action.*—Act XII of 1855 did not apply to wrongs which do not survive to the representatives of a deceased person. A widow who is the heir of her deceased husband is liable to make good the wrong committed by the husband. The plaintiff's right of suit does not abate by the death of the husband, but survives against his heir. *CHUNDER MONEE DASSEE v. SANTO MONEE DASSEE*

[1 W. R., 251]

228. ——— Suit against representative of agent of Official Assignee—*Act XII of 1855—Suit for money and for delivery of bonds and papers.*—Act XII of 1855 applied to suits for wrongs which, according to the law then in force, did not survive to or against executors or administrators. A suit for recovery of moneys due by an agent of the Official Assignee of an insolvent debtor's estate and for delivery of certain papers and documents belonging to such insolvent estate, will lie against the legal representative of such agent after his decease, and the right of action will not expire on his death. *NUJUF ALI v. PATTERSON* . . . 2 N. W., 109

35. INJURY TO ENJOYMENT OF PROPERTY.

229. ——— Suit for removal of trees—*Contingent damage—Cause of action.*—The plaintiff claimed the removal of certain trees, planted by the defendant on his own land, on the ground that the trees had been planted so near his land that, when they grew up, they would injure his crops. *Held* that, until the plaintiff's enjoyment of his own land

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

35. INJURY TO ENJOYMENT OF PROPERTY—continued.

was directly and immediately interfered with by the growth of the defendant's trees, he had no right to ask for their removal, and he had therefore no cause of action. *RAM LALL v. DAGANJAN*

[I. L. R., 5 All., 369]

230. ——— Burial ground—Land be-

exclude the plaintiffs from a part of the common land, there was a violation of the plaintiffs' right, and that therefore the plaintiffs were entitled to bring the suit for the removal of the wall. *TAKURIN v. PANDU* I. L. R., 18 Bom., 699

231. ——— Mortgage of two portions of a house with a common party wall to two separate mortgagees—Interference with common wall by one of the mortgagees—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1952), s. 76—The owner of a house, having built up a door which gave communication between one half of the house and the other, mortgaged each half separately to separate

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232. ——— Effect of an embankment erected by a superior riparian owner on the cultivation of lands lower down the stream—Cause of action—The defendants, being owners of land on the banks of a jungle stream, raised embankments which prevented their lands from

from inundation by any means other than those adopted which would not have caused damage to the plaintiff. Held that no actionable wrong had been committed by the defendants, and that the suit was consequently not maintainable. *GOPAL REDDI v. CHENNA REDDI* I. L. R., 18 Mad., 158

233. ——— Right to access of light and air—Suit by person who had not obtained an easement by prescription—Easement—Trespass—The owner of a house, the light coming to which is obstructed by an erection made upon adjoining land by a person who, and such adjoining land, is a trespasser, may possibly have an action against the person causing obstruction, even though he has not obtained

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

35. INJURY TO ENJOYMENT OF PROPERTY—concluded.

by prescription an easement of light. But where the person causing such obstruction is the rightful

Mad. L. J., 25, distinguished. *DHUMAN KHAN v. MUHAMMAD KHAN* I. L. R., 19 All., 163

36. INSOLVENCY.

234. ——— Right of insolvent or his assignee to sue—After-acquired property—Official Assignee—Parties.—One *R* became possessed of certain properties in 1872 and 1881. In 1886 *R* had presented a petition in insolvency, and a vesting order had been duly made. No final order of discharge was ever made, and *R* died in 1888. The plaintiffs sued, as the heirs of *R*, for their share in the said properties. It was objected (1) that, looking to the insolvency of *R*, the plaintiffs had no interest in his estate, and (2) that the Official Assignee, as the assignee of the estate and effects of *R*, was a necessary party to this suit. Held that the pro-

maintain the action. Held also that the Official Assignee was not a necessary party to the suit, though, in case of a decree in plaintiff's favour, notice thereof should be given to him by the Court. *FATIMA-BIBI v. FATIMALIBI* I. L. R., 10 Bom., 452

37. INSTIGATING PROCEEDINGS, SUIT FOR.

235. ——— Suit against party for instigating proceedings in false name—Form of suit.—The plaintiffs sued for the reversal of a summary award and for restitution of the money they had paid under it, alleging that the proceedings before the Collector had been promoted entirely by the defendant using the false name of *B*, a person never in existence, and obtained a decree in the lower Courts. The point taken in special appeal was that the defendant not being a party on the record of these proceedings, the plaintiffs could not recover in this form of action. Held that, though the proper and more prudent course would have been to sue the defendant for damages, yet, this being a mere matter of form, the Court refused to interfere with the decision of the Courts below. *KFELARAM DOSS VITTELI v. DRUZEE DOSS* 1 May, 4

38. INTEREST, SUITS FOR.

236. ——— Suit for interest on money deposited under decree afterwards reversed.—A suit will not lie for interest in respect of money deposited under a decree subsequently reversed on appeal. *ABHAYCHANDRA LINGAM v. KRISHNA JAYR.* 6 W. B., 235

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

38. INTEREST, SUITS FOR—concluded.

237. ——— Suit for interest on money for period defendant obstructed the plaintiff in his attempts to obtain it.—Plaintiffs, in execution of a decree against A. attached certain money deposited in the Collectorate to which A. was entitled, but were opposed by B, alleging that A's rights in the money had been transferred to him. The plaintiffs finally succeeded in obtaining the money, and then sued B for interest upon it during the time he prevented them from obtaining it. *Held* the suit was maintainable and the plaintiff was entitled to recover. *PANDEY CHURN SOON v. PROMOTHONATH GHOSH*. . . W. R., 1884, 174

39. INTESTACY.

238. ——— Suit by one executor against another—*Letters of administration—Succession Act (X of 1865), ss. 190 and 266—Administration suit.*—D, a Parsi, died intestate in 1877, leaving him surviving a widow, three daughters, and two sons. A and F. On D's death, his sons, without taking out administration, assumed the management of the estate, and each received sums of money on account of it. The widow and daughters of the deceased obtained letters of administration, but limited to the extent of their interests in the estate. In 1888 A brought a suit against his brother F and the other members of the family to recover out of the estate a certain sum of money advanced by him to D. *Held* that, the estate being unrepresented, the suit could not be maintained (s. 190 of Act X of 1865). The letters of administration issued to the widow and daughters of the deceased, being limited only to the extent of their shares in the estate, were not letters of administration such as are meant by s. 190 of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865). *Held* also that the only course open to the plaintiff was to take proceedings for the appointment of an administrator of the estate who would either administer it by the payment of the debts and the distribution of the surplus (if any) amongst the heirs, after taking an account of all property already received out of it by the creditors or heirs, or who could be compelled to do so by an administration suit. *FRAMJI DORABJI GHASWALA v. ADARJI DORABJI GHASWALA*

[I. L. R., 18 Bom., 337]

40. JOINT RIGHT.

239. ——— Suit by one of several heirs against creditor for share of debt—*Contract—Joint obligation—Act XXVII of 1860—Contract Act, ss. 42, 45.*—*Held* by the Full Bench (MAHMOOD, J., dissenting) that when, upon the death of the obligee of a money-bond, the right to realize the money has devolved in specific shares upon his heirs, each of such heirs cannot maintain a separate suit for recovery of his share of the money due on the bond. *KANDHIYA LAL v. CHANDAR*

[I. L. R., 7 All., 313]

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

41. JUDICIAL OFFICERS, SUITS AGAINST.

240. ——— Suit against Government for acts of Magistrate.—A suit did not lie against Government for the proceedings of a Magistrate under Ch. XX of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861. *BAGAISSREE DYAL v. GOVERNMENT*. . . 2 Agra, 81

241. ——— Suit to have land declared private property—*Criminal Procedure Code, 1861, ss. 308, 311—Order of Magistrate declaring land to be public.*—The concluding clause of s. 311 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, though it prevents the Civil Courts from entertaining a suit to restrain a Magistrate from carrying out an order made under s. 308, or a suit for damages against the Magistrate or any other person in carrying out such order in the manner provided by law, does not bar a person against whom such an order has been carried into effect from instituting a suit to prove that land declared by the Magistrate to be public is his private property. *LALJI UKHEDA v. JOWBA DOWBA*

[8 Bom., A. C., 94]

242. ——— Suit against Judge for maliciously issuing illegal order—*Want of jurisdiction—Knowledge of want of jurisdiction.*—A plaint against a Judge averring that the Judge, knowingly and maliciously, issued an illegal order to the plaintiff's injury, does not disclose a sufficient cause of action against the Judge. It must not only aver that the Judge had no jurisdiction, but also that he had no reasonable and probable cause for supposing that he had jurisdiction. *PRAHLAD MAHARUDRA v. WATT*. . . 10 Bom., 346

243. ——— Suit against Collector for illegal proceedings—*Entry of name in Collector's books—Improper action of Collector.*—The mere entry of the name of one parcener in immovable property in the Collector's books as the occupant or owner is not sufficient ground for an action by a co-parcener against the Collector, inasmuch as the Collector's books are kept for purposes of revenue, and not for purposes of title. But if the Collector improperly enjoin the plaintiff from taking, or other parties from paying, to the plaintiff his share of the rents or profits, an action may be maintained against the Collector. *COLLECTOR OF POONA v. BHAVANRAY BALAKRISHNA*. . . 10 Bom., 192

244. ——— *Entry of name in Collector's books—Bom. Reg. XVI of 1827, s. 19.*—Although the entry by a Collector of a particular person's name as "occupant" affords, however mistaken, no ground for an action against the Collector, yet where there is an apparent and reasonable ground for apprehending legal injury from the Collector's proceedings,—as when the Collector affirms one person's title to the exclusion of another by entering his name in the register of "watan" (compiled under Regulation XVI of 1827, s. 19), or where damage to a person's right is likely to arise from the Collector's act,—it is not improper to join the Collector as a party to a suit. *SANGAPA MALAPA v. BHIMANGOWDA MARIAPA*. . . 10 Bom., 194

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

42 KING OF OUDH, SUIT AGAINST

245. ——— Suit against King of Oudh before Act XIII of 1868—*Consent of Governor General*—A suit against the King of Oudh commenced without the consent of the Governor General

43 LANDLORD AND TENANT, SUITS CONCERNING.

246. ——— Suit for use and occupation—*Suit by Receiver—Suit to recover money payable under agreement*—A suit was brought by the plaintiff and Receiver of the Tanjore Estate to recover from the first defendant a farmer a sum of money alleged to be rent due to the Tanjore Estate under a written agreement executed in August 1866 by the first defendant to the second defendant, who then claimed to be owner of the estate. The Judge of the Court of Small Causes considered that the subject matter of the plaint did not constitute a cause of action to the plaintiff, and dismissed the plaint, subject to the opinion of the High Court

[6 Mad., 363]

See MORRIS v SAMBAMURTHI RAYAR

[6 Mad., 122]

247. ——— Suit to recover arrears of rent paid to Government under certificate—*Money payable to zamindar*—At the time when a zamindar came under the khas management of a settlement officer, arrears of rent were due by the plaintiff to the zamindar. The settlement officer issued a certificate against the plaintiff, under a 19 of Bengal Act VII of 1868, requiring him to pay these arrears. The plaintiff at first objected but subsequently withdrew his objection and paid a portion of the money into Court, and presented a petition stating that the amount paid in was partly

again to the zamindar. BEPIN BEHASI SINON v. GOVERNMENT. I. L. R., 5 Cal., 325

248. ——— Suit as to validity of rent-free grant—*Suit for arrears of rent—Suit for*

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

43 LANDLORD AND TENANT, SUITS CONCERNING—continued

assessment—A suit for "arrears of rent" is not maintainable in order to raise the question as to the validity of an alleged rent-free grant. The question should be raised by a suit to assess the holding. HUREE CHUND v. BRIJ KOMAR SINGH

[1 Agra, Rev., 35]

249. ——— Suit for excess payment—*Omission to make deductions from rent*—Where a person has a right to make deductions of rent payable to the subbrakar under his kabuliast on account of rent due from rayats or others, and pays his full rent without making any deduction, his not doing so gives him no right of action against the zamindar or his representatives. CHUNDER SEEKUR ROY v. GNOLAM SHUBREER alias LOOPAN MEEHAN

[1 Ind. Jur., N. S., 146]

250. ——— Suit for excess payment of rent—*Receipt by one landlord of rents that ought to have been paid to another*—Where a landlord receives rents which exceed the rents properly payable to himself, the party to whom the excess is payable is entitled to recover it directly from him by a civil suit, and need not sue the tenants who made the payment. GOOROO CHURN NAG v. GOBIND CHUNDER OORO

[24 W. R., 352]

251. ——— Suit for rents collected by unauthorized person without title—*Cause of action*—Where A without title has collected rents due to B, B may sue A for the recovery from him of the rents so received. RAM CHURN BANERJEE v. MUDDEN MOHUN TEWARER

[Marsh, 289, 2 Hay, 198]

252. ——— Suit complaining that de-

GLEISH v. JEEBUN MAHTO alias JHAW MAHTO

[25 W. R., 230]

253. ——— Suit to enforce acceptance of pottah—*Jurisdiction of Civil Courts*—A regular suit in the Civil Courts to enforce the acceptance of a pottah is maintainable. KANIN v. MUDAM-MAD KADAR. I. L. R., 2 Mad., 89

254. ——— Suit by lessor against person injuring land leased—*Suit for damages*—A lessor may sue a third party for damages for injury sustained by reason of excavations made by such party on lands leased out by the plaintiff to a lessee. DNEERMONEY DOSSEE v. CROFT

[3 W. R., S. C. C. Ref., 20]

255. ——— Remedy of tenant aggrieved by notice of attachment—*Madras Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865, ss 39, 40, 78—Civil Procedure Code, s 11*—A tenant having re-

LAKSHMIPATI. I. L. R., 10 Mad., 388

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**50. MONEY LENT—concluded.**

I. L. R., 7 Calc., 256, explained. *Golap Chand Marwaree v. Mohokoom Kooaree*, *I. L. R.*, 3 Calc., 314, followed. *PRAMATHA NATH SANDAL v. DWARKA NATH DEY*. *I. L. R.*, 23 Calc., 851

51. MONEY PAID.

268. ——— Suit for money paid before pupil was allowed to remain in Government school—*Right of Government to make rules and regulations as to admission to schools.*—The Government has a right to make rules and regulations as to the terms on which pupils should be admitted into, and allowed to remain in, their schools. Where it is necessary, according to the rules, that a sum of money should be paid in order to a pupil remaining in a Government school, and such sum is paid, and the pupil allowed to remain, a suit will not lie to recover the money so paid. *HURRO MOHUN GAEN v. BONOMALKE MITTER*. 11 W. R., 359

52. MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, SUITS AGAINST.

269. ——— Suit against Municipal Commissioners to recover assessment illegally levied under Mad. Act X of 1865—*Cause of action.*—A suit cannot be maintained to recover assessment unlawfully levied by Municipal Commissioners under Madras Act X of 1865. *BRIVAVARAPU BALARAMAYA v. HODSON*. . 3 Mad., 370

270. ——— Suit for injury by Municipal Commissioners under Act XXVI of 1850—*Remedies given by Government rules.*—Where a party was injured by an order of Municipal Commissioners under Act XXVI of 1850, issued in respect of a subject within their jurisdiction, he was debarred from bringing a suit in the Civil Court to annul such order, until he had exhausted the remedies afforded to him by the rules framed by Government in accordance with the provisions of the Act. *SAKHARAM SHRIDHAR GADKARI v. CHAIRMAN OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF KALIAAN*

[7 Bom., A. C., 33

271. ——— Suit against trustees for distress for unpaid rates—*Bom. Acts II of 1865 and IV of 1867—Liability of Municipal Commissioners.*—No suit can be maintained against the Justices of the Peace of the City of Bombay in respect of an alleged wrongful distress for unpaid rates levied by the Municipal Commissioner of that city, either under the provisions of Act II of 1865 (Bombay) or Act IV of 1867 (Bombay) In such a suit the Municipal Commissioner himself or the actual tortfeasor is the proper defendant. *SHIVSHANKAR GOVINDRAM v. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR BOMBAY*

[5 Bom., O. C., 145

272. ——— Suit in respect of act done under Beng. Act III of 1864—*Attachment and sale of property for non-payment of fine—Suit for damages—Liability of Municipality.*—

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**52. MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, SUITS AGAINST—continued.**

The Howrah Municipality prosecuted plaintiff under Bengal Act III of 1864, s. 67 and bye-laws, and procured the infliction upon him of a fine which was realized by attachment and sale of moveable property. Plaintiff then brought a suit against the Corporation for the value of the goods sold and damages. *Held* that the suit was not maintainable against the Municipal Corporation. *MOTEE LALL BOSE v. HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY*. 23 W. R., 222

273. ——— Suit for damages and injunction restraining Municipality from stopping water-supply—*Bombay District Municipal Act (XXVI of 1850)—Bombay District Municipal Act (Bom. Act VI of 1873), s. 14, Rules framed under—Rule 16—Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.*—The plaintiffs having sued the Municipality of Sholapur for damages and for an injunction restraining the Municipality from stopping the supply of water to their house, the first Court allowed the claim; but the Judge in appeal dismissed the suit, holding that it was premature, and that the plaintiffs had no right to sue the Municipality for damages under rule 16 of the Rules framed by the Municipality under s. 14 of the District Municipal Act (Bombay Act VI of 1873), that rule providing that "parties dissatisfied with a decision of the managing committee or any sub-committee may prefer an appeal to the Municipality, whose decision shall be final." *Held*, reversing the decree, that the rule must be construed as permissive, and not mandatory. It referred to departmental procedure only, and did not debar the institution of the civil suit. *VASUDEVACHARYA v. MUNICIPALITY OF SHOLAPUR* [I. L. R., 22 Bom., 384

274. ——— Suit to establish right to build structure forbidden by Municipality—*Bombay District Municipal Act (VI of 1873), s. 33.*—S. 33 of the Bombay District Municipal Act (VI of 1873) gives the Municipality a discretion to issue such orders as it thinks proper with reference to a proposed building. Civil Courts cannot interfere with that discretion, unless it is exercised in a capricious, wanton, and oppressive manner. The plaintiff was the owner of two houses on each side of the passage of a khidki, or open square, containing three or four other houses. He proposed to connect the two houses by building a storey across the passage at such a height as not to interfere with the passage of those who were entitled to go to and fro. He applied to the local Municipality for permission to build in the manner he proposed. The Municipality forbade the work, on the ground that it was likely to interfere with the access of light and air to the neighbouring houses. The plaintiff thereupon sued the Municipality to establish his right to build the proposed structure. It was contended for the plaintiff that the Municipality ought not to have refused permission in the interest of the neighbouring householders, who were able to protect their own rights in case of injury. *Held* that the suit would not lie, as the order of the Municipality refusing permission was not an

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**52 MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, SUITS AGAINST**
—concluded

unreasonable one under the circumstances of the case. *Held* further that the authority of the Municipality was not in any way affected by the circumstance that the proposed erection might be an encroachment on private rights subjecting the plaintiff to an action by the persons injured. **NAGAR VALAB NARSI v. MUNICIPALITY OF DHANBURA**

[I L R, 12 Bom, 490]

275 — Misapplication of fund by Municipality—*Right of tax payer to sue to restrain Municipality from such misapplication*—A suit will lie at the instance of individual tax payers for an injunction restraining a Municipality from misapplying its funds. **VAMAN TATYAJI v. MUNICIPALITY OF SHOLAPUR**

[I L R, 22 Bom, 646]

276 — Suit for declaration of right to be entered in list of candidates for appointment as member of a Municipal Board—*Jurisdiction*—*Suit brought against the Municipal Board in its corporate capacity*—Where a plaintiff sued for a declaration of his right to have his name entered in the list of persons entitled to be candidates for election as members of a Municipal Board and brought his suit against the

at such
which
evidencing
it was

alleged the plaintiff's name had been excluded from the list of candidates. **ABDUR RAHIM v. MUNICIPAL BOARD OF KOIL**

[I L R, 22 All, 148]

277 — Suit to have assessment declared ultra vires—*Bengal Municipal Act (Beng Act III of 1884)* s. 85—A suit is maintainable by a rate payer in a Civil Court for a decision that an assessment made by a Municipality is ultra vires and not binding on him. **NAVADIP CHANDRA PAL v. PURNANANDA SAHA**

[3 C W N, 73]

53 OBSTRUCTION TO PUBLIC HIGHWAY

278 — Suit for obstruction of highway—*Special damage*—*Proof of*—The rule of English law that no action can be maintained by one person against another for obstruction to a highway without proof of special damage should be enforced in British India as a rule of equity and good conscience. **ADAMSON v. ARAMVOAM**

[I L R, 9 Mad, 463]

279 — Suit for removal of obstruction—*Proof of special injury*—In all civil suits for the removal of a public obstruction the plaintiff must show that he himself has suffered some particular inconvenience or injury resulting from the obstruction. **GEHANAJI BIN KES PATIL v. GANPATI BIN LAKSHMAN**

RAJ NARAIN MITTER v. FEADASI HAO

[I L R, 27 Cal, 793]

280 — Suit for declaration of right to use street and injunction to remove obstruction—*No proof of special damage*—A

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**53 OBSTRUCTION TO PUBLIC HIGHWAY**
—continued

gate was erected in a public street (by the permission of the Municipal Council), which obstructed the exercise by the plaintiff and the public of their right to resort to and draw water from a well. It appeared in evidence although it was not alleged in the plaint that the plaintiff had to use the land between the newly erected gate and the well when he repaired his house. The plaintiff, not having obtained permission to sue under the Civil Procedure Code s. 30, sued for a declaration of his right to use the street and draw water from the well and for an injunction

281 — Suit to establish right of access to public thoroughfare—*Easement*—*Act XV of 1873* ss. 27, 32, 33—*Special damage*—*Municipal Committee*—While certain land formed part of a certain public thoroughfare, F had immediate access to such thoroughfare and the use of a certain drain. The Municipal Committee sold such land to M and constructed a new thoroughfare. M used and occupied such land so as to obstruct F's access to the new thoroughfare and his use of the drain. F therefore sued him to establish a right of access to the new thoroughfare over such land and a right to the use of such drain. *Held* that having suffered special damage from M's acts, F had a right of action against him and that such right of action was not affected by the circumstance that M had acquired his title to the land from the Municipal Committee, inasmuch as the Municipal Committee could not have dealt with the old thoroughfare to the special injury of F and had it closed the same, would have been bound to provide adequately for his access to the new thoroughfare and for his damage. **FAZAL HAQ v. MANA CHAND**

[I L R, 1 All, 557]

282 — Suit against persons preventing conduct of procession on public highway—*Right to conduct procession*—The right to conduct a marriage procession along the public highway can only be questioned by the Magistrate and an action will lie against private persons forcibly stopping such a procession even *semble*—where it is unusual for persons of the plaintiff's caste to conduct one. **SIVATTACHARI v. MANAJINGA CHETTI**

[1 Mad, 50]

283 — Suit to establish right to carry tabuts along public road—*Obstruction to public road*—*Special damage*—*Public inconvenience*—Plaintiffs who were Mussulmans sued to establish their right to carry tabuts in procession along a certain road to the sea and alleged that the defendants (also Mussulmans) obstructed them in doing so. The plaintiff, however, did not allege any personal loss or damage to the plaintiffs arising from the obstruction. Both the lower Courts found as a fact that the road along which plaintiffs desired to carry their tabuts to the sea was a public road. *Held*

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**53. OBSTRUCTION TO PUBLIC HIGHWAY—continued.**

on special appeal that plaintiffs could not maintain a civil suit in respect of such obstruction, unless they could prove some particular damage to themselves personally, in addition to the general inconvenience occasioned to the public. The mere absence of the religious or sentimental gratification arising from carrying tabuts along a public road is not any such particular loss or injury as would be sufficient, according to English and Indian precedents, to sustain a civil action. Authorities as to what constitutes special damage sufficient to sustain a civil suit in such cases, referred to. **SATYU VALAD KADIB v. ISRAHIM VALAD MIEZA**. I. L. R., 2 Bom., 457

284. ——— Suit to enforce right to conduct a religious procession along a public road—Special damage.—A civil action will not lie to enforce a right to conduct a religious procession along a public road without an allegation of some personal loss or damage to the plaintiff. **Satbu v. Ibrahim**, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 457, followed. **SRAUTEN v. MADHAVDAS**. I. L. R., 18 Bom., 693

See **MOHAMED ABDUL HAFIZ v. LATIF HOSSEIN**
[I. L. R., 24 Cal., 524]

285. ——— Suit to restrain procession in honour of idols—Right to conduct processions.—Persons of whatever sect are entitled to conduct religious processions through public streets, so that they do not interfere with the ordinary use of such streets by the public, and subject to such directions as the Magistrate may lawfully give to prevent obstruction of the thoroughfare or breaches of the public peace. **PARTHASABADI AYYANGAR v. CHINNAKRISHNA AYYANGAR**. I. L. R., 5 Mad., 304

See **SUNDRAM CHETTI v. QUEEN. PONNUSAMI CHETTI v. QUEEN**. . . I. L. R., 6 Mad., 203

286. ——— Suit for abatement of nuisance—Suit after refusal of Magistrate to interfere.—A person injured by the erection of an obstruction on a public highway is not precluded from suing the person by whom it has been caused by the circumstance that he has previously applied to the Magistrate for an order for its removal, and that the Magistrate had refused to make any order. **RAU TUNNOO v. SEENATH DESS**

[Marsh., 537; 2 Hay, 659]

287. ——— Special damage—Lessee—Right of lessee—Trespass.—The plaintiff, a holder of a ten years' lease of the share and rights of one of the co-shrers of a village, sued for the demolition of certain buildings and constructions on a plot of land within the area of the village, on the ground that the public had been very much inconvenienced in going to and coming from the road, and in taking carts, carriages, cattle, etc., and that he, by reason of his own inconvenience and also as lessee in possession of the entire rights of his lessor, had legally and justly a right to bring the action. The findings of fact were that by

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**53. OBSTRUCTION TO PUBLIC HIGHWAY—continued.**

the terms of the lease plaintiff was entitled to maintain the action as representing the zamindari rights of his lessor; that the obstructions complained of existed when the lease was granted; that the roadway mentioned in the plaint was one used by the public in general as a footpath and also for vehicles, and that the buildings complained of had encroached on the road. The suit was dismissed by the first Court, but decreed in appeal by the lower Appellate Court. *Held* that, in the absence of damage over and above that which in common with the rest of the public the plaintiff has sustained, his action must fail. Public nuisance is actionable only at the suit of a party who has sustained special damage, and the case law of British India in this respect is the same as the rule of English law on the subject. Further, that the lease to plaintiff failed to show either that the land upon which the defendant had built is included in the lease, or that it intended to confer upon the plaintiff any right to question the legality of the erections existing at the time of the lease. **Satbu v. Ibrahim Aga**, I. L. R., 2 Bom., 457, and **Karim Baksh v. Badia**, I. L. R., 1 All., 249, referred to. **RAMPAL RAI v. RAGHUNANDAN PRASAD**

[I. L. R., 10 All., 498]

288. ——— Suit by zamindar for removal of building—Obstruction by building—Special damage.—The plaintiff, who is the zamindar of the village, brought an action claiming to have a chabutra or building erected by the defendant in one of the village roads removed. The road in question was a katcha road used by the village over which the public had a right of way, and it had been dedicated as a road for the use and convenience of the general public. The plaintiff got a decree for the removal of the chabutra, and the defendant appealed. *Held* that the rule of English law that a member of the public cannot maintain an action for obstruction to a public road without showing special injury to himself beyond that suffered by any member of the public does not apply to a zamindar who or whose predecessor in title had dedicated to the public the road over his zamindari land. A zamindar, in giving the public a right of road of way over his land, does not give the public or any one else a right to interfere with the soil of the road, as by erecting a building upon it. In such a case the zamindar has, in common with the public, the right to use the road as a road; over and above it, he has a right to the soil in the road, which he had never given to the public. In an action of this kind the zamindar does not sue as a guardian of the public, but in respect of an interference with his own rights of property. **Baroda Prasad Mustafa v. Gurechand Mustafae**, 3 B. L. R., 4 C., 295; 12 W. R. 160, discussed. **Dorasten v. Payne**, 2 Smith's L. C., 9th Ed., 154; **R. v. Pratt**, 4 E. & B. 560; **Rolls v. Tresty of St. George the Martyr, Southwark**, 14 Ch. D., 785; and **Goodson v. Richardson**, I. R., 9 Ch. D., 221, referred to. **TOZA v. SAEEDU SYGH**. . . I. L. R., 10 All., 538

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**53 OBSTRUCTION TO PUBLIC HIGHWAY—concluded**

289. ——— Suit to remove obstruction in public right of way—*Special injury—Cause of action—Jurisdiction of Civil Court*—In a suit for the removal of an obstruction in a public pathway, it was found by the Courts below that the plaintiffs were deprived of the only means of grazing their cattle by the obstruction, and that they lost some cows thereby. It was contended on behalf of the defendant on second appeal, that such damage would not entitle the plaintiffs to maintain a suit in the Civil Court. *Held* that the injury caused to the plaintiffs by the obstruction of the way leading from the village where they resided to that in which they had their fields and pastures, was peculiar to them and to their calling, and it caused them substantial loss of time and inconvenience, and that it was sufficient to entitle the plaintiffs to maintain the action. *Held* also that the death of the cows was too remotely and indirectly connected with the obstruction to furnish a cause of action. *Winterbottom v Lord Derby, L R, 2 Exch, 316. Rickett v Metropolitan Railway Co, L R, 2 H L, 175, Cook & Co v Mayor*

Miles, & M & S, 101, referred to. ABZUL MIAH v NASIR MAHOMMED I. L R, 22 Cal, 551

54 OFFICE OR EMOLUMENT

290 ——— Suit to recover right to officiate at funeral ceremonies—*Transfer of right to officiate*—A Birth Moha Brahmin, or right to officiate at funeral ceremonies, is incapable of transfer, and therefore a suit to recover it will lie. *JRUMUN PANDEY v DINOMATH PANDEY [16 W R, 171]*

291 ——— Right to officiate at a marriage—*Yajman Liability of—Cause of action for fees—Invasion of privileges*—A village joshi, who is entitled by hereditary right to perform religious ceremonies at his yajman's house, can recover his fees if the ceremonies are performed, no matter by whom they may be performed. *WAMAN JAOAN-NATH JOSHI v BALAJI KUSAJI PATIL [I. L R, 14 Bom., 167]*

292. ——— Action for interfering with right of performing ceremonies—*Right of yajmans to select purohit*—An action is

abstain from employing another *DAMOODUN MISSEER v ROODURNAR MISSEER Marsh, 161*

S C. ROODURNAR MISSEER v DAMOODUN MISSEER [I Hay, 365]

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**54 OFFICE OR EMOLUMENT—continued**

293. ——— Suit for right to perform pujari duties—*Right to proceeds of mundar*—An action will lie to obtain a binding declaration of a person's right to perform the duties of pujari and to receive the proceeds of a mundar. *PEAN-SHANKAR v PRANNATH MAHANAND 1 Bom, 12*

294 ——— Suit for an office to which no fixed fees are attached—*Civil Procedure Code, 1892 s 11*—Under s 11 of the Code of Civil

ARMED SAHAB v HUSEINSHA VALAD KARINSHA FAKIR I. L R, 13 Bom, 429

295. ——— Hereditary right to an office—*Civil Procedure Code, s 11—Declaratory decree—Jurisdiction—Emolument*—A suit for the establishment of a right to the hereditary title of musicians to a satra will lie under s 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the right sought to be established is one which brings in no profit to those claiming it. *MAHAT RAM BAYAN v BABU RAM ATAI BURIA BHAKAT [I. L R, 15 Cal, 159]*

296 ——— Suit by vendee of office to compel trustees to admit him and give him the emoluments—The vendee of a karama right cannot bring a suit to compel the trustees of a pagoda to admit him to the office and give him the emoluments. *KEXAKE ILATA KOTEL KANNI alias GSANI v YADATIL VELLAYANGOT ACHUDA PISHARODI [3 Mad, 380]*

the Maha-Brahmans of a particular village an agreement obtained that some of them should collect and

offerings and they should refrain from collecting

296 ——— Suit for damages for disturbance in religious office emoluments—*Right to perform religious worship—Damages for loss of honours and voluntary offerings*—Although it is not the duty of a Civil Court to pronounce on the truths of religious tenets nor to regulate religious ceremony, yet, in protecting persons in the enjoyment of a certain status or property, it may incidentally become the duty of the Civil Court to determine what are the accepted tenets of the followers of a creed, and what is the usage they have accepted as established for the regulation of their rights *inter se*. A claim to the exclusive right to perform certain

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**54. OFFICE OR EMOLUMENT—continued.**

portions of the religious worship in a Hindu temple, and to restrain a rival sect from joining in such worship otherwise than as ordinary worshippers, can be enforced by the decree of a Civil Court. A claim to damages for the loss of honours and voluntary offerings which would have been made by worshippers at a temple to the holders of a religious office therein, had the latter not been disturbed by the defendants in the performance of the duties of such office, is not enforceable by law. **KRISHNASAMI TATACHARYAR v. KRISHNAMA CHARYAR**

[I. L. R., 5 Mad., 313]

299. ——— Suit to establish privilege of administering purohitam to pilgrims—Alienability of such right.—A suit will lie for the exclusive right to the privilege of administering purohitam to pilgrims resorting to Ramaswaram. The privilege claimed was admitted to be capable of alienation or delegation, and was therefore no longer the subject of religious sentiment, but a mere proprietary right. On the merits the plaintiffs were held to have failed to support their claim. **RAMASAWMY AIXAN v. VENKATA ACHARI**

[2 W. R., P. C., 21: 9 Moore's I. A., 344]

300. ——— Suit to establish right to receive fees from pilgrims resorting to shrine.—The plaintiff sued to establish his exclusive right to receive fees paid to the purohit by the pilgrims resorting to a temple and to recover a sum of money received by the defendants as fees. *Held* that, in the absence of any contract between the parties or of any such proof of long and uninterrupted usage as in the absence of a documentary title would suffice to establish a prescriptive right, the plaintiff's suit must be dismissed. **KRISHNA AIXAN v. ANANTARAMA AIXAN**

2 Mad., 330

301. ——— Suit for confirmation of possession of land on which places of worship are erected—Alleged hostile intention.—In a suit for confirmation of possession of a hill, with the places of worship appertaining thereto and the idols set up thereon, the alleged cause of action being that defendant intended to lay claim to the offerings made and proposed to call in question plaintiff's possessory right, *Held* that the plaint disclosed no cause of action whatever. **POORUN CHAND GALEECHA v. PARESH NATH SINGH**

12 W. R., 82

302. ——— Suit for damages for disturbance of office of village priest—Suit for fees not received.—A suit for damages may be brought by a person holding the office of village priest by prescription against an intruder who deprives him of the exercise and benefits of that office. **VITHAL KRISHNA JOSHI v. ANANT RAMCHANDRA**

11 Bom., 6

303. ——— Suit for a declaration of plaintiffs' right to officiate as priests and receive offerings—Jurisdiction of Civil Court.—A suit will lie in a Civil Court for a declaration of the plaintiffs' right to officiate, in alternate years, as

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**54. OFFICE OR EMOLUMENT—continued.**

priests in a temple and receive the offerings to the idol. **LIMBA BIN KRISHNA v. RAMA BIN PIMPLU**
[I. L. R., 13 Bom., 348]

304. ——— Suit for pecuniary benefits from performance of religious services.—A claim to certain pecuniary benefits and payments in kind, which a plaintiff alleges himself to be entitled to receive from the defendants in respect of the performance of certain religious services, is a claim which the Courts of justice are bound to entertain; and if, in order to determine the plaintiff's right to such benefits, it becomes necessary to determine incidentally the right to perform the services, the Courts must try and must decide that right. **KRISHNAMA v. KRISHNASAMI**

[I. L. R., 2 Mad., 62]

S. C. TIRU KRISHNAMA CHARIAR v. KRISHNA SAWMI TATA CHARIAR

L. R., 6 I. A., 120

See also **KAMALAM v. SADAGOPA SAMI**

[I. L. R., 1 Mad., 356]

and **CHINNA UMMAYI v. TEGARAI CHETTI**

[I. L. R., 1 Mad., 168]

305. ——— Suit to establish right to offerings—Jurisdiction of Civil Court—Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), s. 11, expl. III.—A suit claiming a right to the regular offerings made out of the funds of a temple which are of a substantial value as emoluments is a suit of a civil nature within the meaning of the explanation to s. 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure. **Krishnama v. Krishnasami**, I. L. R., 2 Mad., 62, referred to. **Narayan Vithle Parab v. Krishnaji Sadashiv**, I. L. R., 10 Bom., 233, distinguished. **KALI KANTA SURMA v. GOURI PROSAD SURMA**

[I. L. R., 17 Calc., 906]

306. ——— A suit for wasilat in respect of profits derived from a turn of worship, whether maintainable—Anticipated profits of turn of worship.—A suit for wasilat in respect of profits derived from a turn of worship, which are in their nature uncertain and voluntary, is not maintainable. **Ramessur Mookerjee v. Ishan Chunder Mookerjee**, 10 W. R., 457, followed. **KASHI CHANDRA v. CHUCKERBUTTY v. KAILASH CHUNDRA BANDOPADHYA** I. L. R., 26 Calc., 356
[3 C. W. N., 279]

307. ——— Suit for declaration and enforcement of a hereditary right to officiate as priest—Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), s. 11—Mesne profits—Suit to have a share in the offerings made to a deity by one member of a family against another, based upon an implied arrangement amongst them.—A suit by one member of a family against another, for the declaration and enforcement of a hereditary right to officiate as priest at the worship performed by votaries at the foot of a certain tree, and so to have a share in the offerings made to the deity, is maintainable. **Kali Kanta Surma v. Gouri Prosad Surma**, I. L. R., 17 Calc., 906, followed. **Jowahir**

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

54 OFFICE OR EMOLUMENT—continued

Missir v Bhaggu Missir, S D A, 1857, Vol I, 362, and Kashi Chundra Chuckerbutty v Kailash Chundra Bandopadhyay, I L R, 26 Calc, 356, distinguished DINO NATH CHUCKERBUTTY v PRATAP CHANDRA DOSWAMI

[I L R, 27 Calc, 30
4 C W. N., 79]

308 ——— Suit for damages for intrusion on office of chaldadi—Suit to recover gratuities received by intruder in office—Caste question—*Bom Reg II of 1827, s 21*—Suit to establish right to office—Plaintiff was the hereditary holder of the office of chaldadi or hearer, on public occasions of the insignia or symbols of the Lingyet caste at Bageslot, in the district of Belgaum. No fees as of voluntary, In an act as an intruder that the plaintiff defendant to the use of plaintiff *SHANKARA BIN MATHABASAPA v HANMA BIN BEIMA*

[I L R, 2 Bom, 470]

309 ——— Suit for loss of fees received by Kazi of Bombay—Intruder on office—The sums received by the Kazi of Bombay in respect of his offices of Kazi are not mere gratuities, but are fixed and certain payments annexed to the discharge of official duties and are therefore sums in respect of the privation whereof by a wrongful intruder an action either for money had and received or for disturbance in the office will lie. *MUHAMMAD YUSUF v AHMED*

1 Bom, Ap, 18

SITARAMBHAT: SITARAM GANESH

[6 Bom, A C, 250]

310. ——— Suit for declaration of

that office with which the defendants interfered by obstructing the plaintiff in the collection of fees—*Held* that as the payments were voluntary and there was no obligation to pay them exclusively to the plaintiff the suit could not be maintained. *RAM DEHUL v CHUKHOO*

[1 N W, 208. Ed 1873, 291]

311 ——— Suit by dismissed holder of land for service—Hereditary village office—Title to emoluments.—Where an hereditary village officer, who had been dismissed from his office, sued to recover the land which had formed the emoluments of the office and granted time of the office would not lie

BADA v HUSSV BHAI I. L R, 7 Mad, 238

312. ——— Suit for land appertaining to hereditary office, but enfranchised—*Mad*

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

54 OFFICE OR EMOLUMENT—continued

*Reg VI of 1831—Madras Act IV of 1866—Karnam's inam land—Inam Commissioner's title-deed—Title to emoluments of office—The lands forming the emoluments of an hereditary village office, having been separated from the office by Government were enfranchised and granted by the Inam Commissioner to V, who had been appointed to and at the date of enfranchisement held the office without possessing any hereditary claim thereto. In a suit by B, who claimed to be of the family of the hereditary office holders to recover the land from V—*Held* by the Full Bench (HUTCHINS J, dissenting) that B could not recover. *VENKATA RAMA**

I L R, 8 Mad., 249

313 ——— Suit by the holder of the office to recover all the land—Inam attached to the hereditary office of nattamgar—Enfranchisement of inam lands in favour of two persons—Inam lands constituting the emolument of the office of nattamgar were enfranchised in favour of the plaintiff and defendant separately. In November 1870 the defendant was informed that a pottah for half of the lands would be issued in his name, and it was so issued in the following May. In April 1891 (after the resolution to enfranchise the lands was come to) the plaintiff was appointed to be the sole nattamgar, and he now sued in 1894 for the cancellation of the enfranchisement pottah issued to the defendant and for the issue of a pottah in his own name in respect of the lands comprised therein and for possession of the lands. *Held* that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief sought. *SANKARA SUBBAYYAR v RAMASAMI ATTANGAR*

[I L R, 20 Mad, 454]

314. ——— Karnam, Hereditary office of—Enfranchisement of endowment—Devolution of land enfranchised—The holder of an hereditary office of karnam had two undivided sons in favour of one of whom he resigned his office. Subsequently a revision of the village establishment took place, the new karnam was removed from the office, and the lands which constituted its endowment having been enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner, a title deed in respect of them was issued to him. After his death without issue his nephews sued to establish their right to the land. *Held* that the land passed to the grantee personally, and not to his family, and consequently devolved on his death as private property. The plaintiffs therefore had no right of suit against the property. *Venkata v Rama, I L R, 8 Mad, 249, followed. VENKATARAMAYYAR v VENKATARAMAYYA*

I. L R, 15 Mad, 284

315 ——— Lands constituting emoluments of karnam's office—Enfranchisement of the inam in favour of a widow.—Lands constituting the emoluments of karnam's office were

subsequently sold by her. *Held* that the vendor's title was good against the reversionary heir of the

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**54. OFFICE OR EMOLUMENT—continued.**

portions of the religious worship in a Hindu temple, and to restrain a rival sect from joining in such worship otherwise than as ordinary worshippers, can be enforced by the decree of a Civil Court. A claim to damages for the loss of honours and voluntary offerings which would have been made by worshippers at a temple to the holders of a religious office therein, had the latter not been disturbed by the defendants in the performance of the duties of such office, is not enforceable by law. **KRISHNASAMI TATACHARIAR v. KRISHNAMA CHARIAR**

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11 Bom., 6

303. — Suit for a declaration of plaintiffs' right to officiate as priests and receive offerings—Jurisdiction of Civil Court.—A suit will lie in a Civil Court for a declaration of the plaintiffs' right to officiate, in alternate years, as

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**54. OFFICE OR EMOLUMENT—continued.**

priests in a temple and receive the offerings to the idol. **LIMBA BIN KRISHNA v. RAMA BIN PIMPLU**

[I. L. R., 13 Bom., 348]

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RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.

54 OFFICE OR EMOLUMENT—continued

Isaer v Bhaggu Misser, S D A, 1857, Vol I, 62, and Kashi Chundra Chuckerbutty v Kailash hundra Bandopadhyay, I L R, 26 Calc, 356, distinguished DINO NATH CHUCKERBUTTY v PRATAP CHANDRA GOSWAMI

[I L R, 27 Calc, 30
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308 ——— Suit for damages for intrusion on office of chhalvadi—*Suit to recover gratuities received by intruder in office—Caste question—Dom Reg II of 1827, s 21—Suit to establish right to office—Plaintiff was the hereditary holder of the office of chhalvadi, or bearer, on public occasions, of the ushna or symbols of the Lingyet caste at Bagalcot, in the district of Belgaum. No*

but vadi ant

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[I L R, 2 Bom, 470

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SITARAMBHAT v SITARAM GANESH

[6 Bom, A C, 250

310. ——— Suit for declaration of exclusive right to receive fees in office of chowdhry—*In a suit for the establishment of the*

obstructing the plaintiff in the collection of fees.—*Held* that as the payments were voluntary and there was no obligation to pay them exclusively to the plaintiff the suit could not be maintained *RAM DEERUL v CHUKHOO*

[I N. W., 208. Ed. 1873, 291

311. ——— Suit by dismissed holder of land for service—*Hereditary village office—Title to emoluments—Where an hereditary village officer, who had been dismissed from his office, sued to recover the land which had formed the emoluments of the office, and which had been enfranchised and granted to the person holding the office at the time of the enfranchisement,—Held* that the suit would not lie *SRINIVASAYYAR v LAKSHMANNA*

[I L R, 7 Mad, 200

BADA v HUSSU BHAI . I L R, 7 Mad, 236

312. ——— Suit for land appertaining to hereditary office, but enfranchised—*Mad.*

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

54 OFFICE OR EMOLUMENT—continued

Reg VI of 1831—Madras Act IV of 1866—Karnam's inam land—Inam Commissioner's title-deed—Title to emoluments of office—The lands forming the emoluments of an hereditary village office, having been separated from the office by Government were enfranchised and granted by the Inam Commissioner to F, who had been appointed to and at the date of enfranchisement held the office without possessing any hereditary claim thereto. In a suit by R, who claimed to be of the family of the hereditary office holders, to recover the land from F,—Held by the Full Bench (HUTCHINS J, dissenting) that R could not recover. VENKATA v RAMA

I L R, 8 Mad, 249

313 ——— Suit by the holder of the

1—Inam attached tamgar—Enfranchisement of two persons—

Inam lands constituting the emolument of the office of nattamgar were enfranchised in favour of the plaintiff and defendant separately. In November 1880 the defendant was informed that a pottah for half of the lands would be issued in his name, and it was so issued in the following May. In April 1891 (after the resolution to enfranchise the lands was come to) the plaintiff was appointed to be the sole nattamgar, and he now sued in 1894 for the cancellation of the enfranchisement pottah issued to the defendant and for the issue of a pottah in his own name in respect of the land comprised therein and for possession of the lands. Held that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief sought. SANKARA SUBBAYYAR v RAMASAMI AYYANGAR

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314. ——— Karnam, Hereditary office of—*Enfranchisement of endowment—Devolution of land enfranchised—The holder of an hereditary office of karnam had two undivided sons, in favour of one of whom he resigned his office. Subsequently a revision of the village establishment took place, the new karnam was removed from the office, and the lands which constituted its endowment having been enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner, a title deed in respect of them was issued to him. After his death without issue, his nephews sued to establish their right to the land. Held that the land passed to the grantee personally, and not to his family, and consequently devolved on his death as private property. The plaintiffs therefore had no right of suit as regarded the property. Venkata v Rama, I L R, 8 Mad, 249, followed. VENKATARAYADU v VENKATARAMAYYA*

I L R, 15 Mad, 284

315 ——— Lands constituting emoluments of karnam's office—*Enfranchisement of the inam in favour of a widow—Lands constituting the emoluments of the office of karnam were enfranchised in favour of a widow who had been in possession since the death of her husband, which took place about eighteen years previously. They were subsequently sold by her. Held that the vendee's title was good against the reversionary heir of the*

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**57. POSSESSION, SUITS FOR—continued.**

of the share. After this, some prior mortgagees obtained a decree in the Sudder Court in 1847, to the effect that the disputed property should be taken away from the plaintiff's ancestor and given to the prior mortgagees till their lien was satisfied, when he should obtain possession as before. The lien of the prior mortgagees was satisfied in 1870, when the defendants obtained possession. The plaintiffs sued to recover possession. *Held* that no right of action accrued to the plaintiffs by reason of the satisfaction of the decree of the prior mortgagees and the recovery of the possession of the estate by the defendants. **SHIMBHOO v. NARAIN SINGH**

[5 N. W., 153]

332. ——— Suit for separate possession of share of estate.—A suit will lie for the separate possession of a share of an estate in proportion to the plaintiff's share. **GOLOKE CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY v. KALLEE KINKUR CHUCKERBUTTY**

[1 W. R., 164]

333. ——— Suit by holder under durpatnidar for share of estate.—A patni estate was the inheritance of five brothers, two of whom appropriated the whole of it. *Held* that the holder under a kaimi pottah from the dur-patnidar of the three ousted brothers could sue to obtain possession of his share of the estate. **TARA SOONDERY DEBIA v. SHAMA SOONDERY DEBIA**

4 W. R., 58

334. ——— Suit by minor for his share of undivided property.—A suit cannot be brought on behalf of a Hindu minor to secure his share in undivided family property, unless there is evidence of such malversation as will endanger the minor's interests if his share be not separately secured. **CHOKKALINGAM PILLAI v. SVAMIYAR PILLAI, SVAMIYAR PILLAI v. CHOKKALINGAM PILLAI**

1 Mad., 105

335. ——— Suit by minor for partition—*Prejudice of interests of minor.*—A suit on behalf of a minor for partition will lie, if the interests of the minor are likely to be prejudiced by the property being left in the hands of the co-partners from whom it is sought to recover it. **KAMAKSHI AMMAL v. CHIDAMBARA REDDI**

3 Mad., 94

ALIMELAMMAH v. ARUNACHELLAM PILLAI

[3 Mad., 69]

336. ——— Suit by tenant having right to possession, but not right of occupancy—*Act X of 1859, s. 6, and s. 23, cl. 6.*—If a tenant has the right to the possession, he may sue under cl. 6, s. 23, Act X of 1859, although he may not have a right of occupancy under s. 6 of the Act. **WATSON & Co. v. DWARKANATH SIRCAR**

Marsh., 415: 2 Hay, 533

DHAJAH ROY v. SUKHAWUT HOSSEIN

[Marsh., 492]

S. C. SUKHAWUT HOSSEIN v. DHAJAH ROY

[2 Hay, 597]

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**57. POSSESSION, SUITS FOR—concluded.**

337. ——— Suit for possession by unregistered purchaser after ejectment—*Beng. Act VIII of 1869, ss. 26, 64—Effect of sale of tenure by shareholder in zamindari—Onus of proof.*—K, the recorded tenant of a mirasi mokurrari tenure, died leaving G, his son and heir, who sold the tenure, which eventually came into the hands of the plaintiffs' father, and afterwards on his death became vested in the plaintiffs, but neither they nor their father, though they made attempts to do so, ever obtained the registration of their names as tenants. R, one of the two shareholders in the zamindari, brought a suit for arrears of rent of the tenure against G, and in execution of the decree he obtained in that suit the tenure was sold and purchased by the other zamindar, by whom the plaintiffs were dispossessed. *Held* that the plaintiffs were not precluded by the fact that their names were not registered as tenants, under s. 26 of the Rent Act, from bringing a suit to recover possession of the tenure. The holder of the decree, in execution of which the tenure was sold, assuming him to be only a shareholder in the zamindari right, had no right under s. 64 to sell the tenure, but only the interest of the person against whom the decree was passed. The onus was on the defendant to show that the sale under the decree for rent was of such a nature as to give him priority over the plaintiffs. **KRISTO CHUNDER GHOSE v. RAJ KRISTO BANDYOPADHYA**

[I. L. R., 12 Calc., 24]

338. ——— Suit for possession by purchaser at sale in execution of decree—*Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), ss. 11, 318—Concurrent remedies.*—A purchaser at a sale in execution, not having applied to the Court for possession under s. 318 of the Code of Civil Procedure, brought a regular suit to obtain possession of the property purchased. *Held* that, although a remedy might be open to the plaintiff under s. 318, still he was not precluded from bringing a regular suit, the remedies being concurrent. **KISHORI MOHUN ROY CHOWDHRY v. CHUNDER NATH PAL**

[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 644]

339. ——— Symbolical possession obtained in execution of former decree—*Fresh suit against the same defendant to obtain actual possession.*—A plaintiff who has obtained only symbolical possession in execution of a former decree is entitled to maintain a fresh suit against the same defendant to obtain real possession. **SHANKAR BISTO NADGAR v. NARSINGRAY RAMCHANDRA JAHAGIRDAR**

[I. L. R., 22 Bom., 667]

58. PRIVACY, INVASION OF.

340. ——— Easement—*Suit for injunction—Jurisdiction of Civil Court.*—The invasion of privacy by opening windows is not a wrong for which an action will lie. **Komathi v. Gurunada Pillai**, 3 Mad., 141, followed. **AZUF v. AMERUBIBI**

[I. L. R., 18 Mad., 163]

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**59 PROPERTY AT DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT**

341 ——— Property found by police, and no claim being proved, placed at disposal of Government by order of Magistrate under Criminal Procedure Code (1862),

under s 89 Government

INDIA v VAKHATSANJOJI MEGHRAJJI

[I L R, 19 Bom., 668]

60 PUBLIC OR PRIVATE RIGHTS

342 ——— Right to graze cattle—*Civil Procedure Code ss 51 53—Public right—Amendment of plaint*—A sued for an injunction to restrain interference with his right to graze cattle on the bed of a certain tank. The other raiyats of the village in whom the same right vested were originally joined as plaintiffs but the plaint was amended under s 53 of the Code of Civil Procedure and their names were struck off the record. A proved no special

brought upon it unless special names
VENKATACHALA v KUPPUSAMI

[I L R, 11 Mad, 42]

61 PUBLIC WORSHIP, SUITS REGARDING RIGHT OF

343 ——— Suit to remove place of worship—*Right to erect place of worship—Right of way—Allegation of injury*—In India the members of a sect are at liberty to erect a place of worship on their own property, a though it is more or less contiguous to a place already occupied by a place of worship appertaining to another sect. The people of any sect are at liberty to erect on their own property places of worship either public or private and to perform worship provided that in the performance of the worship, they do not cause material annoyance to their neighbours. **SESHAYANGAR v SESHAYANGAR**

I L R, 2 Mad, 143

MADARY v GOBERDUN HULWAI

[I L R, 7 Calc, 684 9 C L R, 363]

PARTHASARADI AYYANGAR v CHINNA KRISHNA AYYANGAR

I L R, 5 Mad, 304

344 ——— Suit founded on sanctity of place of public worship—*Suit to restrain procession in public streets*—No sect is entitled to deprive streets their pl

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**61 PUBLIC WORSHIP, SUITS REGARDING RIGHT OF—continued**

carried on therein day and night. **SUNDARAM CHETTI v QUEEN, PONNUSAMI CHETTI : QUEEN**

[I L R, 6 Mad, 203]

345 ——— Suit to restrain superintendent of mosque from using it for other purposes or obstructing worshippers—*Suit by worshipper*—The worshippers at a public mosque can maintain a suit to restrain the superintendents of such mosque from using it or its appurtenant rooms for purposes other than those for which they were intended to be used and from doing acts which are likely to obstruct worshippers in entering or leaving such mosque. **ABDUL RAHMAN v YAB MUHAMMAD**

[I L R, 9 All, 636]

62 REGISTRATION OF NAME

348 ——— Suit as proprietor of estate to compel entry in Collector's book—*Right to share in land*—A person claiming a share in land by right of heirship has no right of suit against a Collector to obtain entry of his name in the revenue

co heirs

and an

SAHEB v

DARYA SAHEB

16 Bom, 187

347 ——— Suit to compel registration of name—*Suit of vague and speculative nature*—A suit by a plaintiff who alleges that he is in possession of a certain Court all that

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used to make

part the only

person who has power to do so was held to be not maintainable. **IBRAHIM BARI v KAUNDINYA**

[2 Mad, 363]

348 ——— Suit to compel registration of name as proprietor—*Collector in Chota Nagpore—Beng Regs I of 1793 s 9 and XII of 1833*—A Collector in Chota Nagpore cannot be compelled by suit to register the name of any one as proprietor of an estate. **LALLA BISSEN v BHABHAD v COLLECTOR OF HAZARENBAGH**

13 W R, 397

Suit to compel registration of

age

a person to whom a farming lease has been given

350 ——— Right of suit by a sepatnidar against a darpatnidar for registration of name—A sepatnidar is not entitled to sue a darpatnidar to compel him to register his name in

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**63. RESUMPTION, SUIT FOR UNLAWFUL.**

351. ——— Suit for damage for unlawful resumption by Government.—Government may be sued by any person injured by its acts of unlawful resumption. *RAMNARAIN MOOKERJEE v. MAHTAB CHUNDER* . 1 Ind. Jur., O. S., 48

64. REVENUE, SALE FOR ARREARS OF.

352. ——— Suit for property attached by revenue authorities—*Act XXXII of 1860*—*Effect on suit of failure to deposit the revenue or give security.*—When a third party objected to the auction sale of certain immovable property which had been attached by the revenue authorities, it was held that his right to bring an action to prove that the property was his was not barred by s. 184, *Act XXXII of 1860*, because he had omitted to deposit the money demanded by Government or to file security. *SHEO PERSHAD SINGH v. GOPAL LALL* 14 W. R., 276

353. ——— Payment of Government revenue by mortgagees in possession to save the property—*Payment of mortgage-money into Court by mortgagors and relinquishment of possession by mortgagees, Subsequent suit by mortgagees to recover the—Government revenue paid by them by sale of the mortgaged property—Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property Act), s. 83.*—The plaintiffs were mortgagees in possession of certain shares in a village under a mortgage, which, as to the principal amount advanced, was a simple mortgage; as to the interest, a usufructuary mortgage. The mortgagees, to save the property from sale, paid up certain arrears of Government revenue. Subsequently the defendant, who was the representative of the mortgagors under s. 83 of the *Transfer of Property Act*, paid the original sum due under the mortgage into Court. The mortgagees withdrew the money so paid in and deposited the mortgage-deed in Court. The mortgagees then, after relinquishing possession of the mortgaged property, sued to recover the money which they had paid as Government revenue by sale of the mortgaged property. *Held* that, though the mortgagees might originally have treated the amount paid by them as Government revenue as part of the mortgage-money, they did not by such payment obtain a lien independently of their position as mortgagees, and when once they had abandoned their lien on the mortgaged property by accepting the money paid into Court by the mortgagors and by relinquishing possession of the mortgaged property, they could not afterwards revive it; and their suit, which was for realization of the Government revenue paid by them by sale of the mortgaged property, must fail. *Semble*—A mortgagee, who had given up his lien under circumstances similar to those above described, might bring a simple money suit to recover money paid by him to save the property from sale in execution for arrears of Government revenue. *Kinu Ram Dass v. Mozaffer Husain Shaha, I. L. R., 14 Calc., 809; Lachman Singh v. Salig Ram, I. L. R., 8 All., 384; Achut Ramchandra Pai v. Hari Kamti, I. L. R., 11 Bom., 313; Girdhar Lal v. Bhola Nath, I. L. R.,*

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**64. REVENUE, SALE FOR ARREARS OF—concluded.**

10 All., 611; Parsotam Das v. Jaijit Singh, Weekly Notes, All., 1890, p. 90; Nikka Mal v. Sulaiman Shaikh Gardner, I. L. R., 2 All., 193; Kristo Mohinee Dossee v. Kaliprosomo Ghose, I. L. R., 8 Calc., 402; and Nugender Chunder Ghose v. Kaminee Dossee, 11 Moore's I. A., 241, referred to. ANANDI RAM v. DUR NAJAF ALI BEGAM

[I. L. R., 13 All., 195]

354. ——— Sale for arrears of revenue—*N.-W. P. Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873), ss. 185, 186—Disposal of surplus proceeds—Distribution amongst creditors of defaulters—Suit by one of such creditors against another—Cause of action.*—An estate which had been mortgaged separately to two different mortgagees was sold for default in payment of Government revenue. By the sale a much larger sum than was sufficient to satisfy the arrears of revenue was realized. The Collector, instead of paying the surplus to the defaulter, mortgagor, paid therewith one of the mortgagees in full and the other in part. The mortgagee who had been paid in part only sued the other mortgagee for the balance due on his (the plaintiff's) mortgage, alleging that it was prior to that of the defendant and ought to have been paid off in full. *Held* that the suit would not lie. The action of the Collector in contravention of the express provisions of s. 185 of *Act XIX of 1873* gave the plaintiff no cause of action against the other mortgagee. *KUNJ BEHARI LAL v. PARSO-TAM NARAIN* I. L. R., 21 All., 137

65. REVENUE, SUIT FOR ARREARS OF.

355. ——— Suit for arrears of Government revenue—*Act XIV of 1863, s. 1, cl. 1.*—In a suit under cl. 1, s. 1, *Act XIV of 1863*, for the recovery of arrears of Government revenue, the plaintiff was a lambardar and paid the Government revenue and the defendants severally paid rent to him according to the rent roll,—the net profits, after the Government demand and other payments had been made, being divided among them. *Held* that the suit would not lie under that section. *MUKHUN v. JUSRAM* 4 N. W., 165

66. ROAD AND OTHER CASSES, SALE FOR ARREARS OF.

356. ——— Omission to appeal to Commissioner—*Act XI of 1859, s. 33—Public Demands Recovery Act (Beng. Act VII of 1880), s. 2.*—A suit to set aside a sale for arrears of road and public cesses will lie, although no previous appeal to the Commissioner have been made under s. 33 of *Act XI of 1859*. Such a sale is not one for arrears of revenue or other demands realizable in the same manner as arrears of revenue are realizable within the meaning of that section. *MOHIBUL HUQ v. SHEO SAHAY SINGH* [I. L. R., 25 Calc., 85]

357. ——— Suit to set aside a sale for arrears of cesses on the ground that no

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**66. ROAD AND OTHER CESSSES, SALE FOR ARREARS OF—concluded**

notice was issued under s 10 of the Act, whether maintainable in the Civil Court—*Public Demands Recovery Act (Beng Act VII of 1880)*, ss 2, 8, and 10—*Beng Act VII of 1868*, ss 2 and 8—A suit to set aside

Rangut Singh, I. L. R., 23 Calc., 775, and Saroda Charan v. Kista Mohun, 1 C. W. N., 516, referred to. CHUNDER KUMAR MUKERJEE & SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

[I. L. R., 27 Calc., 698; 4 C. W. N., 588]

67 SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE

350. — Suit to set aside sale—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 257—Suit by representative of judgment-debtor—s 257, Act VIII of 1859, did not bar the representative of a judgment debtor from bringing a regular suit to set aside an execution sale except on the score of its having been irregularly conducted. JUMMAL ALI v. TIBBER LALL BOSS. 12 W. R., 41*

359. — Suit on ground of fraud—*Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 256—s 256 of Act VIII of 1859 did not bar a suit*

irregularity in the sale proceedings *RODREE v. LOKSUTX. 3 Agra, 89*

380. — *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s 257—An order cannot be said to have been made under s 257, Code of Civil Procedure, so as to bar a suit to set aside a sale in execution of decree, when the judgment debtor was not aware of the proceedings. SREENUNTO PURANANICK v. OBHOY CHURN MAJNA. 11 W. R., 297*

381. — Suit to set aside order confirming sale—*Omission to claim property on its attachment—The plaintiffs objected to the confirmation of the sale of certain property in execution of decree, on the ground that it was their property, and they were unaware that it was incumbered, otherwise they would have discharged the debt, neither did they know the land had been attacked, and was to be sold in execution. The sale was confirmed, and they sued to set aside the order confirming the sale. Held that the suit would not lie. HOSSAIN BEG v. JEEVA RAM. 5 N. W., 139*

382. — Right of purchaser under previous private sale—*Notice of transfer—Landlord and tenant—Beng Act VIII of 1869, s 26—The plaintiff purchased under a private conveyance from the registered tenant of a permanent transferable interest in land such as is described in s 26 of Bengal Act VIII of 1869, but no*

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**67. SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued.**

notice of the transfer was given to the zamindar. The zamindar subsequently brought a suit against the tenant for arrears of rent and obtained a decree, in execution of which he caused the tenure to be sold, and himself became the purchaser. The plaintiff took proceedings under s 311 of the Civil Procedure Code

was not maintainable. The plaintiff might have satisfied the rent decree and so prevented the sale, or he

ings in the rent suit as a nullity on the ground that he was not a party to that suit. *PANKE CHUNDER SINHA v. HURCHUNDER SNOWDEN. [I. L. R., 10 Calc., 498]*

363. — *Act X of 1850, s 151—Sale for arrears of rent.—S. 151, Act X of 1850, barred a regular suit by a judgment-debtor to set aside a sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent. RUTUN MOHAR DASSET v. KALPESKISHN CHUCKERBUTTY. W. R., F. B., 147*

384. — *Act X of 1850, s 151 and ss 110, 111—Dismissal of objections—A suit to set aside a sale in execution of a Civil Court's decree of a saleable under-tenure other than that from not barred of s 110, 2 case, and a party whose objection under s. 111, 1 was overruled had a right to bring a suit in the Civil Court. JAGGEE-UR SUHAYE v. GOPAL LALL. [11 W. R., 380]*

385. — *Non-registration of name—Suit by unregistered holder to set aside sale of under-tenure—The holder of an under-tenure, though his name has not been registered as the owner, may bring a suit to set aside a sale of the under-tenure made in execution of a decree for rent against the former holder, on the ground that the money due under the decree had been deposited before the sale. APZAL ALI v. LATA GAUMNARAYAN. [B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 519; 6 W. R., Act X, 59]*

386. — *Illegal sale by Collector—A suit will lie to set aside the proceedings of a Collector who acts without jurisdiction in selling land not within his jurisdiction. KUNOON v. AGODAL SINGH. 8 W. R., 511*

JOKEE LAL v. NURSING NARAIN SINGH. [4 W. R., Act X, 5]

387. — *Sale under Criminal Procedure Code, 1891, s. 165. A suit was held not to lie to set aside a sale of property carried*

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**67. SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE**
—continued.

out under s. 185 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1861. **BUKHOOREE SINGH v. GOVERNMENT**

[8 W. R., 207]

368. ———— *Suit to set aside sale for irregularity—Beng. Act VII of 1880—Civil Procedure Code, 1882, ss. 311, 312.*—The words “in respect of sales in execution of decrees” in s. 19 of Bengal Act VII of 1880 do not include any proceedings instituted after the sale for setting it aside. Ss. 311 and 312, therefore, of the Civil Procedure Code do not apply to sales under a certificate. A suit therefore to set aside such a sale for irregularity is not barred by s. 312. **SADHUSARAN SINGH v. PANCHDEO LAL**

[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 1]

RAM LOGAN OJHA v. BHAWANI OJHA

[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 9]

369. ———— *Fraud—Sale under Act X of 1859—Civil Procedure Code, s. 244—Act XXIII of 1861, s. 11.*—*B* obtained an *ex-parte* decree for arrears of rent against *S* under Act X of 1859, and in execution of that decree brought the tenure to sale. At the sale the tenure was purchased by *N*. *S* then brought a suit against *B* and *N* to set aside the sale on the ground that the rent-decree and all execution proceedings taken thereunder were fraudulent, and alleging that *B* was the actual purchaser in the name of *N*. An objection was taken that the suit would not lie, and that the questions in the suit were such as could have been determined, and were determined, by the Court executing the decree. *Held* that neither s. 244 of the Civil Procedure Code nor the corresponding s. 11 of Act XXIII of 1861 has any application to proceedings in execution of a decree under Act X of 1859, and that the suit, being one to set aside the sale on the ground of fraud, was maintainable. **Saroda Churn Chuckerbutty v. Mahomed Isuf Meah**, I. L. R., 11 Calc., 376, distinguished. **BROJO GOPAL SARKAR v. BUSIRUNNISSA BIBI** . I. L. R., 15 Calc., 179

See **MOHENDRO NARAIN CHATURAJ v. GOPAL MONDUL** . . . I. L. R., 17 Calc., 769

PROSUNNO KUMAR SANYAL v. KALI DAS SANYAL
[I. L. R., 19 Calc., 683; I. R., 19 I. A., 166]

BHUBON MOHAN PAL v. NUNDA LAL DEY
[I. L. R., 26 Calc., 324]

and **MOTI LAL CHAKRABUTTY v. RUSSICK CHANDRA BAIRAGI** . . . I. L. R., 26 Calc., 326 note

370. ———— *Transfer of Property Act (II of 1882), s. 99, Sale contrary to provisions of—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 244—Sale by mortgagee in execution of decree.*—Property subject to a mortgage having been sold by the mortgagee as holder of a decree against the mortgagors, a separate suit was brought by the mortgagors to set aside the sale as being in contravention of s. 99 of the Transfer of Property Act. On objection being taken that the suit was not

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**67. SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE**
—continued.

maintainable, the matter being one for determination in execution proceedings under s. 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure,—*Held* (1) that, although the sale was contrary to the provisions of s. 99 of the Transfer of Property Act, that section being for the benefit only of a particular class of persons, namely, those concerned with a right to redeem mortgaged property, such a sale was not void, but voidable; (2) that the question, being one arising between the parties to the suit wherein the sale was made and relating to execution, could not be raised and decided in a suit, but should be raised and tried only in execution proceedings taken under s. 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the sale set aside if such relief were not, for any reason, barred; (3) that the sale having been confirmed, such confirmation was final, and precluded the mortgagors from seeking the relief to which they would otherwise have been entitled; and (4) that, notwithstanding such sale and confirmation, the mortgagors might not be precluded from suing to redeem the mortgaged property on payment of the amount given credit for by the mortgagee in respect of the sale. **MAYAN PATHUTI v. PAKUBAN**
[I. L. R., 22 Mad., 347]

371. ———— *Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 287—Sale in execution subject to mortgage—Suit to set aside sale for re-sale of property free from mortgage lien.*—The plaintiff, having sold property in execution of a decree subject to a certain mortgage lien which had been duly investigated and allowed, brought this suit to have the sale set aside and praying for a re-sale of the property free from the mortgage lien. *Held* that he was not entitled to the relief sought. His proper remedy was to have brought a suit for a declaration that the alleged mortgage was null and void, and to have stayed the sale till the determination of that suit. **PARSHOTAM MAUJI v. GANESH VINAYAK** . . . I. L. R., 23 Bom., 759

372. ———— *Suit to recover property sold on grounds which might have been made grounds for appeal against the original decree—Acquiescence in execution proceedings.*—When a party to a decree and subsequent proceedings in execution thereof has suffered execution to proceed and property to be sold without appealing, he cannot sue to recover the property so sold on grounds which might have been taken in appeal from the decree or from orders in execution. **BENI PRASAD KUNWAR v. LUKHNA KUNWAR** . . . I. L. R., 21 All., 323

373. ———— *Suit to confirm sale—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss. 256, 257—Sale in execution of decree—Order setting aside sale—Suit to set aside such order.*—Certain immoveable property was put up for sale in the execution of *B*'s decree, and was purchased by him. Subsequently, on the same day, such property was put up for sale in the execution of *S*'s decree, and was purchased by him. *B* objected to the confirmation of the sale to *S*, on the ground that *S*'s decree had been satisfied previously to such sale, and the Court executing

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued**67 SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued**

the decrees made an order setting aside such sale on that ground *S* thereupon sued *B* to have such order set aside and to have such sale confirmed and to obtain possession of such property *Held* that, inasmuch as such order had not been made under s 257 of Act VIII of 1859 but had been made at the instance of a purchaser under another decree, and *B*'s decree, as a matter of fact, had not been satisfied *S*'s suit to have such order set aside was maintainable *SANGAM RAM v SHEOBART BHAGAT* [I L R, 3 All, 112]

374. ——— *Civil Procedure Code, 1859, ss 256, 257—Sale in execution of decree—Suit to set aside order setting aside sale—* The Court executing a decree, having made an order setting aside a sale under Act VIII of 1859, of immoveable property in the execution of the decree, the purchaser at such sale sued the decree-holder and the judgment debtor to have such order set aside and to have such sale confirmed in his favour *Held* (OLDFIELD *J* dissenting) that the suit was maintainable, the provisions of s 257 precluding an appeal from an order setting aside a sale, and not a suit to contest the validity of such an order, and that the order setting aside the sale in this case being *ultra vires*, the auction purchaser was entitled to the relief he claimed *DIWAN SINGH v BHARAT SINGH* [I L R, 3 All, 208]

375 ——— *Civil Procedure Code, 1877, ss 311, 312—Suit to have execution sale, after being set aside, confirmed—Held* (OLDFIELD, *J*, dissenting) that a suit by the purchaser at a sale of immoveable property in execution of a decree, which has been set aside under ss 311 and 312 of Act X of 1877, to have such sale confirmed on the ground that there was no irregularity in the publication or conduct thereof, is not barred by the last clause of s 312 or by the last clause of s 588, but is maintainable *ANAND DIN v BALDYO* [I L R, 3 All, 554]

376 ——— *Civil Procedure Code 1859, ss 256, 257—Sale in execution—Order of attachment and sale notifications not signed by Judge, but by Munshiram Sale set aside—Equitable estoppel—* On the 21st August 1876 certain immoveable property belonging to *M* was put up for sale and was purchased by *R*. On the 20th April 1877 such sale was set aside under s 256 of Act VIII of 1859 on the ground that the order attaching such property and the notifications of sale had not, as required by s 222 been signed by the Court executing the decree but by the Munshiram of the Court. On the 27th June 1877 *M* conveyed such property to *H*, who purchased it *bona fide* and for value, and satisfied the encumbrances existing thereon. On the 13th April 1878 *R* sued *H* and *M* to have the order setting aside such sale set aside, and to

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**67. SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE—continued.**

be confirmed by the irregularities in respect whereof such sale had been set aside *Held* by OLDFIELD, *J* that although such sale might have been improperly set aside yet inasmuch as the order of attach-

more valuable at the time than the property which he sought not to obtain the relief which he sought *Held* by STRAIGHT, *J*, that the fact that the Court executing the decree had not signed the order of attachment and the notifications of sale vitiated the proceedings in execution *ab initio*, and rendered the sale which *R* desired to have confirmed void and *R*'s suit therefore failed and had properly been dismissed. *RAM DIAL v MANTAB SINGH*

[I L R, 3 All, 701]

377. ——— *Civil Procedure Code, ss 244, 278, 283—Suit to confirm sale after it is set aside—Person not party to proceedings—Specific Relief Act, s 42—M*, in whose name property had been purchased at an execution sale which was improperly set aside brought a suit to have the order setting aside the sale reversed and the sale confirmed in her favour, and for a declaration that the property was not liable to be sold in execution of a decree of the defendants against third persons, under which it had been attached and advertised for sale *Held* that such a suit could only be maintained under s 42 of the Specific Relief Act (I of 1877), but that s 244 of the Civil Procedure Code indicated the intention of the Legislature that such questions should be determined in the execution department, and, reading together the provisions of ss 244, 278, and 283 of the Code, the suit was premature and therefore not maintainable *MAN KOAR v TARA SINGH* [I L R, 7 All, 583]

378 ——— *Suit to have confirmed a sale set aside by Collector—Transfer of execution of a decree to Collector—Power of Collector—Civil Procedure Code (1882), ss 312, 320, and 588 et 16—Rules framed by Government under s 320—Jurisdiction of Civil Court—Sale in execution of a decree—* Certain property was sold in execution of a decree by the Collector to whom the execution had been transferred under s 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882). The Collector set aside the sale before the date of confirmation, on the sole ground that the judgment debtor had, subsequent to the sale, made full payment of the sum

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**67. SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE**
—continued.

barred under the last clause of s. 312 nor under s. 588, cl. 16. *Held* also that the rules framed by Government under s. 320 of the Code only restricted the powers of the Court to interfere with the procedure of the execution of decrees transferred to the Collector. They did not come in the way of a party bringing a civil suit to establish his purchase. *Held* also that the Collector had no power under s. 311 of the Code to set aside the sale and receive payment from the judgment-debtor. **MATHURADAS v. PANHALAL** . . . **I. L. R., 19 Bom., 216**

379. ——— Advance by mortgagee to pay off prior lien on mortgaged property and save the property from sale in execution of decree—Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), ss. 60, 68, 72, 74, 75, 95—Suit against purchaser of property to recover amount so advanced—Charge on the mortgaged property.—Plaintiff's undivided brother had advanced money on a usufructuary mortgage-bond to enable the owners of certain property to obtain possession of it from one in whose favour a lien had been decreed to subsist. The money not having been so applied, the holder of the lien attached the property and applied to the Court for its sale. To save the property from being sold, plaintiff's said brother further paid the amount of the lien into Court; and at about the same time the mortgagor sold the property to defendant. Plaintiff's brother had never obtained possession of the property, and had since died. Upon plaintiff suing to recover (in addition to the mortgage amount, liability for which was not disputed) the amount of the lien so paid into Court to save the property from sale, — *Held* that, inasmuch as plaintiff could only succeed by showing that by such payment a charge was created upon the land (the money not having been paid at the request or for the benefit of the defendant), the suit must fail. There is no provision in the Transfer of Property Act to support the proposition (involved by the plaintiff's suit) that a second mortgagee may, by a transaction between himself and the first mortgagee, without knowledge or concurrence on the part of the mortgagor, acquire a new right over the mortgaged property. *Per SUBRAMANIA AYYAR, J.*—That as against the mortgagors, plaintiff would have been entitled to add the sums paid by him to the prior incumbrancer to the mortgage amount. But as the mortgage was usufructuary and plaintiff had never obtained possession, he had acquired no charge on the mortgaged property for the money recoverable by him under s. 68 of the Transfer of Property Act. The amount sought to be added thereto consequently stood on a similar footing, and the plaintiff's contention that a charge in respect of it existed in his favour was unsustainable. **Nogender Chunder Ghose v. Kaminee Dossee, 11 Moore's I. A., 241 at p. 259, and Anandi Ram v. Dur Najaf Ali Begam, I. L. R., 13 All., 195.** **PERIANNA SERVAIGARAN v. MARUDAINAYAGAM PILLAI** . . . **I. L. R., 22 Mad., 332**

380. ——— Suit for declaration of right to have property sold in execution—

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**67. SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE**
—continued.

Refusal of Deputy Collector to sell in execution of decree of Revenue Court—Cause of action.—Where a Deputy Collector refuses to sell a certain property in execution of the decree of a Revenue Court, and the applicant fails to bring a suit within the proper time for a declaration of his right to have the property sold, he cannot procure to himself more time by making a second application to the Deputy Collector for execution and having the refusal repented. A suit so brought cannot have its form changed and be treated as a suit to establish the lien which the plaintiff obtained on the property, and to bring the same to sale for discharge of that lien. **RUGHONUNDUN SINGH v. GOPAL CHUND CHOWDHRY** . . . **20 W. R., 17**

RUGHONUNDUN SINGH v. COCHRANE

[20 W. R., 16]

381. ——— Suit by purchaser at execution sale to sue for partition—Certificate of purchase by Registrar—Conveyance—Declaration of right to share—Rules of Court, 415, 431.—The position of a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree of the High Court after he has obtained a certificate from the Registrar under rule 415 of the Rules of Court is that of a person clothed with a right to a conveyance in virtue of a contract; he does not hold, save as regards the parties to the contract of sale, the position of an owner. When the sale is confirmed, the purchaser is entitled to a conveyance, and until he obtains a conveyance the property in the estate purchased does not, having regard to rule 431, pass to him so as to give him rights as against parties not bound by the decree under which the sale took place. All that passes to him as against the defendant in that suit is an equitable estate and a right to a conveyance of the property. And therefore, as the estate in the property purchased has not passed, the purchaser is not entitled to maintain a suit for partition. In such a suit he could not on partition give a good conveyance to the parties interested in the estate, nor would he be entitled to a declaration of his share in the property. **JOHUR MULL KHOORBA v. TARANKISTO DEB** . . . **I. L. R., 10 Calc., 252**

382. ——— Suit for refund of proceeds of sale paid to wrong party—Civil Procedure Code, 1859, s. 270.—No suit lay for a refund of the proceeds of sale realized in execution of a decree paid to a wrong party by order of a competent Court under s. 270, Act VIII of 1859 (*dissentiente LEVINGE, J.*). **HURISH CHUNDER SIRCAR v. AZIMOODDEEN SHAHA**

[W. R., F. B., 180]

383. ——— Suit by purchaser to recover purchase-money paid at sale—Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), s. 315—Sale of property in execution in which judgment-debtor has no interest—Limitation—Accrual of the cause of action.—Under s. 315 of the Civil Procedure Code, a suit will lie to recover purchase-money paid at a Court-sale for property to which it is found that the

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

67. SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE
—concluded

judgment debtor has no title. The cause of action in such a case does not accrue till the purchaser is deprived of the property which was sold to him.

GURSHIDAWA v. GANGAWA

[I. L. R., 22 Bom., 783]

384. — Sale in execution of decree enforcing mortgage—Distribution of proceeds of execution sale—Priority of mortgages—Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property Act), s. 80—A mortgaged certain property to B in July 1874, to C in March 1877, and again to B in November 1877. B obtained a decree directing the sale of the property in satisfaction of his two mortgages, and it was sold accordingly. Subsequent to the sale, C obtained a similar decree upon his mortgage, and, having unsuccessfully applied in his own suit to have

proceeds after payment of 1874, brought a suit to recover the amount received by B in respect of B's mortgage of November 1877. Held that to read the words "an incumbrance" in s. 205, prov. (c), of the Civil Procedure Code as "an incumbrance or encumbrance," so as to give priority to B's mortgage of November 1877 over C's earlier mortgage of March 1877, would be to defeat the intention of the Legislature as expressed in that section and also in s. 80 of the Transfer of Property Act, and that C was entitled to maintain the suit. MITRU LAL v. KISHAN LAL

[I. L. R., 13 All., 546]

63 SHIP, SALE OF

385. — Suit for declaration of title against foreign creditor—Sale by French Court of ship pledged to secure payment of debt—Claim by pledgee to proceeds of sale—M pledged his ship in August 1878 to C as security for a bond-debt of Rs. 500, repayable by two instalments in February and August 1879. S seized the ship in French territory for a debt due to him by M, and claimed on Court in India C to judgment against M. C sued S to obtain a declaration of his right to recover the amount due by M on the bond. Held that, whether or not his lien was destroyed by the sale of the ship in French territory, C was not entitled to any of the proceeds of the sale, either at the date of the sale or of his claim in the French Court, and the denial by S of C's right to any of the proceeds of the sale gave C no cause of action. CHITHAMPARA v. MUTHAYA

[I. L. R., 5 Mad., 330]

386. — Suit by owners for sum realized by sale of ship—Abandonment of French ship to French Consul—Principal and agent—The Captain of the French ship C, which had been wrecked, abandoned her to the French

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued

88 SHIP, SALE OF—concluded

Consul for the benefit of all concerned. The owners assented to this arrangement, but afterwards sued the Consul as their agent, for the sum realized by the sale of the ship. Held that, when the owners of a foreign ship abandon her to their Consul for the benefit of all concerned, they cannot afterwards sue him as their agent. Semble—That the owners of a foreign ship, when abandoning to their Consul, cannot legally enter into a private agreement with him with reference to the funds realized by the sale of the ship. ROBERT v. JAQUEHIM

[Bourke, O. C., 112]

69 SUBSCRIPTIONS, SUITS FOR

387. — Suit by secretary of charitable institution against subscriber—

some cases, upon what the subscriber said or did when he agreed to subscribe. *Quare*—Whether (assuming the liability of a subscriber for unpaid subscriptions) the secretary of a charitable institution with the consent of the committee of management, is entitled to sue a subscriber for the amount of his contribution. KEDAR NATH MITTAL v. ALISAR ROHMAN

10 C. L. R., 197

388. — Liability of subscribers to a proposed town hall—A suit will lie to recover a subscription promised, the subscriber

TACHARJI v. GOBIZ MAHOMED

[I. L. R., 14 Calc., 84]

70. TAX.

389. — Suit to recover tax illegally levied—Bombay Abkari Act (V of 1878), s. 23. Omission to stay proceedings under.—Though a person subjected to an undue demand may, under s. 23 of the Act, take steps by which the Collector's proceedings may be stayed, still his abstention from such a course will not deprive him of his ordinary right to recover money wrongfully taken from him for the benefit of a third person. NARAYAN VENKUT SAKHARAM NAGU

[I. L. R., 11 Bom., 519]

71. TORTS.

390. — Suit for tort amounting to felony—Cause of action—Proof of previous conviction in Criminal Court—Where a person brings a suit alleging a state of facts which amount to felony, he must show that he has done his best to procure a conviction on the criminal charge before the Civil Court will entertain such a suit. COOVALIL v. SANKO RAO. 2 Ind. Jur., N. S., 187

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**71. TORTS—continued.**

391. ——— Suit in respect of tort—*Taking away and detaining property—Remedy by civil action.*—In a case where a person took away a cow out of another's field and wrongfully detained it, pretending that he purchased it at an auction-sale in execution of a decree, it was held there was a remedy by civil action. The plaintiff was not bound to institute criminal proceedings in the first instance, and the Civil Court was bound to take cognizance of the suit under s. 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure of 1859. *SHAMA CHURN BOSE v. BHOLA NATH DUTT* **6 W. R., Civ. Ref., 9**

392. ——— Suit for damages for abuse—*Failure to take criminal proceedings.*—The failure of an injured party to institute criminal proceedings does not deprive him of his right to bring a suit in the Civil Court to recover damages for abuse. *SREENATH MOOKERJEE v. KOMUL KURMOKAR* **[16 W. R., 83]**

393. ——— Suit for property (or its value) attached before judgment and made away with—*Failure to institute criminal proceedings.* A suit will lie for the recovery, or for the value, of property attached under s. 81, Act VIII of 1859, and afterwards made away with by the defendants in collusion with the attaching officer, without a criminal prosecution being previously instituted against them. *CHOIJUNNO PARAMANICK v. ZUMEROODDEE SHAIKH* **18 W. R., 27**

394. ——— Suit for tort not compoundable—*Merger of tort in felony—Law applicable to Hindus and Mahomedans—English law—Right to bring civil suit before prosecuting for offence.*—Within the original jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras, a Hindu or Mahomedan whose civil rights have been infringed by an act which is also a non-compoundable offence is not bound to prosecute the offender before maintaining his civil action, nor is his right to prosecute his action suspended until the offender is brought to justice. *ABDUL KAWDER v. MUHAMMAD MERA* **[I. L. R., 4 Mad., 410]**

395. ——— Suit to recover damages for detention of goods—*Dismissal of criminal charge for taking same goods.*—The circumstance that the plaintiff preferred a criminal charge against the defendant for the taking of his goods, which charge was dismissed, does not prevent the plaintiff from afterwards suing in the Civil Court to recover damages for the taking or detention of the goods, notwithstanding the Criminal Court may have jurisdiction upon a conviction to impose a fine and award it to the protector as compensation. *ROOPA BEWA v. RAMCOOMAR SANDYAL* **[Marsh., 248: 2 Hay, 13]**

ADRAM v. HURBULLUR **2 N. W., 58**

396. ——— Suit for fine realized after imprisonment in default of payment—*Imprisonment—Fine.*—An accused person was punished by the Magistrate both with imprisonment and fine

RIGHT OF SUIT—continued.**71. TORTS—concluded.**

and was sentenced in default of payment of fine to a further imprisonment. After the accused had undergone both the principal punishment and additional imprisonment, he was released, and the fine realized from him. *Held* that a suit by him to recover the amount of the fine was not maintainable; the additional imprisonment not being in lieu of the fine, but as a punishment for non-payment of it. *MANOOLLAH v. GUNES* **3 Agra, 390**

72. WITNESS.

397. ——— Cause of action—*Suit for expenses of witness in civil case.*—No suit will lie for the expenses of a witness. *DE SARAN v. HURISH CHUNDER BISWAS* **[5 W. R., S. C. C. Ref., 6]**

398. ——— *Suit for damages caused by false statement of witness in a suit.*—No action will lie against a witness for making a false statement in the course of a judicial proceeding. *CHIDAMBARA v. THIRUMANI* **[I. L. R., 10 Mad., 87]**

399. ——— *Slander—Privilege of witness—Slander uttered by witness whilst under examination in a judicial proceeding.*—A witness in a Court of justice is absolutely privileged as to anything he may say as a witness having reference to the enquiry on which he is called as a witness. The plaintiff sued to recover damages for slander, the statement complained of being alleged in the plaint to have been made by the defendant while being examined as a witness during the hearing of a case before a Magistrate. It was found that the statement was made in answer to questions put to the defendant as a witness and allowed by the Court as relevant to the case. The plaintiff alleged that the statement was made maliciously, that the defendant bore him a grudge, and that it was to give vent to that grudge, and to injure his reputation that the statement was made. *Held* that the plaint disclosed no cause of action, and that the suit had been properly dismissed. *BHIKUMBER-SINGH v. BECHARAM SIKKAR. BHIKUMBER SINGH v. GOTI KRISTO DAS* **[I. L. R., 15 Calc., 264]**

400. ——— *Defamation—Verbal abuse—Special damage—Witness—Privilege.*—The plaintiff was cited as a witness by one S in a suit instituted by him against defendant. After plaintiff's evidence had been concluded, in which he stated that there was no enmity between him and defendant, the defendant was examined by the Court, and stated that there was enmity between him and plaintiff, and on the Court inquiring to know what was the cause of enmity, defendant used words conveying the meaning that plaintiff's descent was illegitimate. In a suit for slander instituted by the plaintiff, *Held* by BRODHURST, J., that under the circumstances, the statement complained of was made by defendant while deposing in the witness-box, and was therefore absolutely privileged. *Per MAHMOOD,*

RIGHT OF SUIT—concluded

72 WITNESS—concluded

J (contra) that the question whether or not the statement complained of was made by defendant in course of his deposition or after it was finished and when he was no longer in the witness box had not

distinctions between words actionable *per se* and words requiring proof of special or actual damage is not applicable to this country either by reason of any statutory provision or by any uniform course of decision sufficient to establish such distinctions as part of the common law of British India that whilst the English law of defamation recognizes no distinction between defamation as such and personal insult in civil liability the law of British India recognizes personal insult conveyed by abusive language as actionable *per se* without proof of special or actual damage that such abusive and insulting language unless excused or protected by any other rule of law, is in itself a substantial cause of action and a civil

defendant is not absolutely privileged and protected by reason of the office or occasion in which he employed such language, he renders himself subject to a civil liability for damages irrespective of any plea of justification based upon proving the truth of the statements contained in the abusive and insulting language complained of that the rule of English law as to the privilege or protection of a witness in regard to defamatory statements made in the witness box is based upon a public policy which is equally applicable to insulting and abusive language used by such

phrase, and that even where such statements have no reference to the inquiry, the defendant may prove the absence of malice and that they were made in good faith for the public good. *DAWAN SINGH v. MANIP SINGH* I L R., 10 All., 425

Nor is a witness liable to be prosecuted for defamation for what he says in the witness box while under examination

See CASES UNDER DEFAMATION

RIGHT OF WAY

See ACQUISITION

(1 B L R., A C., 213

See CASES UNDER DEFAMATION

See EASEMENT

(L L R., 18 Bom., 382

I L R., 26 Calc., 311

I L R., 22 Bom., 525

See FETTER—FETTER BY JUDGMENT

(I L R., 4 Calc., 392

RIGHT OF WAY—continued

See INJUNCTION—SPECIAL CASES—OBSTRUCTION OR INJURY TO RIGHTS OF PROPERTY—RIGHT OF WAY

(8 B L R., 329

I L R., 10 Bom., 390

I L R., 24 Bom., 189

See LAND ACQUISITION ACT, 1870 ss 16 AND 17

(8 B L R., Ap., 47

See POSSESSION ORDER OF CRIMINAL COURT AS TO—DISPUTES AS TO RIGHT OF WAY WATER ETC

(2 B L R., Ap., 9

2 W R Cr., 64

I L R., 5 Calc., 104

I L R., 4 Mad., 121

I L R., 7 Mad., 49

14 W R Cr., 29

2 C W N., 670

See CASES UNDER PRESCRIPTION—FARMMENTS—RIGHT OF WAY

See RIGHT OF SUIT—EASEMENTS

(I L R., 9 All., 434

1. Creation of right of way—*User—Adverse possession*—A right of way need not have its origin in an express grant but may be established by continued user for a certain period constituting adverse possession. *RAM GUNGA DASS v. GOBIND CHANDER DASS* 16 W R., 234

2. *User—Custom*—*Proof of right of way*—A right of way may be created either by grant or by immemorial custom or by necessity and it is necessary for a party seeking to establish a right of this kind to prove its existence and that it is ancient and has been exercised without interruption. The determination of the existence of the right is a question depending on the evidence in each case the right being inferred from the evidence. *MAHEENDAR BEGUM v. SHEO DYAL PAM*

(14 W R., 189

SAYALGIAPA VERBASAPA v. BASTYANAPA BASAPA

(10 Bom., 399

Proof of well established and fixed user will be sufficient. *BROWNAY CHANDER CHOWDERY v. KNOX* 7 W R., 271

3. *User—Prescription*—*Proof of right of way*—In order to establish a right of way the person claiming must prove uninterrupted user for a certain length of time.

property e.g. a general right to the promiscuous use of a whole property for the purpose of driving cattle over it. *JOT DOORGA DASS v. JAGANNATH POT* 15 W R., 295

HAFIZ LALL KOOKER v. PREMCHANDER KOOKER

(15 W R., 401

4. *User—Prescription*—*Proof of right of way*—*Quare*—Ought a Court to infer from user alone that a right of way has been

RIGHT OF WAY—continued.

conferred by the owner of the land upon the person exercising the user, unless that user has extended over a period as long as that which the law would allow to the owner for bringing an action of ejectment if absolutely excluded from possession? **MOHIM CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY v. CHUNDEE CHURN GOOHO** **10 W. R., 452**

5. ————— *User—Actual user within two years—Limitation Act, 1871, s. 27.*—In a suit to establish a right of way, it is not sufficient for a plaintiff to prove user for twenty years which ended more than two years next before the institution of the suit; he must show exercise of the right by actual user within such period of two years. **GOPES CHAND SETIA v. BHOOBUN MOHUN SEN** **[23 W. R., 401]**

6. ————— *Sufferance.*—A right of way by sufferance over another's land cannot create a permanent right. **ASHOOTOSH CHUCKERBUTTY v. TEETOO HOLDAR** **W. R., 1864, 293**

FUTTEH ALI v. ASGUR ALI **17 W. R., 11**

7. ————— *Permitting cattle to pass over ground between village and public road.*—The owner of a piece of land between a village and the public road, who allows his neighbour's cows to pass over it on the way to pasture, does not thereby create a right of easement over the land so as to deprive it of all value by rendering its cultivation impossible. **GOOROOCHURN GOON v. GUNGAGOBIND CHATTERJEE** **8 W. R., 269**

8. ————— *User—Evidence of right of way.*—User during previous ownership is no evidence of a right of way which relates to the land of another. **OBHOY CHURN DUTT v. NOBIN CHUNDER DUTT** **10 W. R., 298**

9. ————— *User.*—The finding that a right of way had been "formerly" exercised is not a sufficient finding to indicate the length of time for which the right had been exercised, and is therefore insufficient to prove a right of user. **KRISHNA CHANDRA CHUCKERBUTTY v. KRISHNA CHANDRA BANIK** **3 B. L. R., A. C., 211**

S. C. KRISTO CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY v. KRISTO CHUNDER BURNIC **12 W. R., 76**

10. ————— *Claim of right of way under contract.*—A party who claims, under a contract, the re-opening of a way, is not required by Act IX of 1871, s. 27, to prove user for twenty years. **KALLARAM DHUR v. JOOGUL KISHORE SURMAH** **23 W. R., 290**

11. ————— *Use limited to season of year.*—A right of way may be created by use continued for many successive years, even though the use is limited to one particular season of the year alone. **OOMUR SHAH v. RUMZAN ALI** **[10 W. R., 363]**

12. ————— *Pathway over waste land—Discontinuance during rainy season.*—A right of user over a pathway may be established, notwithstanding that the path passes over waste land. A temporary interruption, such as during the rainy

RIGHT OF WAY—continued.

season, cannot affect a right of user. **MAHOMED ANSUR v. SEPATOOLLAH** **22 W. R., 340**

13. ————— *User—Easement—Existence of other access to road.*—Time and user create a right of easement over the property of others. A's right of way over B's homestead is not affected by the fact of there being another pathway by which access to the main road may be obtained by A. **SHAM BAGDEE v. FUKKEER CHAND BAGDEE** **[6 W. R., 222]**

14. ————— *Right of user—Existence of other access to premises.*—A plaintiff's right of user of a pathway to certain premises cannot be affected by the existence of another path by which he may obtain access to the same premises. **MO-KOONDONATH BHADOORY v. SHIB CHUNDER BHADOORY** **22 W. R., 302**

15. ————— *Easement—Limitation Act (XV of 1877), s. 26—User as of right—Prescriptive right.*—For the purpose of acquiring a right of way or other easement under s. 26 of the Limitation Act, it is not necessary that the enjoyment of the easement should be known to the servient owner. In this respect there is a difference between the acquisition of such rights under that Act and their acquisition under the English Prescription Act. **ABZAN v. RAKHAL CHUNDER ROY CHOWDHRY** **I. L. R., 10 Calc., 214**

16. ————— *User of twenty years to support servitude—Extent and mode of user—Calcutta Municipal Act (Beng. Act IV of 1876).*—As establishing his right of way over the defendant's passage, the plaintiff relied upon a user of it, several times in the year, for twenty years prior to the defendant's interruption of it, by mehters for the purpose of removing the contents of a cess-pool connected with a privy belonging to the plaintiffs' house. The facts indicated by way of limit to the user of the passage only showed that it must be a reasonable user for the above purpose. There was no agreement specifying times or occasions of access, and the inference was that, if the plaintiffs had thought fit to use the passage more frequently than they did, they were at liberty to do so. In and after 1876, instead of the plaintiffs' mehters, those employed by the Municipality came and went upon the passage, not at distant intervals, but daily, the plaintiffs under bye-laws, in conformity with Bengal Act IV of 1876, being bound to give them access, and the system being to clean the place daily. *Held* that the above was neither a discontinuance by the plaintiffs of their user nor an aggravation of the servitude. Also that, although a servitude gained for one purpose cannot be used for another, the purposes before and after 1876 being identical, the user proved prior to that year supported a right in the plaintiffs to use the passage for giving access to the servants of the Municipality for the above purpose at reasonable and convenient times. **JADULAL MULLICK v. GOPAL CHANDRA MUKERJI** **I. L. R., 13 Calc., 136**

S. C. JUDOO LALL MULLICK v. GOPAL CHUNDER MOOKERJEE **I. L. R., 13 I. A., 77**

RIGHT OF WAY—continued

Affirming the decision of the High Court, Calcutta, which held that, where a right of way for a particular purpose is proved to have existed for upwards of twenty years the Court is not bound to confine the right to the precise number of times in the year that it has been exercised, but may construe it as a right to use the road at all convenient times for the particular purpose. **GOPAL CHUNDER MUKERJEE v JUDOO LAZZ MUZZICK**

[1 L R, 8 Calc, 778; 13 C L R, 146]

17 ———— **Proof of right of way—Evidence—Particular route**—In a suit for declaration of a right of way over the land of another,

SUGRACHARJI v HAIDONATH SHAL

[3 B L R, Ap, 118]

18. ———— **Nature of right of way**—A right of way is ordinarily a right of passage, and not a general right to pass from one point to another point. **GOLUCK CHUNDER CHOWDARY v TARINEZ CHURN CHUCKERBUTTY** 4 W R, 49

19 ———— **Mode of exercising right of way—Indirect way**—If a person has a right of way from one place to another over a particular line, he cannot be compelled to use a different and substituted way. But where the right is simply to

20 ———— **Right acquired by purchaser of house**—The purchaser of a house acquires the right to the use of a way to a road which has been enjoyed with the house by the vendor, if it is not merely a right to a way of necessity, but a particular right over a defined path. **NOBEEN CHUNDER BULLON v BHUBON CHUNDER MONDAL**

[15 W R, 526]

21 ———— **General right of way—Right of thoroughfare for processions**—A general right of thoroughfare includes a right of way for marriage or other processions of the like nature unless at the time of the first inception of the right it was restricted to a right of passage and such processions were interdicted. **RAJ MANICK SINGH v LURION MANICK BOSE**

15 W R, 46

22 ———— **Right to carry marriage and funeral processions**—A general right of way was held under the circumstances to include a right to carry marriage and funeral processions. **LOKENATH GOSSAMEZ v MOHMOHAN GOSSAMEZ**

[20 W R, 293]

23 ———— **Right to freedom from obstruction—Ownership of soil**—A person who

RIGHT OF WAY—continued

ergo ad ealum **TOOLSEEMONEY DEBBE v JOGESH CHUNDER SHANA** 1 C L R, 425

24 ———— **Road used only by particular section**

Where there is
is enjoyed only
mainly, the rest

DEB BHUTTACHARJEE v MONER RAM DOSS

[25 W R, 233]

25 ———— **Continuous user—Discontinuance—Limitation**—A right of way over the land of another must be kept up by constant use. **HUNI DAS NANDI v JADUNATH DUTT**

[5 B L R, Ap 66, 14 W R, 79]

26 ———— **Immoveable property—Specific Relief Act (I of 1877) s 9**—A right of way is not "immoveable property" within the meaning of s 9 of the Specific Relief Act. **MAHAGALDAS v JEWANRAM** 1 L R, 23 Bom., 673

27 ———— **Obstruction to right of way—User**—Sue by members of a joint family to enforce their right to a pathway through a door (which had been blocked up) leading to a joint thakoorbari. Held that this was not a case in which the plaintiffs claimed the right of user, but only

CHOWDARY v NUND LALL CHOWDARY

[16 W R, 277]

28 ———— **Substitution of new way for old one—Non user—Abandonment of right**

29 ———— **Loss of right of way—Relinquishment of right in land**—The relinquishment of all rights and interests in land exchanged does not necessarily involve loss of right of way over the land. **KALIE KISHORE ROY v DEEN DIAL SEN**

[4 W R, 83]

30. ———— **Closing right of way—Substitution of another way**—The owner of the land over which there is right of way by an ancient pathway cannot, without the consent of the parties entitled to the right, substitute another path and shut up the ancient pathway. **TARINEZCHURN CHUCKERBUTTY v TARINEZCHURN CHUCKERBUTTY**

[1 Ind. Jur, N S, 6]

centre of the defendant's cart was granted to plaintiff a predecessor in title on fardari tenure, to build a dwelling upon. A hut was accordingly built

RIGHT OF WAY—continued.

thereon. No privy was built with or attached to the hut, the occupants of the hut using the oart, or neighbouring oarts, for natural purposes. The plaintiff bought the hut, knocked it down, and proceeded to build a substantial dwelling with a privy on the site of the old hut. Defendant denied his right to build a privy, or to have any right of way for sweepers to the said privy when built. *Held* that the suitable enjoyment of the hut, when it was originally built, implied the use of a privy, whenever the occupants of the hut should think fit to build one; and that therefore the plaintiff was entitled to build a privy, and consequently also to a way of necessity for a sweeper to have access to the privy when built. The occupants of the old hut had been allowed, as a way of necessity, and had always used as a means of access to that portion of the site of the old hut on which the new privy was now being built, a path which went in a straight line from the gate in the outer wall of the oart to the front door of the hut, and thence, skirting the hut, to the site of the new privy. The plaintiff now claimed a right of way for his sweeper in a direct line from the outer gate to the new privy, thus avoiding the front entrance of the house. *Held* that, having regard to the class of persons who had lived in the old hut (who were of low caste), there could have arisen, up to the present time, no reasonable necessity for two ways to the site in question, and therefore the plaintiff was limited to the old way enjoyed by his predecessor in title. *Quære*—Whether, if the lessees had been persons belonging to one of the higher castes, it would not be right to take into consideration the prejudice entertained by members of such castes against being brought into close proximity with persons following the occupation of a sweeper, and, if necessary, to modify the general principle of English law, which lays down that a grantee is only entitled to one way of necessity. *ESUDAI v. DAMODAR ISHWARDAS* . . . I. L. R., 16 Bom., 552

32. ——— Place dedicated by owner of land for convenience of occupiers of adjoining houses—User of such open space—Covenant or grant presumed—Easement—Public land—Encroachment—Injunction.—The plaintiff and defendant occupied houses situated in the same lane and opposite each other. Close to both houses was an open space in which a cross had stood. The plaintiff alleged that the said vacant space was originally intended for, and had always been used by the occupants of his house and the residents in the lane in common for, the purposes of recreation, save where the cross stood. The cross had been for many years visited by Christian worshippers who prayed and worshipped there. The plaintiff also alleged that, in addition to the general use of the open space, he and his predecessors in title and the occupants of his said house had for more than twenty years used the open space as a footway and a way for carriages and other vehicles to approach the said house and to stand and be able to turn there. He complained that the defendant had wrongfully removed the cross, and enclosed the greater portion of the said open space, and he prayed for a decla-

RIGHT OF WAY—continued.

ration that he and the occupants of his house were entitled to the use of the said space for purposes of recreation, and as a footway and carriage-way and for an injunction. The defendant pleaded that the whole of the open space formerly belonged to a Portuguese religious confraternity who were the fazendars of both his property and the plaintiff's; that this confraternity had permitted the cross to be erected on the land, at which the residents of the houses of the plaintiff and defendant and other adjacent houses who were then Portuguese used to assemble and worship; that the Portuguese having left the locality the cross was removed, and the part of the open space which had been enclosed by the defendant had been sold to him by the confraternity in 1887. He denied the use of the space alleged by the plaintiff. *Held* that the evidence was not sufficient to establish that the land in dispute had been dedicated to the public, but that, on the evidence, the Court was justified in presuming, and ought to presume, a covenant on the part of the fazendari owners of the oart to keep the lane, including the upper end of it, open for the use of the owners of the houses abutting upon it. Such a covenant should be presumed equally in the case of a land-owner giving land for building purposes to fazendari tenants in a perpetual tenure at a fixed rent, and in the case of a owner selling land out and out for building purposes. *RANCHORDAS AMTHABHAI v. MANEKAL GORDHANDAS* . . . I. L. R., 17 Bom., 648

33. ——— Easement of necessity—Easements Act (V of 1882)—Act I of 1872, s. 114, illus. (g)—Presumption against plaintiff from failure to produce his title-deeds.—The plaintiffs were owners of an hotel, and the defendant of certain adjacent property. The two properties had at one time been united, and at that time the manager of the hotel on behalf of the owner used to obtain water for the purposes of the hotel from a certain spring by means of a road which ran over land which subsequently became the defendant's. There was another but smaller and much less convenient path from the hotel to the spring. The plaintiffs became owners of their portion of the property in 1886, and the defendant of his portion in 1888. The plaintiffs continued to use the above-mentioned road through the defendant's property for the purpose of getting water from the hotel until 1889, when the defendant refused to permit them any longer to use the road. The plaintiffs accordingly sued the defendant for a declaration of their right of way over the said road, but refused to put in evidence the deed under which they became owners of the hotel property. *Held* upon these facts that the plaintiffs were not entitled to any right of way over the land in question. Owing to the non-production by the plaintiffs of their title-deed, it must be presumed as against them that the evidence afforded thereby would be unfavourable to their claim, and no right of way in favour of the plaintiffs could be shown to arise otherwise, either as an easement of necessity or as an easement the intention to grant which might be inferred. *Charu Surnokar v. Dokouri Chunder Thakoor*, I. L. R., 8 Cal., 956, considered. *Rajroop Kuar v. Abul*

RIGHT OF WAY—concluded

Hossein I L R 6 Calc 394 L R 7 I A 240
Kay v Oxley L R 10 Q B, 560 Polden v
Bastard L R 1 Q B 156 Worthington v
Gimson 29 L J Q B 116 Hinchliffe v Earl
of Kinnoul 5 Bing NC 25 Morris v Edgington
3 Taunt 24 Barkshire v Grubb L R 19 Cl D
616 and Bayley v G W R Co L R 26 Ch D
 434 referred to WUTZLER v SHARPE

[I L R, 15 All, 270]

34 ————— *Purchase of land*
adjoining purchaser's land—Way of access—Way
of necessity—Deed of sale Construction of— A person
 purchasing a plot adjoining his own land and having
 access to the plot through his land cannot acquire a
 way of access to overh a vendor's land of which the plot
 formed a part. The fact that if the plot had been
 sold to a third person he would have acquired a way
 of necessity does not affect the question. Where a
 portion of an estate is sold a right of way leading to
 such portion may be created by the use of general
 words provided that the circumstances existing at
 the time of the sale were such as to justify the
 belief that such was the intention of the parties.
 Where the words used in a Marathi deed of sale were
surva lakk wa sambandh (i.e. all rights and
 accompaniments)—*Held* that the words in them
 selves apart from the circumstances at the time of
 the sale did not include a right of way over the

[I L R, 18 Bom, 797]

RIGHT TO APPEAR

See ADVOCATE 5 B L R, Ap 70
 [14 B L R, Ap, 12
 13 W R, 60
 23 W R, Cr, 14

See COUNSEL 5 B L R, Ap, 70
 [9 B L R, 417
 I L R, 1 Bom, 46

See WITNESS I L R, 1 Mad 304
 [I L R, 1 Bom, 14

See CASES UNDER PLEADER—APPOINTMENT AND APPEARANCE

RIGHT TO BEGIN

See ONUS OF PROOF—POSSESSION AND
PROOF OF TITLE I L R, 18 Calc, 201
 [L R, 17 I A, 159

1 ————— *General rule—* The rule is that
 the party holding the affirmative has the right to
 begin at the hearing before the High Court. *LALL*
MOHUN MULICK v PRABY CHAND MITTAL

[I Ind. Jur, N B, 383]

RIGHT TO BEGIN—continued

2 ————— *Practice—Suits under Civil*
Procedure Code 1809— It was held under the Civil
 Procedure Code of 1859 that the Common Law practice
 in respect of the right to begin ought to prevail
 in cases under that Act that practice having
 been followed up to that time and the Procedure
 Code making no distinction between suits in the nature
 of Common Law actions and those in the nature
 of equity suits. *RUNGUNMONEY DOSSETT v BIRJO*
LALL DAI Cor, 25

3 ————— *Small Cause Court references*
 —The right to begin in Small Cause Court references
 is generally allowed to the plaintiff but in
 one case the counsel for the defendant was allowed to
 begin where the judgment of the Small Cause Court
 was in favour of the plaintiff. *HABAN CHANDRA*
MOOKERJEE v NUNDGOGPAL MUTTY LALL

[13 B L R 142 22 W R, 71]

The right to begin is now specially provided for by
 s 179 of the Civil Procedure Code 1882

4 ————— *Civil Procedure Code, 1877,*
s 179—Set for mesne profits—Burden of proof
 —It cannot be laid down as a general proposition
 controlling the provisions of s 179 of the Code of
 Civil Procedure that in a suit for mesne profits
 against persons who have been in possession of the
 land in respect of which the mesne profits are claimed
 and who have been shown to have no title that the
 burden of proof is upon the defendants. *KUSHNA*
MOHUN BAIKAR v KUNJ BEHARY BAIKAR

[9 C L R, 1]

5 ————— *Suit for partition—*
Nucleus of joint property— In a suit for partition of
 certain property and trading businesses the defendants
 who resisted the suit admitted a nucleus of

plaintiff was entitled to begin. *MOHUN NATH*
NEOGY v PRABY CHAND NEOGY 7 C L R, 274

7 ————— *Application for*
review—Order to show cause— Upon the hearing of
 an application for review of judgment upon which an

8 ————— *Hearing of case*
on preliminary issue— At the hearing of a case on a
 preliminary issue the defendant by whom the issue
 was raised was held to have the right to begin.
FATMADAT v AISHADAT I L R, 12 Bom, 454

一、政治
 二、经济
 三、文化
 四、教育
 五、军事
 六、外交
 七、法律
 八、宗教
 九、艺术
 十、科学
 十一、体育
 十二、卫生
 十三、农业
 十四、工业
 十五、商业
 十六、交通
 十七、通讯
 十八、能源
 十九、环境
 二十、社会
 二十一、家庭
 二十二、婚姻
 二十三、生育
 二十四、养老
 二十五、丧葬
 二十六、祭祀
 二十七、节日
 二十八、习俗
 二十九、方言
 三十、文字
 三十一、语法
 三十二、词汇
 三十三、修辞
 三十四、逻辑
 三十五、哲学
 三十六、伦理
 三十七、美学
 三十八、音乐
 三十九、舞蹈
 四十、戏剧
 四十一、电影
 四十二、电视
 四十三、广播
 四十四、报纸
 四十五、杂志
 四十六、书籍
 四十七、档案
 四十八、图书馆
 四十九、博物馆
 五十、纪念馆
 五十一、烈士陵园
 五十二、革命遗址
 五十三、文物保护单位
 五十四、自然保护区
 五十五、风景名胜区
 五十六、森林公园
 五十七、植物园
 五十八、动物园
 五十九、水族馆
 六十、科技馆
 六十一、天文台
 六十二、气象台
 六十三、地震局
 六十四、海洋局
 六十五、气象局
 六十六、环保局
 六十七、水利局
 六十八、林业局
 六十九、农业局
 七十、卫生局
 七十一、教育局
 七十二、民政局
 七十三、司法局
 七十四、公安局
 七十五、检察院
 七十六、法院
 七十七、政府
 七十八、人民代表大会
 七十九、政协
 八十、民主党派
 八十一、无党派人士
 八十二、社会团体
 八十三、群众组织
 八十四、民间组织
 八十五、非营利组织
 八十六、基金会
 八十七、慈善机构
 八十八、志愿服务
 八十九、社区服务
 九十、社会工作
 九十一、心理咨询
 九十二、婚姻家庭
 九十三、青少年
 九十四、老年人
 九十五、残疾人
 九十六、流动人口
 九十七、农民工
 九十八、大学生
 九十九、研究生
 一百、博士后

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1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.
 2. *Scirpus americanus* (L.) Link.
 3. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.
 4. *Distichlis spicata* (L.) Nees
 5. *Eleocharis acicularis* (L.) Rostk Schmidt
 6. *Eleocharis obtusa* (L.) Nees
 7. *Eleocharis tenuis* (L.) Rostk Schmidt
 8. *Eleocharis palustris* (L.) Rostk Schmidt
 9. *Eleocharis acicularis* (L.) Rostk Schmidt
 10. *Eleocharis obtusa* (L.) Nees
 11. *Eleocharis tenuis* (L.) Rostk Schmidt
 12. *Eleocharis palustris* (L.) Rostk Schmidt
 13. *Eleocharis acicularis* (L.) Rostk Schmidt
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$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1$

1. 1945년 8월 15일 일본 제국주의 패망으로 인하여 우리 민족은 35년간의 억압과 착취에서 해방되었으나, 해방 후에도 우리 민족은 여전히 외세의 지배와 착취에 직면하고 있다. 특히, 1948년 8월 15일 미국의 침략으로 인하여 우리 민족은 다시 한 번의 분단을 겪게 되었다. 이 분단은 우리 민족의 통일과 자유를 위협하고 있다.

1. IL, 01 A, 100: 5 C, 1 IL, 67

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[illegible]

(1894-1903) 11 C. 7. 128. *Stewart v. Stewart*—New
York water. The owner of a land fed by natural
streams, who engaged for the supply of natural
water and a few water, used for an irrigation to
certainly require riparian owners from damage to
the stream, a riparian with the supply of water, over
which the plaintiff claimed a right of ownership.
The issue as to the ownership of the land on which
the stream runs was undecided. *Held* (1) The
Statute Act only declared the existing law as to
ownership of water; (2) An agreement can therefore

W. B. 1004, 567

1. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DO HEREBY DECLARE TO THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED Kingdom OF Great Britain and Ireland the following Articles of Treaty and Agreement made between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the 22nd day of August 1794 at London in the second year of the Union of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the United States of America do hereby declare to the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the following Articles of Treaty and Agreement made between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the 22nd day of August 1794 at London in the second year of the Union of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the United States of America do hereby declare to the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the following Articles of Treaty and Agreement made between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the 22nd day of August 1794 at London in the second year of the Union of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the United States of America do hereby declare to the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the following Articles of Treaty and Agreement made between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the 22nd day of August 1794 at London in the second year of the Union of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the United States of America do hereby declare to the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the following Articles of Treaty and Agreement made between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the 22nd day of August 1794 at London in the second year of the Union of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the United States of America do hereby declare to the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the following Articles of Treaty and Agreement made between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the 22nd day of August 1794 at London in the second year of the Union of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the United States of America do hereby declare to the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the following Articles of Treaty and Agreement made between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the 22nd day of August 1794 at London in the second year of the Union of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the United States of America do hereby declare to the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the following Articles of Treaty and Agreement made between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the 22nd day of August 1

3. — — — Night to surplus water of tank—*Therapsid*—*Carn*—*Chiropt*—A night of movement may be supplied in the surplus water of a

RIGHT TO USE OF WATER—continued.

water,—*Held* that the onus lay on the plaintiff to prove the assertion on the part of the defendants of any new right. **BUNGSHEE DHUR THAKOOR v. KHETTURMONEE DEBIA** . . . 11 W. R., 15

19. ————— *Right to raise embankment to diminish flow of water into reservoir.*—Where parties by agreement in a butwarra restricted their rights by the condition that one of their number was to have full use of the water in a reservoir, the others were held not to be at liberty to set up, even on their own lands, an embankment round the reservoir so as to diminish materially the flow of water into it. **GOUB SAHOY SINGH v. SHEO SAHOY SINGH** . . . 15 W. R., 94

20. ————— *Erection of bund to keep water in reservoir.*—Water falling on A's land and collected in a reservoir there, used to flow on to B's land. *Held* that B had no right to the use of the water, and that A was entitled to erect on his own land a bund to prevent the water flowing on to B's land. **BUNSEE SAHOO v. KALEE PERSHAD** . . . 13 W. R., 414

21. ————— *Right of owner of two properties—Dispersion of rain-water.*—The owner of two properties may conduct through troughs the rain-water accumulating on one property over a water-course to the other property before it reaches another water-course into which the rain-water, unless diverted, would naturally flow. **RAMBUTTUN NEOGEE v. PHOON SINGH** . . . W. R., 1864, 147

22. ————— *Cessation to make use of water—Revocation of permission.*—Where a party who had enjoyed the permissive use of the water of a tank does not use it for four years from the date of its further excavation, the permission may be taken to be revoked. **GOOROO CHURN SOOR v. SREE CHURN GHOSE** . . . 15 W. R., 308

23. ————— *Right to discharge rainfall over land—Abandonment of right.*—Exposition of the right of discharging the rainfall on one's land through a water-course over another's, and of the abandonment of such right. **KHETTUR NATH GHOSE v. PROSUNNO GHOSE** . . . 7 W. R., 498

24. ————— *Abandonment of right to water—Construction of new waterway.*—Where a party suing for the use of a waterway was found to have allowed it to be filled up without objection, and another of the same description to be constructed, which he had used for a year or two, he was held to have abandoned his right of user to the former waterway. **JUGUTBUNDHOO CHUCKERBUTTY v. JUGUT CHUNDER CHOWDHRY** . . . 12 W. R., 519

25. ————— *Irrigation channels—Power of Collector to regulate water-supply.*—In a suit between raiyats holding lands under Government, in which the Collector of the district was joined as second defendant, it appeared that the first defendant, in pursuance of an order of the Sub-Collector, made on a petition preferred by him, had opened a new irrigation channel, thereby materially diminishing the supply of water necessary for the cultivation of the plaintiff's land and causing damage

RIGHT TO USE OF WATER—concluded.

to him. The lower Court passed a decree for damage and issued an injunction directing that the channel be closed. *Held* that the order of the Sub-Collector was in excess of his powers. **RANCHANDRA v. NARAYANASAMI** . . . I. L. R., 16 Mad., 333

26. ————— *Water rights for irrigation where a stream flows through separate estates—Relative rights of upper and lower proprietors on the banks to the use of the water—Issues not raising actual rights.*—A riparian owner, where a stream flows in a channel down from a property higher up, is entitled to the flow of water without interruption, and without substantial diminution caused by the upper proprietor, who may for legitimate purposes withdraw so much only of the water as will not materially lessen the downward flow on to his neighbour's land. In this suit the upper proprietor claimed the right to dam up a stream on his own estate, and to impound so much of its water as he might find convenient for irrigation, leaving only the surplus, if any, for the use of the proprietors below. He has no such right, in the absence of a right obtained by him in virtue of contract with the lower proprietors, or acquired by him as a consequence of prescriptive use. His common law right is to take for the purpose of irrigation so much water only as can be abstracted without materially diminishing what is to be allowed to descend. What quantity of water can be abstracted and used without infringing that essential condition, must, in all cases, be a question of the circumstances depending mainly upon the size of the stream and the proportion which the water taken bears to its entire volume. In this suit, the upper proprietor's claim having been put too high, the real question as to the proportion of his share had been omitted. No issue had raised it, and no evidence had been given to determine it approximately. The Court of first instance and the first Appellate Court had attempted to decree what they considered would be the just proportion, but the High Court had rightly pointed out that there had been no materials before the Courts upon which a right to a more limited kind than that which had been in excess claimed could be decreed to the upper proprietor; and the suit had been rightly dismissed. **DEBI PERSHAD SINGH v. JOYNATH SINGH** . . . I. L. R., 24 Cal., 865
[L. R., 24 I. A., 60
1 C. W. N., 401

RIOTING.

See CHARGE—FORM OF CHARGE—SPECIAL CASES—RIOTING . . . 9 W. R., Cr., 33
[B. L. R., Sup. Vol., 750
I. L. R., 21 Cal., 827, 955
3 C. W. N., 605
I. L. R., 26 Cal., 630

See CHARGE TO JURY—SPECIAL CASES—RIOTING . . . I. L. R., 21 Cal., 955

See JURISDICTION OF CRIMINAL COURT—OFFENCE COMMITTED ONLY PARTLY IN ONE DISTRICT—ABETMENT:
[I. L. R., 19 Bom., 105

RIOTING—continued.

thereupon, and that the accused had been justified in resisting the trespass by force. Inasmuch, however, as he considered the accused had exceeded their right of private defence of their property, he convicted them of rioting under s. 148 of the Penal Code. *Held* that, on the findings of the Judge, the conviction could not be supported, inasmuch as on such findings the persons convicted were not members of an unlawful assembly. **IN THE MATTER OF KALLER MUNDLE** 10 C. L. R., 278

11. ————— *Forcibly getting possession of cattle seized for trespass—Penal Code, s. 147—Act III of 1857, s. 11.*—The prisoners having been part of an assembly of more than five persons, whose common object, as apparent from their acts, was, by means of criminal force, to recover possession of their cattle seized for trespass (whether properly pounded or not), and who made use of such force and took away their cattle, were held guilty of rioting, and liable to conviction under s. 147 of the Penal Code, and not under s. 11, Act III of 1857. **QUEEN v. BOKOO SHEIKH** . W. R., 1884, Cr., 21

12. ————— *Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), ss. 141 and 147.*—A party of persons consisting of some five peadas and a number of coolies sufficient for the work to be done, went to a spot on a river flowing through the lands of M, for the purpose of either repairing or erecting a bund across it to cause the water to flow down a channel on the lands of their master T. The river at the time was almost dry, and the party did not go armed ready to fight or use force, and they did not during the subsequent occurrence use force. Having arrived at the spot about 10 A.M., they proceeded to work at the bund until the afternoon. At about 4 P.M. a body of men, consisting of about 1,200 in all, many of them armed with lathies and headed by the prisoners, who were servants of M, which had been seen collecting together during the day, proceeded to the spot, and about 25 or 30 of them attacked T's men, some five of whom were more or less severely wounded with the lathies. The occurrence resulted in the conviction of some of M's servants for rioting under s. 147 of the Penal Code. M's people wholly denied any right on the part of T to construct or repair the bund, and had previously denied the existence of such right, and refused permission to T to exercise it. It was contended that the assembly of M's people was not an "unlawful assembly;" that the interference by T's people with the channel of the river justified them in coming to stop the work, and the show and use of force in compelling them to do so. *Held* that the prisoners had been rightly convicted. **Queen v. Mitto Sing**, 3 W. R., Cr., 41; **Shanker Singh v. Burmah Mahto**, 23 W. R., Cr., 25; and **Birjoo Singh v. Khub Lall**, 19 W. R., Cr., 66, referred to and commented on. **GANOURI LAL DAS v. QUEEN-EMPRESS** . I. L. R., 16 Calc., 208

13. ————— *Right of private defence of property—Causing grievous hurt in furtherance of common object—Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), ss. 97, 99, 147, 149, and 325.*—The accused, receiving information that the complainant's party were about to take forcible possession of a plot

RIOTING—continued.

of land which was found by the Court to be in the possession of the accused, collected a large number of men, some of whom were armed, and went through the village to the land in question. While they were engaged in ploughing, the complainant's party came up, some of them being armed, and interfered with the ploughing. A fight ensued, in the course of which one of the complainant's party was grievously wounded and subsequently died, and two of the accused's party were hurt. *Held* that, if the accused were rightfully in possession of the land and found it necessary to protect themselves from aggression on the part of another body of men, they were justified in taking such precautions as they thought were required and using such force or violence as was necessary to prevent the aggression. *Held* also that under such circumstances they could not rightly be held to be members of an unlawful assembly. **Queen-Empress v. Narsang Pathahbai**, I. L. R., 14 Bom., 441; **Birjoo Singh v. Khub Lall**, 19 W. R., Cr., 66; and **Shanker Singh v. Burmah Mahto**, 23 W. R., Cr., 25, followed. **Ganouri Lal Dass v. Queen-Empress**, I. L. R., 16 Calc., 206, distinguished. **PACHKAURI v. QUEEN-EMPRESS**

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 686]

PACHKAURI v. EMPRESS . 1 C. W. N., 423

14. ————— *Rights of true owners against person in wrongful possession—Affray, Evidence as to nature of.*—When a party is in possession of land for four or five days, though it may be in wrongful possession, another party, although claiming to be the rightful owner, is not entitled to go in force to turn him out, much less is he entitled to take armed men with him for that purpose. In an affray specific evidence as to the acts of each fighter cannot be expected, but only general evidence as to the accused taking part in it, and persons who, as in this case, pushed the boats on which the fight took place, and in whose interests the fight on the boats took place, were held to be just as blameworthy as the men who struck the blows. **MOHER SHEIKH v. QUEEN-EMPRESS**

[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 392]

15. ————— *Right of private defence—Penal Code, s. 146—Unlawful distraint.*—A landlord who had not tendered to his tenants such a pottah as the latter was bound to accept under the Madras Rent Recovery Act, distrained his cattle for arrears of rent, the assistance of the police having been procured for the purpose. The tenant, with the assistance of eleven other persons, forcibly obstructed the removal of the cattle which had already been actually seized and driven for some yards. They were charged with the offence of rioting and convicted. *Held* that there was no right of private defence of property, and that the conviction was right. **QUEEN-EMPRESS v. RAMAYYA**

[I. L. R., 13 Mad., 148]

16. ————— *Penal Code, s. 154—Liability of owner or occupier of land on which an unlawful assembly is held.*—It is not necessary, in order to render the owner of land on which a riot takes place criminally liable, that he should be aware

RIOTING—continued.

of the likelihood of such an occurrence. That his karinda should have taken an active part in the riot is sufficient to warrant the conviction of the owner under s. 154 of the Penal Code *QUEEN EMPRESS v. PAYAG SINGH* . . . I. L. R., 12 All., 550

17. ————— *Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), s. 151—Liability of owner or occupier of land on which a riot takes place or unlawful assembly is held—Evidence necessary to constitute an offence.*—In order to establish an offence under s. 154, Penal Code, it is necessary to prove (1) that riot took place, (2) that the accused is the owner of the land on which the riot took place, (3) that his agent or manager knew that the riot was about to be committed, and (4) that, knowing this, the agent or manager did not use all lawful means to suppress the riot or disperse the unlawful assembly *Per STANLEY, J.*—That in such a case the Court must always act upon proof, and not on mere surmises *Bras v. Queen-Empress, I. L. R., 10 Cal., 338*, referred to *TABAKANT DAS v. EMPRESS* . . . 4 C. W. N., 891

18. ————— *Right of private defence of property—Causing hurt in furtherance of common object—Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), ss. 147, 323*—The party of the accused

some of these co-sharers to protest on the ground

19. ————— *Dacoity—Penal Code, ss. 24, 147, 391—Want of dishonest intention—Where*

20. ————— *Forcibly taking possession of wife by husband—A husband, or those who aided him, cannot be convicted of kidnapping for taking away his own wife, but they are guilty of rioting if they take possession of her by force and violence and in the darkness of night. QUEEN v. ASKUR* . . . W. R., 1884, Cr., 12

21. ————— *Forcible entry on land cultivated by trespasser—Plea of right to possession—Trespass on land—A plea of right to possession is no answer to a charge of rioting by*

RIOTING—concluded

making a forcible entry on land cultivated by a trespasser who is in possession and opposes the entry. *APPAYU NAYAK v. QUEEN* I. L. R., 8 Mad., 245

22. ————— *Rioting armed with deadly weapons—Culpable homicide—Grievous hurt.*

[3 N. W., 174

23. ————— *Procedure—Trial of case of affray between opposite factions—In a trial arising out of an affray or faction fight, the members of each faction should be tried separately. The statements of the members of each faction can then if desired, be taken on solemn affirmation, and be made*

RIPARIAN PROPRIETORS.

See ACCRETION—NEW FORMATION OF ALLUVIAL LAND—CHUBS OR ISLANDS IN NAVIGABLE RIVERS 5 C. L. R., 154
[8 B. L. R., 255, 343

See ACCRETION—NEW FORMATION OF ALLUVIAL LAND—RIVERS, OR CHANGE IN COURSE OF RIVERS 2 Hay, 541
[3 Agra, 18
11 B. L. R., 265
L. R., 1 A., Sup. Vol., 34
L. R., 8 I. A., 211
L. L. R., 13 Mad., 369

See ACCRETION—REFORMATION AFTER DILUVIATION 5 B. L. R., 521
[13 Moore's I. A., 487

See LIMITATION ACT, 1877, s. 26 (1871, s. 27) I. L. R., 1 Mad., 335

See MADRAS FOREST ACT, s. 10.
[I. L. R., 20 Mad., 279

See RIGHT OF SUIT—INJURY TO ENJOYMENT OF PROPERTY
[I. L. R., 18 Mad., 158

See RIGHT TO USE OF WATER
[3 W. R., 218
0 W. R., 99

L. R., 8 I. A., 180
L. L. R., 11 Mad., 16
L. L. R., 23 Bom., 506
L. L. R., 24 Calc., 895
L. R., 24 I. A., 80

————— *Private proprietorship—Bed of flowing stream—The bed of a flowing stream may be the property of a private person. JAGDISH CHUNDER BISWAS v. CHOWDHRY 7 CHOWDHRY*
[24 W. R., 317

"RISK NOTE."

See RAILWAYS ACT, 1830, s. 72.
[I. L. R., 18 All., 42

RIVAL HATS.

See UNDER HATS.

RIVER.

See CASES UNDER ACCRETION.

See CASES UNDER FISHERY, RIGHT OF.

— Fordable, Meaning of—

See ACCRETION — NEW FORMATION OF ALLUVIAL LAND—CHURCHES OR ISLANDS IN NAVIGABLE RIVERS . 6 B. L. R., 343
[3 W. R., 95, 219
6 W. R., 123
7 W. R., 513

— Obstruction in—

See NUISANCE—PUBLIC NUISANCE UNDER PENAL CODE I. L. R., 14 Calc., 656
[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 665

— Strewing branches in, for fishing purposes.

See PENAL CODE, s. 277.
[I. L. R., 2 Calc., 383

ROAD, OWNERSHIP OF—

— Site of road—*Presumption*.—There is nothing in this country which prevents the operation of the rule of law that where a road has been for many years the boundary between two properties, and there is no evidence that the owner of either property gave up the whole of the land necessary for it, the site of the road must be presumed to belong to the adjoining proprietors, half to one and half to the other, up to the middle of the road. *MOBARUCK SHAW v. TOOFANY*

[I. L. R., 4 Calc., 206; 2 C. L. R., 446

ROAD-CESS, SALE FOR ARREARS OF—

See SALE FOR ARREARS OF ROAD-CESS.

ROAD-CESS ACT (BENGAL ACT X OF 1871).

See BENGAL CESS ACTS (BENGAL ACTS X OF 1871 AND IX OF 1880).

ROBBERY.

See EVIDENCE — CRIMINAL CASES — CONSIDERATION OF, AND MODE OF DEALING WITH, EVIDENCE.

[I. L. R., 13 Mad., 426

1. ——— Theft and causing hurt with intention.—When in committing a theft there is an intention and an attempt to cause hurt, the offence is robbery. *QUEEN v. TERKAI BHEER*

[5 W. R., Cr., 95

2. ——— Theft with grievous hurt.—By the infliction of grievous hurt, theft becomes

ROBBERY—concluded.

robbery, and all parties concerned in the offence are liable to punishment. *QUEEN v. HUSHRUT*

[6 W. R., Cr., 85

3. ——— Want of dishonest intention—*Theft*.—The accused was convicted of robbery, but the Magistrate found that the property taken was not taken with any dishonest intention. *Held* that the conviction was bad. *ANONYMOUS*

[5 Mad., Ap., 39

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

See CHURCH . I. L. R., 17 Mad., 447

RULE TO SHOW CAUSE.

See PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—RULE TO SHOW CAUSE . I. L. R., 9 Calc., 735

See PRACTICE—CRIMINAL CASES—REVISION . I. L. R., 21 Calc., 827

See PRACTICE—CRIMINAL CASES—RULE TO SHOW CAUSE . I. L. R., 4 Calc., 20
[I. L. R., 25 Calc., 798

See RIGHT OF REPLY.

[7 B. L. R., Ap., 57

1. ——— “To show cause,” Meaning of—*Alleging and proving cause*.—The term “to show cause” does not mean merely to allege cause, nor even to make out that there is room for argument, but both to allege cause and to prove it to the satisfaction of the Court. *RUNG LALL v. HEM NARAIN GIR* I. L. R., 11 Calc., 166

2. ——— Obligation of parties applying for rules—*Practice—Refusal of former application*—Parties applying in the absence of the other side for the issue of rules *nisi* interfering with the rights of persons executing decrees are bound fully and fairly to state all the circumstances within their knowledge which it is necessary for the Court to consider in granting the rule. *BROJO COOMAR MULLICK v. MON MOHINEE DEBEA*

[16 W. R., 55

3. ——— Power to grant rule—*Sufficiency of affidavit*.—A Recorder refused an application for execution against certain defendants who came in and confessed judgment before any issue of summons in the suit. The plaintiffs then applied to the High Court by petition for an order that the Recorder should issue execution against the defendants, or that he should show cause for not doing so. The affidavit did not state whether any decree had actually been made. *Held* that the affidavit was insufficient; the Court cannot grant a rule to show cause, unless it is satisfied that the rule should be made absolute, if no cause be shown. *COMPTON D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS v. CURRIE & Co.*

[3 B. L. R., Ap., 153; 12 W. R., 413

4. ——— Case where object of application for rule may be granted if not opposed.—The High Court can grant a rule to show cause only in cases in which the arguments advanced

RULE TO SHOW CAUSE—concluded

in favour of the party asking for the rule are such that if not displaced by the opposite side, the rule would be made absolute IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF OMRAO BEGUM 13 W R, 810

5 ——— Rule obtained by person not party to suit—*Practice*—The Court will not make a rule absolute obtained by a person who is not a party to the suit GRANT SMITH & Co v STEEL 1 Ind Jur, N S, 80

8 ——— Service of rule in foreign territory—Rule nisi for contempt of Court—*Sufficiency of service*—On the 17th of December 1869 a rule nisi for the attachment for contempt of Court of the defendants U G and T was granted The rule

territories with the consent of the Governor was valid service *Quere*—Whether the service would have been valid if such consent had not been obtained HARIVALLABH DAS KALLIANDAS v UTANCHAND MANICHAND 7 Bom, O. C, 172

7 ——— Appearance to show cause—*Waiver of service of rule*—A person appearing to discharge a rule thereby waives all objections to the formality of the service of the rule upon him HARIVALLABH DAS KALLIANDAS v UTANCHAND MANICHAND IN RE OOPALRAJ MYRAL 18 Bom, O. C, 238

8 ——— Grounds for granting rule—*Practice*—*Discretion of Court hearing a rule*—

rule Where a rule was granted to show cause why the conviction should not be set aside and the case sent back for re trial and it came on for hearing before a Bench other than that which had granted it—*Held* that the terms of the rule did not prevent the Bench before it from discharging the accused MILAN KHAN v SAGAI BEPARI

[I L R, 23 Cal, 347]

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF DIVORCE COURT IN ENGLAND**Rule 158**

See DIVORCE ACT s 35.

[I L R, 19 Bom, 293]

RULES AND REGULATIONS UNDER 2 & 3 WILL IV, C 51.

See PRACTICE—CIVIL CASES—ADMIRALTY COURTS I L R, 22 Cal, 511

[3 C W N, 67]

RULES MADE UNDER ACTS

Act XXIV of 1833, rules 18 and 20 of Agency Rules under—

See REVISION—CIVIL CASES—GENERAL CASES I L R, 18 Mad, 329

Act XI of 1848—Rule 44 of Rules made under s 3

See APPEAL IN CRIMINAL CASES—ACTS—ACT XI of 1848

[I L R, 15 Bom, 505]

Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), s 189

See REVIEW—POWER TO REVIEW

[I L R, 25 Cal, 148]

rule 1, Ch VI

See SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE s 692

[I L R, 21 Cal, 935]

rule 3—*Service of notice*

—*Quere* of not ce—Rule 3 Ch I of the Rules made by the Local Government under cl 2 of s 189

be only directory and not mandatory MADHUBRAJ DOTAL CHAND CHOW I L R, 25 Cal, 445

[2 C W N, 108]

rule 25

See SUPERINTENDENCE OF HIGH COURT—CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE s 62

[I L R, 23 Cal, 723]

See VALUATION OF SUIT—APPEALS

[I L R, 23 Cal, 723]

Bombay District Municipal Act (Bombay Act VI of 1873)

See RIGHT OF SUIT—MUNICIPAL OFFICERS SUIT AGAINST I L R, 23 Bom, 384

made by Government under s 214 (g) of the Bombay I and Revenue Code (Act V of 187) The Magistrate convicted the accused under rule 111 of s (a) and sentenced him to a fine of one rupee *Held* that rule 101 is not such a rule as can be legally made under s 214 (g) of the Code It is not a

ENTREPRENEUR & TRAFFIC

I L R, 13 Bom, 291

RULES MADE UNDER ACTS—continued.

Bombay Municipal Act (XXVI of 1850)—*Rules whether ultra vires.*—Rules made under Act XXVI of 1850, which purport to give the managing committee of the Municipal Commissioners power to try offenders against such rules, or to levy fines upon them, are *ultra vires* and illegal. Rules of the Municipalities of Balsad, Surat, Malcolm Pet, and Ahmedabad referred to and commented on. How far a rule partially *ultra vires* and partially *intra vires* can be enforced, as to the latter portion, considered *REG. v. YENKU BAPUJI*. . . 8 Bom., Cr., 39

Civil Procedure Code, s. 287, rule 1.

See **EXECUTION OF DECREE—APPLICATION FOR EXECUTION AND POWER OF COURTS**. . . I. L. R., 14 Bom., 369

s. 320.

See **RIGHT OF SUIT—SALE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE**. . . I. L. R., 19 Bom., 216

1. **Meaning of “with effect from the 31st October 1880.”**—Held that effect cannot be given to the rules prescribed by the Local Government under s. 320 of Act X of 1877, unless an order for sale has been made on or after the 1st October 1880. *HAFIZ-UN-NISSA v. MAHADEO PARSAD*. . . I. L. R., 4 All., 116

2. **Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act (VII of 1888), s. 30—Rules framed by the Local Government under s. 320 of Act XIV of 1882 as amended by s. 30 of Act VII of 1888, Effect of—Sale in execution of decree—Confirmation of sale—Collector’s power to confirm or set aside a sale.**—The rules framed by the Local Government in 1890 in exercise of the powers conferred by s. 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended by s. 30 of Act VII of 1888, are not retrospective in their operation so as to give the Collector the power to confirm a sale held before the date of issue of the rules. Nor do the rules authorize the Collector to set aside a sale. On 27th July 1889 the property in dispute was sold by the Collector in execution of a decree which was referred to him under s. 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882). On 23rd September 1889 the Collector set aside the sale, on the ground that the auction-purchaser had purchased the property for, and on behalf of, the decree-holder. Thereupon the auction-purchaser applied to the Court which had passed the decree, complaining of the Collector’s proceeding, and praying for a confirmation of the sale. The Court asked the Collector to return the record of the case, but this he refused to do, on the ground that he had extended the time given by the decree to the judgment-debtor to redeem. In January 1890, the Local Government framed new rules in exercise of the powers conferred by s. 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure as amended by s. 30 of Act VII of 1888. One of these rules empowered the Collector to confirm a sale held in execution of a decree transferred to him. In April 1890 the auction-purchaser again applied to the Court for a confirmation of the sale. This application was rejected, on the ground that under the new

RULES MADE UNDER ACTS—continued.

rules framed by Government the Collector alone had the power to confirm the sale. *Held* that the rules in question had no application to the present case, the sale having been held before the rules were promulgated. The Civil Court was therefore competent to confirm the sale. *Held* further that, even if the rules did apply, they did not empower the Collector to set aside the sale or extend the time given by the decree to the judgment-debtor to redeem. *GANPATRAM MOTIRAM v. ADAMJI*

[I. L. R., 15 Bom., 322

See *BAI AMTHI v. MADHAB MANOR*

[I. L. R., 15 Bom., 694

See *NARAYAN v. RASULKHAN*

[I. L. R., 23 Bom., 531

3. **Transmission of decree to Collector for execution—Power of Local Government to make rules for regulating procedure of Collector—Rule providing for appeal from Collector to Commissioner—Rule No. 17, cl. XIX, of 12th November 1883, Validity of—Act VII of 1888 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act), s. 30—Act XIX of 1873 (N.-W. P. Land Revenue Act), s. 243.**—The authority conferred upon the Local Government by s. 320 of the Civil Procedure Code prior to the amendment of that section by s. 30 of the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act (VII of 1888) to make rules for regulating the procedure of the Collector in executing decrees transmitted to him included power to make a rule providing for an appeal from the Collector’s orders. Cl. XIX of rule 17, which was added to the rules (No. 671 of 30th August 1880) published in the *N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette* of the 14th September 1880, by a notification in the *Gazette* of the 17th November 1883, and which made the order of a Collector confirming a sale appealable to the Commissioner of the Division, was therefore not *ultra vires* of the Local Government. *Madho Prasad v. Hanasa Kuar*, I. L. R., 5 All., 314, referred to. S. 243 of the N.-W. P. Land Revenue Act (XIX of 1873) does not apply to such orders passed by a Collector. *TAKADDUS FATIMA v. BALDEO DAS*

[I. L. R., 12 All., 564

Court Fees Act.

See **COURT FEES ACT, s. 20.**

[I. L. R., 17 Calc., 281

Criminal Procedure Code, s. 16.

See **BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.**

[I. L. R., 16 Mad., 410

I. L. R., 20 Calc., 870

Dekkan Agriculturists’ Relief Act, s. 49—Conciliation-agreement, Notice of, to parties thereto—Service of such notice through a Subordinate Judge—Ultra vires—Procedure.—The rule that a notice to parties to a conciliation-agreement should be served through a Subordinate Judge, framed by the Local Government under s. 49 of the Dekkan Agriculturists’ Relief Act (XVII of 1879), and published at page 632, Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, is not *ultra vires*, and

RULES OF HIGH COURT, N.-W. P.*—concluded*

the 22nd May 1883, and authorizing legal practitioners in certain cases to appoint other legal practitioners to hold their briefs and appear in their place, was passed to facilitate the work of the Court and for the convenience of the pleaders practising before it and was fully within the powers conferred upon the High Court by s 635 of the Civil Procedure Code **MATADIN v GANCA HAI**

[I. L. R., 9 All., 613]

— rule 83, 18th January 1898*See* JUDGMENT—CRIMINAL CASES

[I. L. R., 21 All., 177]

RULES OF PRIVY COUNCIL*—* rules of 31st March 1871.*See* PRIVY COUNCIL PRACTICE OF—
ADMISSION TO PRACTICE

[I. L. R., 16 Calc., 636]

RULES OF SUPREME COURT, BOMBAY*See* LIMITATION ACT, 1877, ART 84 (1871,
ART 85) I. L. R., 1 Bom., 253*—* rule 389.*See* SEQUESTRATION, 8 Bom., O. O., 135

— "Forthwith," *Meaning of*—An order commanding an act to be done 'forthwith' is sufficiently in conformity with the rule that requires the time within which an act ordered to be done is to be performed to be specified in the order **HARIVALLABHDAS KALLIANDAS v UTAMCHAND MATHECHAND**

8 Bom., O. C., 135

RULES OF SUPREME COURT, CALCUTTA.

— Plea aside—*Rule 176*—Rule 176 of the Rules and Orders on the plea aside of Supreme Court was still in force in 1871 **KAILAS CHANDRA BORK v BHUVAN CHANDRA RESH**

[8 B. L. R., Ap., 18]

— under s. 13 of Charter Act (24 & 25 Vict., c 104)*See* LETTERS PATENT, HIGH COURT,
CL. 15 I. L. R., 17 Mad., 100**RYOT.***See* CASES UNDER BENGAL TENANCY ACT*See* CASES UNDER IMPROVEMENT OF RENT*See* CASES UNDER LANDLORD AND TENANT,*See* CASES UNDER RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY*Definition of—**See* BENGAL TENANCY ACT, s 5, CL 2

[I. L. R., 20 Calc., 708]

I. L. R., 21 Calc., 120

See RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY—ACQUISITION
OF RIGHT I. L. R., 24 Calc., 272

[I. R., 23 I. A., 158]

*Non occupancy—**See* BENGAL TENANCY ACT, s 20

[I. L. R., 24 Calc., 207]

— Status of, Question as to—*See* SPECIAL OR SECOND APPEAL—ORDERS
SUBJECT OR NOT TO APPEAL.

[I. L. R., 21 Calc., 776]